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GUIDE TO DARTMOOR

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SECTION

comprising :

PRINCETOWN, TWO BRIDGES,
Hexworthy & Post Bridge Districts,

ASHBURTON, BRENT, IVYBRIDGE
and Cornwood Districts,

AND

PLYMPTON, SHAUGH, YELVERTON
and Dousland Districts.

By

W. CROSSING.

A. WHEATON & Co., Ltd.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

225 High Street, EXETER, and EXMOUTH,

John Satterly

Ashburton

Devon

FOREWORD.

Having purchased the remaining stock of Mr. Crossing's "GUIDE TO DARTMOOR," we have pleasure in offering the same to the lovers of Dartmoor in a more convenient form than previously issued, and it is hoped in the amended form it will prove much more practicable to the Rambler and the Tourist.

This volume comprises Parts 1, 4 and 5, which covers the Southern and Western sections of the Moor. The Northern and Eastern portions, containing Parts 2 and 3, can be obtained in a uniform volume which describes Tavistock, Lydford, Okehampton, Sticklepath, Chagford, Moreton, Lustleigh, Bovey Tracey, Cranmere Pool and Antiquities of the Moor, which are not to be found in other Guides.

Visitors to the West will find our moorland country a source of interest and delight, and during their perambulations will no doubt be glad to become acquainted with other works relating to Glorious Devon. We therefore invite enquiries, which shall receive prompt and careful attention.

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GUIDE TO DARTMOOR:

*A Topographical Description
of the Forest and Commons*

BY
WILLIAM CROSSING, 1828-1928

AUTHOR OF

*The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and Its Borderland, Amid Devon's Alps
Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies, Gems in a Granite Setting, A Hundred
Years on Dartmoor, Folk Rhymes of Devon,
From a Dartmoor Cot, &c.*

WITH MAPS AND SKETCHES.
A NEW EDITION IN FIVE PARTS.

PART I.

**Princetown, Two Bridges, Hexworthy,
And
Post Bridge Districts.**

"If you want sternness and loneliness you may pass into Dartmoor. There are wastes and wilds, crags of granite, views into far-off districts, and the sound of waters hurrying away over their rocky beds, enough to satisfy the largest hungering and thirsting after poetical delight."

WILLIAM HOWITT: *Rural Life of England*

Exeter:

A. WHEATON & Co., Ltd., Booksellers and Stationers,
223 High Street.

OUT OF THE LAND OF GORSE AND HEATHER

TO

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

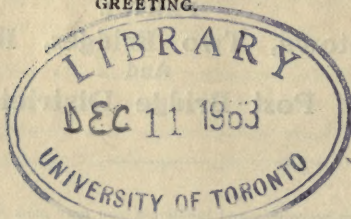
THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS OF PLYMOUTH,

A. EDMUND SPENDER, B.A.,

AND

HELEN FRANCES SPENDER,

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE favourable reception accorded to the former editions of this Guide has rendered a further issue necessary. In this some considerable alterations in the arrangement have been made. While a description of Dartmoor in one volume had much to recommend it, the plan was also not without its disadvantages. The ground covered being extensive it was impossible to produce such a book as the author considered the subject demanded without its becoming rather bulky, and this was inconvenient from the tourist's point of view. It is now divided into five parts, but there has been no abridgement of matter. The few alterations in the text are chiefly of the nature of additions which were needed in order to bring the book up to date.

The author is much gratified at knowing that the Guide has been found helpful by the tourist in the past, and ventures to believe that in its present form it will prove of still greater value in the future.

BLACK DOWN, DARTMOOR,

April, 1914.

EXETER.

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PREFACE.

DURING recent years the claims of Dartmoor as a holiday and health resort have become widely recognized. Those to whom an old world region is an attraction will find in it a field of surpassing interest. No district in England of similiar extent is so rich in pre-historic remains, and in none does Nature wear a wilder aspect.

To this elevated tract of land no guide book, in the true sense of the term, has hitherto appeared. It has, of course, been noticed in county guides, and there are also topographical works and handbooks descriptive of it, but in the former the accounts are necessarily superficial, while in the latter the visitor is not given any directions for finding his way over those parts of the waste remote from roads. To enable him to learn what Dartmoor really is he needs something beyond notices of the more celebrated, because more readily accessible, places and objects of interest. He should be led from the beaten track, and wander among the hills where signs of man's occupancy are not, where silence broods over the sea of fen, and the pasture grounds of the cattle that range at will are as they were when the Norman herdsman drove his beasts there; or he should stray into solitary combs encumbered with the ruined huts and fallen rock-pillars of the people who once made this wild land their home. As my acquaintance with Dartmoor is a life-long one, and as it has been with me a subject of study and of systematic investigation during many years, it is with some degree of confidence that I take upon myself the task of conducting the visitor over it, and leading him into its remoter parts.

This book is the first to give a complete topographical description of Dartmoor, and the reader may depend upon its being correct. Its aim is to furnish the visitor with an account of all that is to be found on the moor worthy of note, and to acquaint him with the best means of reaching the various objects from any point. The districts into which the moor has been divided are described in the excursions, and

at the end of these are given routes to each of the other districts. By this arrangement the moor is crossed in every conceivable direction, so that it is not possible to find any part of it that is not noticed somewhere in the book. For the sake of convenience the terms used in connection with the forest and commons are given, with their meanings, in glossarial form, some archæological terms being also included.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. PHILIP GUY STEVENS, of Princetown, for the series of pen-and-ink sketches he has been at such pains to furnish, and which were executed on the spot. It is hoped they will be found useful as a means of helping the visitor to identify the principal tors and hills.

If I gain the confidence of the Rambler who uses this book my satisfaction will be complete. There is some reason for me to hope that I shall do so, as I venture to believe that he will discover ere we have gone far on our wanderings together that I am really and truly a Dartmoor man.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE
Situation and Extent of Dartmoor	1
Hints to the Dartmoor Rambler	3
Road and Rail Distances to Princetown	10
Road Distances to Hexworthy	82
" Post Bridge	94
Important Points round Princetown	10
" Hexworthy	82
" Post Bridge	94
By Road and Rail to the Capital of the Moor	11
North Hisworthy Tor	16
Excursion I. From Princetown and Two Bridges	21
" 2 " " 	30
" 3 " " 	38
" 4 " " 	43
" 5 " " 	47
" 6 " " 	57
Crockern Tor	63
Shorter Excursions from Princetown and Two Bridges, 1 to 14 ..	66
Princetown to Dartmeet, Route 5	72
" Hexworthy, Route 5	73
" Post Bridge, Route 4	72
(Return Routes, 42, 35 Part III).	
Hexworthy Hamlet	82
Excursion 41. From Hexworthy	83
Gorge of the Dart	84
Excursion 42. From Hexworthy	88
" 43 " " 	91
Village of Post Bridge.. .. .	94
Excursion 44. From Post Bridge	96
" 45 " " 	102
" 46 " " 	105

	PAGE
Route 1. Princetown and Two Bridges to Tavistock	68
" 2 " " Lydford	68
" 3 " " Okehampton	70
" 4 " " Chagford	72
" 5 " " Bovey Tracey	72
" 6 " " Ashburton and Buckfastleigh ..	74
" 7 " " Brent and Ivybridge.. ..	75
" 8 " " Shaugh and Plympton	77
Routes to Cranmere from Princetown and Two Bridges	79
" " " Hexworthy and Post Bridge ..	93, 107

MAPS.

Sketch Map of the Moor	..	..	..	..	facing page 1
Surroundings of Cranmere	..	..	..	..	„ „ 80

ONE INCH MAPS.

1, 2. Princetown District	facing pages 22, 48
---------------------------	----	----	----	---------------------

The numbers of the Routes and Excursions as given in the first edition of the Guide are retained throughout. T. signifies Track; Ex. or S. Ex., Excursion or Shorter Excursion; R., Route; and C. R., Cranmere Route. The entire length of each Excursion is given; Route distances are given one way only.

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GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

IN FIVE PARTS.

Part I. PRINCETOWN, TWO BRIDGES, HEXWORTHY, AND POST BRIDGE DISTRICTS.

Deals with the whole of the central part of the Moor, and contains notices of Crazy Well Pool, Siward's Cross, Childe's Tomb, the Merivale Antiquities, Mis Tor, Wistman's Wood, Dartmeet, etc.

Excursions 1 to 6; 41 to 46. Shorter Exs. 1 to 14. Routes 1 to 8. Cranmere Routes 1, 2, 15, 16, 17.

Part II. TAVISTOCK, LYDFORD, OKEHAMPTON, AND STICKLEPATH DISTRICTS.

Describes Northern Dartmoor, extending from Sampford Spiney on the West to Throwleigh on the East: Notices Brent Tor, Lydford Gorge, Hill Bridge, Tavy Cleave, Fur Tor, the Island of Rocks, Yes Tor, the Belstone Range, Cosdon, etc.

Excursions 7 to 18. S. Exs. 15 to 47. Routes 9 to 30. C.R. 3 to 11.

Part III. CHAGFORD, MORETON, LUSTLEIGH, AND BOVEY TRACEY DISTRICTS.

A Description of Eastern Dartmoor: This part contains a notice of Cranmere Pool, and among other places and objects included in the Excursions are the Scorhill and Kes Tor Antiquities, Teign Head, Fernworthy, Grim's Pound, Drewsteignton Dolmen, Fingle Bridge, Lustleigh Cleave, Hey Tor, etc.

Excursions 19 to 25. S. Exs. 48 to 87. Routes 31 to 46. C. R. 12, 13, 14.

Part IV. ASHBURTON, BRENT, IVYBRIDGE, AND CORNWOOD DISTRICTS.

The whole of Southern Dartmoor, so rich in antiquities and charming border scenery, is described in this part. Among other places noticed are Rippon Tor, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, the Buckland Woods, Holne Chase, Brent Moor, Shipley, the Valley of the Erme, Stowford Cleave, Hawns and Dendles, etc.

Excursions 26 to 34. S. Exs. 88 to 121. Routes 47 to 66. From the southern part of the moor the starting points of the Cranmere Routes are Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17. These are given in Part I.

Part V. PLYMPTON, SHAUGH, YELVERTON, AND DOUSLAND DISTRICTS.

Describes Western Dartmoor from Cornwood to the Walkham : Shaugh Bridge, the Dewer Stone, the Plym Valley, Meavy, Sheeps Tor, and the Burrator Lake. This part also contains a brief description of the old pack-horse tracks on the Moor, to which reference is frequently made in the book, as well as a Dictionary of Terms used in connection with the Forest and Commons.

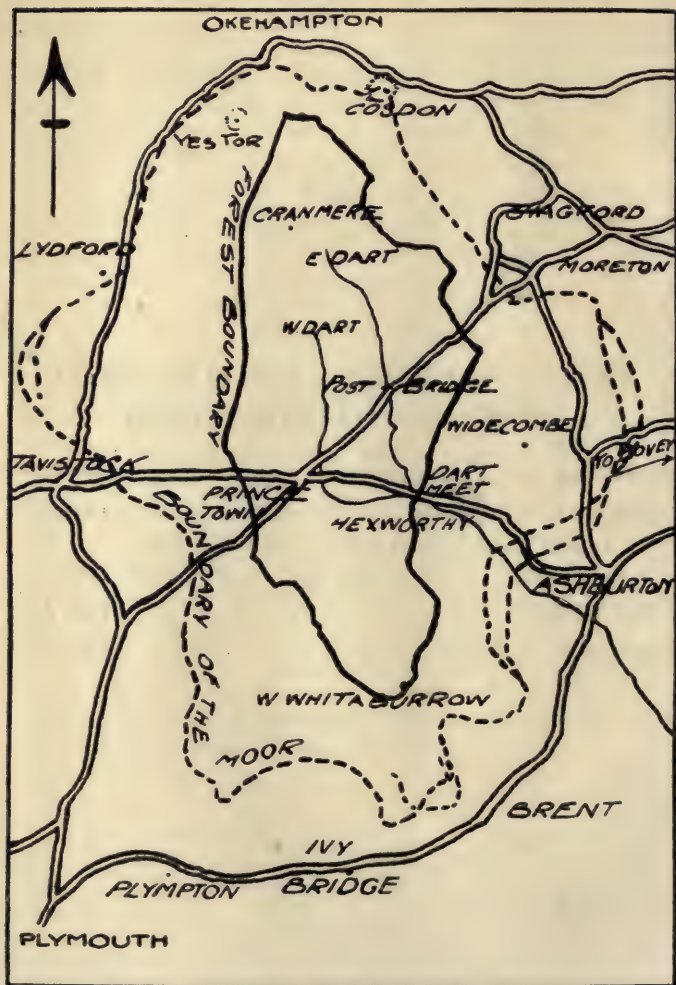
Excursions 35 to 40. Routes 67 to 76. For Cranmere Routes see Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17, in Part I.

Each Part contains directions for reaching Cranmere Pool from the Districts described in it.

Where reference is made to other of the Author's
books the titles are thus abbreviated.

"A Hundred Years on Dartmoor"	..	..	..	100 Years,
"Gems in a Granite Setting"	..	..	..	Gems.
"The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and Its Borderland"	..	..	..	Crosses.
"Amid Devonian's Alps"	..	..	..	Dev. Alps.
"Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies"	..	..	..	Pixies

SKETCH MAP



BOUNDARIES OF DARTMOOR
FOREST & COMMONS.

GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

Situation and Extent of Dartmoor.

DARTMOOR is situated in South Devonshire, and towards the Western part of the county. At its nearest approach to the Tamar at Plaster Down, it is about five or six miles from that river, but it is not so many years since that commons stretched from it almost to the Morwell Rocks, and even now the breaks of cultivated land between the two are not extensive. Wigford Down is part of Dartmoor, and this is separated from Roborough Down only by the farms in the narrow valley of the Mew, while adjoining the last-named common is Buckland Down, which extends to the Tavy where it flows under Blackmoorham Wood. From that point to the Tamar at Newquay the distance, measured in a straight line, is not much over a mile, or to the Morwell Rocks about two miles, and far into the nineteenth century much of this intervening tract, now cultivated and planted, was open common. The eastern verge of Dartmoor is about sixteen miles from Exeter, but there are outlying commons, once no doubt forming part of it, that approach much nearer to that city. The district in which these are situated, and the moor itself, constitute the granite area of Devon. The part of the moor nearest to Plymouth is Crownhill Down, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, the gate of which, near Bottle Hill Mine, is only seven miles from it.

On the northern verge of Dartmoor is situated the town of Okehampton, the suburbs and the railway station being quite close to the commons. On the south is the large village of Ivybridge, which is rather over half-a-mile from the edge of the down below the Western Beacon. The distance between these two places, as shown on the recent Ordnance Map, is rather over twenty-three miles, the extreme length of the moor being a little less than this. Its breadth varies. At its widest part it is seventeen miles across; this is from the edge of Black Down, near Brent Tor, to the border of Ilsington Common under Hey Tor, but its average breadth is about ten or twelve miles. It covers an area of about two hundred square miles, but this does not include the borderland, which is usually regarded as Dartmoor country, and in which are a number of outlying commons. Its highest hill attains an elevation of 2,039 feet, but its mean altitude is about 1,400 feet. [*100 Years*, Intro. ; *Crosses*, Chap. I.]

The principal market towns and holiday centres surrounding the moor are Okehampton, Belstone, Sticklepath, on the north; Chagford, Moretonhampstead, Lustleigh, and Bovey Tracey, on the east; Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Brent, Ivybridge, and Plympton, on the south; and Yelverton, Horrabridge, Tavistock, Mary Tavy, Brent Tor, Lydford, and Bridestowe, on the west.

Although the whole of the moorland region was in all probability once known as Dartmoor, or perhaps as the Dartmoors, the name has for several centuries been supposed to belong only to the ancient forest, which forms the central part of the great waste, and which is at some considerable distance from the towns and villages of the borderland. But for many years what seems to have been the earlier order of things has been reverted to, and the forest and the broad belt of commons surrounding this old-time royal hunting-ground, have together borne the name of Dartmoor, though many of the dwellers in the district do not recognize this general term. [100 Years, Chap. VII.]

Each of these border commons belongs to a different parish, the name of which it usually bears. They are of the same general character as the forest, except that some parts of the latter are much more desolate, the depth of the peat greater, and the surface more uneven. The boundary between the forest and these purlieus is marked, with a few exceptions, by natural objects, and there is nothing to show the stranger when he passes from one to the other. The bounds of the commons are viewed at certain times, and copies of perambulations and surveys exist showing the bounds of the forest, which lies wholly within the parish of Lydford.

Dartmoor thus consists of an ancient forest and its purlieus, but it is also naturally divided into five districts.

- I. The great central depression extending from near Princetown to the West Webburn, below Hameldon, and comprising the lands of the early forest settlers lying near the East Dart, the West Dart, and the Walla Brook.

This is noticed in the Excursions from Princetown, Post Bridge, and Hexworthy.

- II. That part of the moor to the north of this depression, and extending to Okehampton, but not including the Tavy Valley below the Cleave.

Noticed in the Excursions from Princetown, Tavistock, Lydford, Okehampton, Belstone, and Chagford, and in the routes to Cranmere.

- III. That part of the moor to the south of the depression, and extending to Ivybridge.

Noticed in the Excursions from Princetown, Hexworthy, Brent, Ivybridge, Plympton, and Yelverton,

- IV. The Tavy Valley below the Cleave.

Described in the Excursions from Tavistock and Lydford.

- V. Hameldon, the Widecombe Valley, and the commons to the east of it.

This district, which extends from Manaton and Lustleigh to Ashburton, is described in the Excursions from Moreton, Bovey Tracey, and Ashburton.

All these districts are also crossed by the different routes.

Hints to the Dartmoor Rambler.

THE explorer of the moor who is a stranger to the locality, will naturally desire to know something of the nature of the ground he will have to traverse in his rambles, and it may, therefore, be well to offer a few remarks on this and one or two other kindred subjects. He will probably have read of the dangers of Dartmoor, and may have formed the idea that it is a land of mists and bog. It certainly cannot be denied that the moor is often enveloped in a mist in the winter, but such will not be found to be frequently the case during the season usually chosen by the visitor to make acquaintance with it. And it must also be confessed that bogs are by no means rare. But to be overtaken by the former, though sometimes proving rather awkward, is never dangerous, while the latter are only so to the rider to hounds who may be a stranger to the district. The cautious pedestrian will come to no harm, unless he should be benighted, and in the darkness walk into a swamp, or plunge into what is known as a "feather bed." But even at such a time these may generally be avoided, while by day there is, of course, no difficulty whatever in doing so.

My own experience is that the worst obstacles on Dartmoor are not such as Nature has placed there, but those that owe their existence to man. It is usually much easier to pass over the worst parts of the fen than to make headway across a tract covered with old turf-ties. Such a hillside, for instance, as that down which Outer Redlake runs to fall into the Tavy, where peat has been cut for generations, presents greater difficulties to the pedestrian than the boggy ground near by, which the peat-cutters have left untouched. The bogs are not a source of danger to the rambler who will exercise judgment and proceed with care.

The fen, or "vain," as the moormen calls it, and which covers so much of the more remote parts of the forest, consists entirely of peat, on which bog-grasses grow, in certain spots to a great height. There is no top-soil, and consequently no herbage suitable for cattle. Often this ground will be found seamed in every direction, the rains having worn channels in the peaty surface, and these gradually widening and deepening, the whole tract is broken up into innumerable hummocks. The fissures are frequently so wide that it is impossible to leap across them, and progress can then only be made by descending into them and wading to the next hummock. In a dry season one may indeed pass through the fissures, for although the peat is soft he will not sink very far into it. I have many a time walked for a considerable distance through these channels, my head being occasionally two or three feet below the surface of the ground. When they are found of such a depth the gravel is often exposed, the whole of the peat having

been washed away. Northward of Cut Hill there is an extensive tract of ground of this character.

Sometimes a considerable area will be met with where the hummocks are very few, and dotted about the bare peat like small islands in a sea of mud. In these cases they are invariably low.

When the season is wet the peat is very soft and yielding, and it would then be exceedingly unwise to attempt to cross the worst parts of the fen, for though the adventurous explorer would hardly be in danger of sinking so far into it as the man who, according to the story, was discovered by his hat, which, while on his head, yet appeared to rest upon the surface, he would certainly be what is locally termed "stugged."

Very little ground of this nature is to be found on the commons surrounding the forest, for there the peat is usually not deep, and is covered with turf. It is only when the central and higher parts of the moor are reached that the true fen, or bog, is seen. Of this two tracts exist; one, which is very extensive, in the north quarter of the forest, and the other in the south quarter. In the latter there are, however, no deep channels in the peat similar to those just described. The surface of the other parts of the forest resembles that of its purlieus.

A mire is of a totally different character from the fen; it is really a swamp, and is usually found at the heads of streams. Should the ramblor inadvertently walk into one, he must at once retrace his steps, and on no account seek to go forward. Tussocks of rushes often grow on the edges of the mires, and these will afford a secure foothold. Where such are plentiful a mire may even be crossed by means of them, though it is not advisable for those unaccustomed to the moor to attempt it. To these mires the name of Dartmoor Stables has been given, but it is not often heard now. This was in playful allusion to the belief that ponies often found a "resting place" in them, one, however, we can well believe, they would not have been loth to quit could they have done so. I have certainly known instances of these animals, and of cattle and sheep, being lost in the mires, but speaking generally such accidents are by no means of frequent occurrence. In the northern part of the moor, among other places, there are mires at Dart Head, at Broad Marsh, on the Walla Brook, and at Raybarrow Pool; and in the southern at Aune Head, and in the valley below Fox Tor.

The weary wanderer on Dartmoor is probably not sorry when he is able to seek his couch, but however tired he may be he would hardly care to avail himself of the kind of "feather-bed" he will sometimes meet with there, notwithstanding its inviting look. What is known as such is a deep hole, usually not more than ten or twelve feet in diameter, filled with ooze, hidden beneath a covering of moss of a beautiful bright green colour. Should this matted surface, or *raim* (that is, ream) as the moorman calls it, be broken by anyone unwittingly crossing it, there would be nothing to prevent him from plunging into the slush. No one would set foot on such spots intentionally, for in spite of their attractive appearance their real nature betrays itself on a very slight examination, and it is therefore only by night that the "feather-bed" is likely to have an occupant. I have walked across them in the darkness, but never came to any harm. Animals, with an apparent perception of the fitness of things, shun the "feather-bed."

Quaker is another not inappropriate name for these. It is derived from their tremulous motion when trodden upon.

Mists sometimes suddenly envelop the moor in an impenetrable shroud. I have known my surroundings to be entirely obscured, and objects twenty or thirty yards distant rendered invisible, where ten minutes before there was not a sign of what was coming, and the mist has continued for several days. If a stranger be overtaken by one, he should, when not certain of his bearings, endeavour to find a stream, and having done so, follow it till he reaches the borders of the moor, or some road. Attempts to strike a straight course over the moor will assuredly fail; he will only wander in a circle. It is obvious that the stream may lead him away from the point he is desirous of reaching, but it will, nevertheless, act as a guide to the enclosed country, which to those unacquainted with the locality is in such circumstances "a consummation devoutly to be wished." When the mist comes on the ramblor should take particular care to keep descending; immediately he finds an ascent before him he must turn, and unless he should be unfortunate enough to be pixy-led, it cannot be long before running water will be reached. Should it be suspected that the little elves of the moor are playing pranks, let him take off his outer garment, turn it inside out, and put it on again. The pixies will then have no further power over him. This is a potent charm that has never yet been known to fail. [*Pixies*, Chap. I.]

But this plan of following a stream, though effective enough in enabling the ramblor to reach the borders of the moor, leaves much to be desired. It is far better to be able to go in the direction he wishes, and this he may, of course, do if he has taken the precaution to provide himself with a pocket compass. I would strongly advise all who are unacquainted with the moor to carry one when they penetrate into those parts of it that are far removed from the beaten tracks. In describing the various routes in the pages that follow I have presumed that the ramblor is so provided. With this, and the maps and directions here furnished, he may mark out his course, and the mist will prove but little hindrance to his progress. At the same time, if his knowledge of Dartmoor is slight, it will not be unwise for him to make his way to a stream, provided there is one near him running *towards* his destination. But in all such cases his judgment must be his guide.

It is also possible to steer by the wind. I have done this on many occasions, and do not remember that I have ever gone wrong, though such a plan is not altogether satisfactory, for there is always the contingency of the wind changing. But many years of Dartmoor rambling have made me so familiar with every part of the district, that I never think about steering for any particular point; even in the most dense mist the nature of the ground passed over is usually sufficient to assure me of my situation. Nevertheless, I have invariably carried a compass. Then when the moor has hidden itself, and my way has lain, as it were, through cloudland, I have been able, by consulting it occasionally, to satisfy myself that I was not straying from the course. It must not be forgotten that objects appear so distorted in a Dartmoor mist that the most familiar scenes when come upon suddenly are hardly recognizable. [*Dev. Alps.*, Chap. VIII.]

To cross the moor on a dark night is a much more difficult matter than to make one's way over it through the mist. The latter, it is true, is sometimes confusing, and one is apt to be led astray by the strange appearance worn by those objects, which from their nearness, happen to be visible, but it is at all events possible to see the ground around one. In the darkness, however, every inequality—and these are not usually slight on Dartmoor—becomes a stumbling block. When you have mist and darkness combined, and it is raining in addition, you may justly consider that you are being treated to about the worst that Dartmoor has to offer. But this is an experience that the ordinary ramblor on the moor is not likely to meet with, since he will probably prefer to visit it in the summer and confine his wanderings to the day-time.

There is one matter to which attention has been called by the late Rev. E. Spencer, of Tavistock, that it may be well to mention, though as it is so seldom known to occur, it can scarcely be regarded as a danger. Should by any chance the peat become ignited by the heather being set on fire, it might possibly continue to smoulder for some time, that is, if the weather be very dry. As it gives out carbonic acid it would, of course, be dangerous for anyone to pass near such a spot, unless he kept to the windward side of it. This, however, could never arise from any action of a Dartmoor man, for swaling, as the practice of burning the heather and furze is termed, is confined to the spring, at which season the peat is never sufficiently dry to ignite. Only after a period of exceptionally dry and hot summer weather could such a thing be possible.

During recent years Scotch cattle have been introduced on Dartmoor, and their wild, and sometimes rather fierce appearance, has caused some to dread encountering them. I do not think there is any real ground for alarm. The general opinion among the moor folk seems to be that these animals are no more dangerous than our own Devon cattle; that if they are not worried they will take no notice of the passer-by. The ramblor becomes the centre of attraction to all cattle that he approaches on the moor, which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that they see so few people. They will generally stop grazing, and watch him till he has gone by, and then quietly go on feeding as before. If he has a dog with him he should keep it under control, and not allow it to disturb the animals. Speaking generally, it is just as well to avoid passing too near to cattle on the moor, particularly during hot weather, when they are teased by the flies.

Among my Dartmoor experiences I can number most of the things that may happen to a man there, and I can recollect one or two adventures with Scotch cattle. About the year 1882, when crossing a part of Ugborough Moor in company with my wife, a whole herd came down upon us. The first intimation we had of it was the thundering of hoofs upon the turf, and then we were suddenly aware that a large number of black Scotch bullocks were rushing down the slope in pursuit of my dog, which was coming straight towards us. Fortunately, we were at no great distance from the wall of Glascombe Newtake, and seizing my wife's hand, I ran towards it with all speed. When we got to it I almost threw her on the top of the wall, which I knew was banked with turf on the inner side, and then pitching my dog after her, clambered over myself, just as the cattle came up. But

they were not so infuriated as I had imagined ; in fact, no longer seeing the dog, they looked at us with an indifferent air. This I was able to return, though had they been so near to us two minutes previously my face would probably have worn another expression.

About 1901 I was going over the moor from Okehampton to Chagford, and when descending from Little Hound Tor towards Ruelake Pit, I saw some way in advance a herd of Scotch cattle crossing my path. They were going at a rapid pace, being evidently much tormented by flies. I halted for a few minutes to allow them to go on their way, and leave mine clear for me. When the main herd had passed I resumed my walk, not caring to wait until the stragglers, of which there were several, had gone by. I had just crossed their track when one of the latter, detaching himself from two or three companions, came in a very threatening manner towards me. I did not wait for him, but continued on my way at a quicker pace than before. I deemed it possible that he might attribute to my influence some of the pain the flies were inflicting upon him, and had no wish to meet him. But casting a look backwards I saw that he also had increased his pace, and was whisking his tail in a very excited manner. Not far off was a mire from which a little feeder of the Walla Brook drains, and this I lost no time in gaining, for I saw it would prove a haven of safety. Planting my feet upon the tussocks of rushes I made my way out upon it, knowing that the animal could not follow me. And he knew it, too, for he did not attempt to do so. But he was nevertheless quite aware that a means existed of crossing the mire, for he set off, without even so much as bestowing a look upon me, for a ford lower down. At first I thought that he intended to come up on the other side ; but he did not, choosing instead to mount the hill towards Wild Tor. My last view of him showed me only the part corresponding to that which Washington Irving's Stranger concealed beneath a broad disc of corduroy.

Readers of Eden Phillpotts' story *The River* will remember that it was a Scotch beast that attacked Nicholas Edgecombe in the lonely region round Devil's Tor, but though there is nothing improbable in the incident, they need be under little apprehension of meeting with a similar experience to the warrener. The animal in question was a bull, and had he been of Devonshire breed instead of Scotch, would have rushed upon Edgecombe all the same, as I can testify, having once had to run at topmost speed across Brown Heath, near the Erme, to escape from one of them. But the Rambler's chief safeguard against such an occurrence lies in the fact that bulls are not now allowed to be placed on the moor.

To these few inconveniences—I will not call them dangers—I will add that of losing one's way in a solitary part of the moor. It is fortunately one that can easily be avoided. If the reader will allow me to become his guide I promise him that he shall not stray from his path. If he follows my instructions he will learn enough about the district to enable him to reach all the important objects in it with ease and safety.

All that the visitor needs to take with him on his rambles over the moor is a stout stick, a sandwich case, and—as before named—a pocket compass. If when he reaches his destination at night his boots are wet, let him fill them with oats. These, which are usually procurable at

the farm-houses, answer the purpose of boot-trees. The grain absorbs the moisture and swells, and when shaken out in the morning the boots will be found to have preserved their shape. Let him, however, be sure that he shakes out every grain. Should he neglect to do so it will probably not be long before he finds himself able to form a very correct idea of the feelings of the man who omitted to take the precaution to boil his peas. But having exercised proper care he may set out over the moor again; and if he is fond of a long tramp, he may go from one end of it to the other. I have left Okehampton in the morning, passed over Yes Tor and Willes, also Cranmere, and lunched at East Dart Head; made my way to Fox Tor, thence by Black Lane and Green Hill to Western Whitaburrow, and so down to Shipley, reaching Brent in the evening.

When we consider how much Dartmoor has to offer, what scenes of wild grandeur meet the eye of those who penetrate into it, and what interest attaches to its memorials of other days, the few inconveniences inseparable from a long ramble in a hilly region that gives birth to many rivers are as nothing. They have been magnified into dangers by those whose knowledge of the moor is slight; when one becomes familiar with it they take their proper place, and are unheeded.

I would particularly request the visitor's attention to one point. Never omit to fasten a gate after passing through it. Much trouble is often caused to the farmers when these are left open. Cattle may stray from the field or newtake, or other cattle turned loose on the forest may enter, and much inconvenience ensue. The Dartmoor farmer will always willingly allow strangers to pass through his ground, and it is surely a small thing to ask in return that they should not forget to shut his gates.

The latest Ordnance Survey maps, and maps that have been made from them, are the only ones that are reliable. Those published previous to about 1884 are of very little use, being full of inaccuracies.

At the time Dartmoor was being surveyed a list of the place-names from the old map was sent to me for revision; I also added fresh ones, and supplied other information. There are a large number of objects on the moor the names of which, often purely local, are not generally known, and these are, of course, not given on the Ordnance map; but all the more important ones are there shown.

In calculating distances on Dartmoor I have found it a safe plan to add one fourth to those shown on the map. What the moorman calls the "ups and downs, and ins and outs" may not make a journey across the moor quite so much as a fourth longer than the crow's would be, supposing that bird to be in the habit of indulging in straight and extended flights; but the rambler will nevertheless not be far wrong if he regards a tramp of eight miles as measured on the map as being nearer one of ten.

The excursions in this Guide have been so planned as to embrace everything worthy of notice on the moor within about three or four miles of the centre of each district into which it has been divided; objects outside that radius are described in the routes. These are given from each district to all the others, with the exception of Yelverton, Hexworthy, and Post Bridge. In these cases they were not required, those from Princetown or Shaugh, serving for the first-named, while the latter two are crossed by routes between other places.

The visitor can begin his moorland rambles at any point. He should first read the paragraphs giving the important landmarks around the district from which he starts, as by so doing he will learn what there is in his locality that he should see. It is also advisable before setting out across the moor to read the route and its reverse, as the objects met with on it will be found to be noticed in the latter should that have been first described. This is also necessary as in many cases an alternate route is given. All places and objects of importance mentioned in the routes, but not described, will be found more fully noticed in one or other of the excursions, these being always indicated. The compass bearings are sufficiently accurate for the purpose for which they are intended; they have, of course, not been reduced to points.

At the head of each district a table of road distances is given. If the name of a required place should not be found in a particular table, it must be looked for in the district in which the place is situated, and the distance can then be calculated. Thus, if it should be desired to find the distance between Lydford and Sticklepath, the Okehampton district, which is between the two, should be consulted. This will give the distance to both places.

By studying the routes, with the aid of the map, the visitor will find that he can connect one with another, and plan rambles for himself. Thus, the route from Princetown to Lydford is given direct. But should he desire, for instance, to visit Great Kneeset (which is altogether out of his way) *en route*, he may readily do so by following the Princetown and Okehampton route as far as that hill, and return to Lydford by the route to that place from Chagford, or from Cranmere. He can, in fact, by means of this Guide, reach any part of the moor from whatever point upon it he may happen to be.

PRINCETOWN AND TWO BRIDGES DISTRICT.

DISTANCES. BY ROAD. *ASHBURTON*, via Dartmeet, P.T. $14\frac{1}{2}$ m., T.B. 13; via Hexworthy, P.T. 16, T.B. $14\frac{1}{2}$. *BOVEY TRACEY*, via Dartmeet, Widecombe, and Hemsworth Gate, P.T. 19, T.B. $17\frac{1}{2}$. *BUCKFASTLEIGH*, via Hexworthy, P.T. $15\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 14. *CHAGFORD*, P.T. 12, T.B. $10\frac{1}{2}$. *CORNWOOD*, via Dousland and Cadaford Bridge, P.T. $12\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $14\frac{1}{4}$. *DARTMEET*, P.T. $6\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 5. *DOUSLAND*, P.T. $4\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 6. *EXETER*, via Moreton, P.T. $25\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 24. *HEXWORTHY*, P.T. $6\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $5\frac{1}{4}$. *HOLNE*, via Hexworthy P.T. $11\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 10. *IVYBRIDGE*, via Dousland, Cadaford Bridge and Cornwood, P.T. $15\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $17\frac{1}{4}$. *LYDFORD*, via Moor Shop, Harford Bridge, and Skit, P.T. $13\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 14. *MERIVALE*, P.T. $3\frac{1}{4}$, T.B. $3\frac{3}{4}$. *MORETON*, P.T. $13\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 12. *OKEHAMPTON*, via Moor Shop and Harford Bridge, P.T. $21\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 22. *PLYMOUTH*, via Roborough, P.T. $14\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $16\frac{1}{4}$. *PLYMPTON*, via Dousland, Cadaford Bridge, and Niel Gate, P.T. 14, T.B. $15\frac{1}{2}$. *POST BRIDGE*, P.T. 5, T.B. $3\frac{1}{2}$. *POUND'S GATE*, via Dartmeet, P.T. $9\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $8\frac{1}{4}$. *RUNDLE STONE*, P.T. $1\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 2. *SHAUGH*, via Dousland and Cadaford Bridge, P.T. $9\frac{1}{4}$, T.B. 11. *SHEEPSTOR*, via Lowery Cross and Burrator Dam, P.T. $5\frac{3}{4}$, T.B. $7\frac{1}{4}$. *SOUTH BRENT*, via Hexworthy and Buckfastleigh, P.T. $20\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 19; via Dousland, Cadaford Bridge, Cornwood and Ivybridge, P.T. 21, T.B. $22\frac{1}{2}$. *TAVISTOCK*, P.T. $7\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 8. *WARREN HOUSE INN*, P.T. $7\frac{1}{4}$, T.B. $5\frac{3}{4}$. *WIDECOMBE*, via Dartmeet and Ponsworthy, P.T. $11\frac{1}{2}$, T.B. 10; via Post Bridge and Grendon Cot, P.T. 13, T.B. $11\frac{1}{2}$. *YELVERTON STATION*, P.T. 6, T.B. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

BY RAIL (FROM PRINCETOWN). *EXETER*, via Plymouth (G.W.) 74 m.; via Tavistock (G.W. to Tavistock, thence by L.S.W.) 58. *PLYMOUTH* (G.W.) $21\frac{1}{2}$. *TAVISTOCK* (G.W.) 16. *YELVERTON* (G.W.) $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Important Points. Bear Down Man—Bellaforde Tor—Dartmeet—Merivale Bridge—Mis Tor—North Hisworthy Tor—Nosworthy Bridge—Plym Steps—Rundle Stone—Siward's, or Nun's Cross. *Other Places of Interest.* Childe's Tomb—Cowsic Valley, under Bear Down—Crazy Well Pool—Crockern Tor—Dean Combe—Dunnabridge Pound—Fitz's Well—Prince Hall—Tor Royal—Valley of the Walkham—Wistman's Wood. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Conies' Down: hut circles and stone row—Crock of Gold, and other kistvaens in Tor Royal Newtake—Down Tor: row, menhir, and circle, on Hingston Hill—East Tor Bottom: hut circles—Hart Tor: hut circles and stone row, and remains on Raddick Hill—Roundy Farm: hut circles—Lower

Watern Newtake : kists and cairns—Merivale : rows, huts, and menhir on Long Ash Hill—Thrushel Combe (on the Plym) : rows, cairns, and menhirs. *Mining Remains.* Hart Tor : blowing houses and stream works—Dean Combe Head : tinnerns' excavations—Newleycombe Lake : extensive stream workings—Plym : workings near Eylesbarrow—Riddipit : mould stones—Walkham : blowing houses above Merivale Bridge.

By Road and Rail to the Capital of the Moor.

Within the confines of Dartmoor there are several small settlements, two of which, Post Bridge and Hexworthy, have grown up around some of the ancient tenements. Foggin Tor owes its origin, and Merivale its expansion, to the granite quarrying industry, while White Works was called into being by mining enterprise, which has also helped to promote the growth of the two first-named. There are a few others consisting of groups of farmhouses, and there is also the old village of Widecombe. Cultivation has so spread itself throughout the valley in which this settlement is placed, that pastures and woodlands now link it with the in-country, and it appears less deserving of its adjunct than in the days when it was known as Widecombe-in-the-Moor. Still, although it is possible to approach it without actually entering on the commons, it belongs as much to Dartmoor as ever it did. The parish is conterminous with the forest for a distance of nearly four miles, and there has always been a connection between them. A larger settlement than any of those named is that of Lee Moor, in the parish of Shaugh, the seat of an extensive china clay industry, and a larger and more important still is Princetown, which is justly regarded as the capital of the moor. Time was when Lydford held that distinction. There the mother church was situated, and there was the castle in which the forest courts were held, and in later days the Duchy courts. But when Princetown sprang into being these were removed to it, and a church being built, journeys to Lydford or to Widecombe became less frequent. Interest centered round the new town, which speedily became the largest settlement on the moor.

In the section dealing with the tracks we have stated that the roads on the moor were formed on the lines of ancient ways (T. 44) One ran from Tavistock to Moreton and Chagford, and from this there were branches to Ashburton and Widecombe, and it was also joined by one from Plymouth. The latter is now the present Plymouth and Princetown road. It enters on Roborough Down at the sixth milestone from the first-named town, and leaves it just beyond the ninth. All the way across this fine open common there is a good view of the Western frontier of Dartmoor, the grouping of the tors above the Walkham Valley, and Sheeps Tor, above the valley of the Mew, being particularly noticeable. Yelverton is delightfully placed between the eighth and ninth milestone, the residences being situated on the verge of the down. One mile beyond it is Dousland, where the road is crossed by another running from Plympton and Ivybridge to Tavistock. About a mile

from Dousland the road passes under the Princetown Railway, and shortly after enters Dartmoor. It climbs the shoulder of Peak Hill, a grand prospect opening towards the west as the higher ground is reached. For the next $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles it runs over Walkhampton Common, passing near to Leedon Tor, which rises on the L., and Black Tor, which is seen on the R., with Hart Tor just across the shallow valley below it. Crossing Devil's Bridge the road climbs the steep ascent from the hollow, and soon after reaches the limits of the common in this direction and enters the forest. A granite post on the right of the way serves as a bondmark of the latter. Princetown is only a little way beyond, being situated just within the forest bounds.

The Tavistock road leaves the town by way of Vigo Bridge, or by the Abbey Bridge and Dolvin road, and passing the entrance to Mount Tavy, runs on to Moor Shop, where it is crossed by a road from Horrabridge to Harford Bridge and Peter Tavy. Here the ascent of Pork Hill commences, the commons being entered before the top of it is reached, and at about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Tavistock. The road now runs across the common belonging to the parish of Whitchurch, with Cocks Tor and the Staple Tors to the L., and Vixen Tor R. The Walkham is crossed at Merivale Bridge, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and Walkhampton Common is entered. Here a long ascent to the Rundle Stone commences, the dominant object in the view being Great Mis Tor, which rises grandly above the river valley to the L. At Rundle Stone, 6 miles, the road enters the forest, and turning R. runs past the prison to Princetown. The church is 7 miles from Tavistock.

The Moretonhampstead road crosses the Bovey river a little over two miles from the town, and then ascends Worm Hill, after passing over which it reaches Beetor Cross, 3 miles. Here it is crossed by the Ashburton and Chagford road. Exactly a mile further on is Moor Gate, where the commons are entered. Its former presence is indicated by the name only, for no gate is now to be seen there. A little further on a branch of the Bovey is crossed, and at the top of the hill beyond it the road is joined by one coming from Chagford, and which enters the moor about three quarters of a mile from the junction. For the next mile or more the road runs over a fairly level piece of common, and enters the forest shortly before the Warren House Inn is reached. Further on it crosses Stats Brook, passes over Meripit Hill, and descends to Post Bridge, where the East Dart is crossed, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Moreton. From the river the road runs up between Archerton R., and Lakehead Hill L., and after crossing the Cherry Brook, passes in succession the Powder Mills Cottages, Cherry Brook Farm, and Crockern Tor, and descends to Two Bridges. Here the Princetown road branches L., the one to the R. leading to Tavistock.

The road from Ashburton to Two Bridges runs by way of North Street to Holne Bridge, which is two miles from the town. It then ascends Holne Chase Hill, having the chase and the Buckland Woods to the right. At the top of the hill a road branches left, being joined a little further on by one from Buckfastleigh. This runs through the village of Holne to the moor gate, about a mile distant, and crosses Holne Moor to the forest, which it enters at Saddle Bridge, on the Wo Brook. The view is particularly fine, the tors above the gorge of the Dart here showing to great advantage. Not far from the gate is the Paignton storage reservoir, the formation of which has turned the

Wennaford Valley into a lake. Further on the hollow known as Hangman's Pit is passed, and afterwards Combestone Tor, to the R., a very steep hill following. At its foot flows the Wo Brook, and about a mile further on is Hexworthy, where, at the Forest Inn, the road turns down the hill to the R., being here known as Jolly Lane. Crossing the West Dart at Hexworthy Bridge it runs by the little chapel of St. Raphael's at Huccaby, and ascending the hill joins the road from Ashburton to Two Bridges more usually followed.

The last-named road having climbed Holne Chase Hill, two miles from Ashburton, descends to the Dart, which it crosses at New Bridge, and enters the commons. Here there is a steep ascent to the hamlet of Pound's Gate, where the enclosed country is reached, to be left again however, about a mile further on, when the road skirts Sherberton Common. Turning L. at Ouldsbroom Cross it passes between Yar Tor Down and Dartmeet Hill, and descends to Dartmeet Bridge, on crossing which it enters the forest. Climbing the hill with the estate of Brimpts on the R., it reaches the gate where the road previously mentioned comes up from Huccaby, and then runs above the valley of the West Dart to Dunnabridge. A mile further on it crosses Cherry Brook, and in another mile and a half reaches Two Bridges, being joined by the Moreton road on the brow of the hill above that place.

The objects passed on these roads, and on others in different parts of the moor, are noticed more fully in the Excursions.

The Princetown Railway branches from Yelverton, on the Plymouth and Launceston line. It was opened in 1882, and from a point about midway between Yelverton and Dousland Stations follows very nearly the route taken by a tramroad constructed in the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

On leaving Dousland the railway is carried over Yennadon Down, which it nearly encircles in order to reach a point on the hill leading to Walkhampton Common by an easy gradient. Soon after the train enters on the down a good view of the valley of the Mew is presented, one object in it that will not fail to catch the eye being the tower of the little church of Meavy. On the further side of the valley is Calisham Down, with Wigford Down, the common above the Dewer Stone, beyond it. To the L. of the first-named is Lynch Down, backed by Shaugh Moor, and then the bold sweep of Ringmoor Down comes into view. To the L. is the giant mass of Sheeps Tor, with the village nestling at its foot, and at the further end of the opening between the down and the tor, is seen Gutter Tor, with a green path running up the common towards it. Below is the narrow Burrator Gorge, with the dam thrown across it for the purpose of storing the waters of the Mew, which, filling the valley between Peak Hill and Sheeps Tor, present the appearance of a true lake. This fine sheet of water, the storage reservoir for the town of Plymouth, is noticed in our Excursions from Yelverton. At its head is seen Down Tor, and the more distant Cramber Tor, while, rising above it to the L., are Lether Tor* and Sharp Tor, the first-mentioned being particularly striking. After

* The *th* has the heavy sound, the name being pronounced like the word *leather*. Indeed, in its earlier form it appears as *Ledder*, the true sound of which would be the same as *leather*, *dd* being actually the heavy *th*.

passing a small plantation the upper valley of the Mew, and the Newleycombe Valley to the R. of it, are seen, with another fine tor near Down Tor. This is Combe Tor, and behind it rises the lofty height of Eylesbarrow. On Lowery Siding being passed the view is lost, but another speedily discloses itself. After crossing the Plymouth and Princetown road a wide stretch of hill and dale, farm lands and woods, with distant heights, is seen to the L. of the railway as the train advances. A conspicuous object in the near view is Walkhampton Church, situated on a hill near the village. This is seen from many points on the railway as the train proceeds, and from both sides of it, consequent upon the windings of the line. Just here, although the train has to attain an elevation of about 1,400 feet, there is a down gradient. This was planned with a view to the more easily bringing up the train when running from Princetown to Dousland, or stopping a carriage, or truck, should such happen to become detached from a train proceeding to the first-named place. At this point the line draws nearer to Walkhampton Church, then all at once turns away from it, and the train passes out on to the open moor.

The beautiful valley of the Walkham now partially reveals itself, the glimpses obtained from certain points to which the winding of the line bring the visitor speaking eloquently of its hidden beauties. Far down below is a wealth of trees, and where these cease to climb from the wooded depths, the granite-strewn commons are seen. On the down above its further side is Pu Tor, here a very prominent object, and far away beyond it the church-crowned summit of Brent Tor. Further up, and overhanging a small lateral valley not far from Merivale, is the curiously-shaped mass of Vixen Tor, with Cocks' Tor and the Staple Tors behind it, and to the R. the lofty Mis Tor, the monarch of this part of the moor, while much nearer to us is King Tor. Passing Routrendle the line sweeps out around Inga Tor, below which the ground is rather marshy, and then making a great bend to the right runs up to Yes Tor Green. Here, at the turn, the old tramroad, which made a rather longer sweep, will be noticed, with the little bridge that carried it over the brook. This is just below the pile known as Fur Tor. On the slope above, to the N.E., and exactly a quarter of a mile distant, the visitor may see the railway on which he is travelling. But that portion of it is more than 200 feet above him, and it is necessary for the train to make a journey of two and a half miles to attain that elevation. The line runs out under the granite quarries of the Messrs. Pethick Bros., and from here Inga Tor is again seen, also Walkhampton Church, and there is a fine view of the Cornish hills. Near King Tor, around which the railway runs, doubling back upon itself, the tram road is seen in several places where the line has left it a few yards on one side. Here the valley near Merivale and Mis Tor Moor is in full view, and the menhir on Long Ash Hill, near the double stone rows, can be plainly discerned.

The Red Cottages—a misnomer since their colour has been changed to black—the cottages at Rundle Stone, with Hollow Tor on the hill to the right, are also in sight. Passing the Royal Oak siding and the Foggin Tor Quarries, the line is carried by White Rock along the slope seen from below, and now the visitor looks down upon it as it winds round Yes Tor Green. Inga Tor is also seen once more, and to the L. of it the upper part of the tower of Walkhampton Church.

And now quite another part of the moor is opened up, although many tors seen during the first stage of the journey again become visible. But they are looked at from a different side, and in many instances their outlines are not the same. Sheeps Tor and Down Tor, Lether, Sharp, and Cramber are all in sight, as well as Gutter Tor. Further away is Trowlesworthy Tor, on Lee Moor. In the direction of Walkhampton Leedon Tor is seen, and not very far from the railway is Black Tor, with Hart Tor just beyond it. Soon the Plymouth road is noticed where it crosses the hollow at Devil's Bridge, and a short distance further on the station, close to which is one of the stones marking the forest boundary, is reached.

Princetown was called into existence by the building of a war prison below North Hisworthy, the foundation stone being laid on the 20th March, 1806, by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, who had suggested its location here. Sir Thomas built Tor Royal, and had great hopes of reclaiming Dartmoor. After 1816 the prison was untenanted for some time, but was subsequently used as a naphtha factory, for the production of which large quantities of peat were cut on Holming Beam. In the meanwhile the little town fell into decay, and it was only when the prison was turned into a depot for convicts that its fortunes began to revive. This was in 1850. Since that date it has gradually improved, and now fully justifies its title of the capital of the moor. The church was built and fitted up by the French and American prisoners. At a meeting of the U.S. Daughters of 1812, held in New York in January, 1909, it was voted that the Society place a Memorial Window in the Church at Princetown. This was done, the window being unveiled on June 3rd, 1910, by Mrs. Gerry Slade, the President. In the Church is also a Memorial Tablet to the soldiers who perished in the snow as related further on.

In 1912 a granite cross was erected in the western part of the churchyard which is set aside for the burial of convicts.

In *The Story of Dartmoor Prison*, by Mr. Basil Thomson, formerly Governor of the depôt, much interesting information will be found. The stirring times of the French and American prisoners are vividly pictured, and the account is brought down to the present day.

Princetown was created an ecclesiastical parish in 1913.

The hamlet of Two Bridges is pleasantly situated in the valley of the West Dart, a mile and a half from Princetown. The trees under Bear Down near by were planted by Mr. Edward Bray, a solicitor, of Tavistock, who began operations here about 1780. Bear Down is probably *bear dun*, the promontory hill. The semi-circular belt at the foot of the hill is known as the Cowsic Horse Shoe. The inn, the forerunner of the present hotel, was built by Judge Buller, of Prince Hall.]

Excursions from Princetown and Two Bridges.

[The Excursions are mostly within a radius of three miles of Princetown. The commons westward of the Walkham are noticed in the Tavistock District, and the neighbourhood of Sheeps Tor and Walkhampton in the Yelverton District.]

Tracks in the vicinity, Nos. 1 to 15, 18, 56, 75, 80 (see the Section in Part V).

North Hisworthy Tor.

Before setting out on our Excursions from Princetown and Two Bridges we shall ascend the hill rising above the first-named place to the tor locally known as North Hessary, as an excellent view of the district over which our rambles are to extend is to be obtained from that breezy height. We therefore leave the main street by the turning opposite to the school, and passing through a gate, make our way up the hill, keeping close to the wall of the enclosures on the right. This will lead us directly to the tor, just before reaching which we find ourselves walking over the ground traversed by the perambulators who viewed the bounds of the forest in 1240. The boundary line is drawn from South Hisworthy to North Hisworthy, and here is marked by some granite posts of comparatively recent erection, which may be seen from the point we have now attained. The tor is by no means striking in appearance, but as a forest bond-mark mentioned in the return to the perambulation made in the thirteenth century, it is not altogether devoid of interest. The visitor will, however, find his chief reward in the wonderful view commanded from its summit. No less than about sixty tors are to be seen, besides a number of important hills. As Simon Renard read from the battlements of the White Tower the history of England, so one may look down from the crest of Hisworthy and read the history of modern Dartmoor. Northward and southward are the untamed hills, rising grim and bare; vast solitudes where nothing of man's work is seen. Between these wild tracts is the more sheltered part, where the settler has formed his enclosures, and planted his few trees and made his roads. Immediately below, the prison and the town that grew up around it, and on the other side the iron way that has penetrated to the verge of the forest. Man has done something here, but when the beholder again looks upon the dusky sweeps that roll away into the blue distance, he realises how little it is.

In order to enumerate the tors seen from this hill, and at the same time to indicate their situations, it will be most convenient to commence with those on the common north of the road leading to Tavistock. If, therefore, we look in a W.N.W. direction we shall see this road winding up the side of the Walkham Valley. Immediately to the R. of it is Little Staple Tor, a small group of rocks, and R. of that again Mid Staple Tor, with Cocks' Tor rising behind it, the latter being situated at the southern extremity of a long hill with a rounded outline.* In a line with these tors, on the slope of Hisworthy and not far from us, is Hollow Tor. The fine tor to the R. of Mid Staple Tor is Great Staple Tor, and R. of this is Roose Tor. Between these two is seen the distant Brent Tor, with the little church on its summit. Beyond the dip R. of Roose Tor is Black Down, a fine common mostly in the parish of Mary Tavy, and R. of that is White Tor, or Whittor, as it is always called. The line of junction between the granite and the altered rocks runs through the shallow valley beyond the ridge on which rise the Staple Tors and Roose Tor. Cocks' Tor and White Tor are therefore not within the granite area; they are composed of trap rock, and the difference in form between them and the granite hills is very striking, particularly when they are seen from Black Down. Right of Roose Tor, and on the nearer side of the Walkham Valley, is Great Mis Tor, one of the finest of the rock-piles on Dartmoor. Just below is Little Mis Tor, a square mass of granite, and quite near to us, at the foot of Hisworthy, is Rundle Stone Tor.

To the R. of Mis Tor, and in a direction a little W. of N. we look away to the ridge above the Rattle Brook, from which Hare Tor, Sharp Tor, and Great Links Tor rise in succession. The first-named is of a pyramidal form, and will be easily recognised, as also will Links Tor, the rocks of which rise to a considerable height above the turf. The rounded hill below it, and three miles nearer to us, is Standon, or Stannon, as it is usually called; on its summit is a cairn presenting from this distance the appearance of a small mound. A little to the R. of Links Tor, the Dunnagoat Tors are seen, and R. of these is Amicombe Hill. From Links Tor the ground dips towards the north, where there is a great opening in the hills. This marks the deep gorge of the West Ockment, and above it to the R. is High Willes, the most elevated of the Dartmoor eminences. This height is exactly nine miles from the point on which we stand as measured on the map.

In a line with Amicombe Hill, but much nearer to us, being in fact only four miles distant, is Walkham Head, and if we look beyond this, and to the R. of it, we shall see the rocks of Fur Tor, with Cut Hill rising still further R. Peeping over its shoulder, far away in a direction N.N.E., is Newtake, the hill near Cranmere and East Dart Head. Less than two miles south of the summit of Cut Hill, and in a line with it and our standpoint, is Cowsic Head. On one side of this, the L., we may see Conies Down Tor, and on the other side Devil's Tor. Quite close to the latter is Bear Down Man, but this can only be made out with the aid of a glass.

Rising against the sky to the R. of Devil's Tor is Row Tor, and under it, but more than a mile nearer to us, is Lydford Tor, at the

*This is known as Cocks' Tor Hill.

northern end of Bear Down. To the R., but further away, is Crow Tor, and then the Bear Down Tors, with White or Whitten Tor, seen between. It should be noticed that in Row Tor and Crow Tor the "ow" has the same sound as in crowd. One form of spelling the latter is Crough. To the R. of the Bear Down Tors, and on the ridge above the West Dart, we see Longaford and Littaford Tors, the former rising like a pyramid from the down.

Beyond these tors, and some four miles further away, is White Ridge, with Waters Down to the right of it. Near the latter the Moreton road is seen climbing the shoulder of Meripit Hill. Below us, and only two and a half miles distant, is Crockern Tor, close to which the Moreton road is also seen, as well as the Ashburton road between Two Bridges and Prince Hall. Further distant, E. by N., is Bellaford Tor, and bounding the view in this direction is the huge ridge of Hameldon.

Three quarters of a mile from Bellaford Tor is Lough Tor—Lafter Tor, as it is generally called—and this is in full view to the R. of the former. Far away beyond these is seen Chinkwell Tor and Hey Tor, with the steep road leading up from the village of Widecombe. To the R. of Hey Tor is Saddle Tor, and R. of that Rippon Tor.

Much nearer than Rippon Tor, but seen a little to the R. of it, is Corn Down, with Yar Tor, the fine height that rises above Dartmeet; and in the distance above the hanging woods that line the valley of the Dart, the granite boss of Buckland Beacon, and amid the trees below, the crag called Auswell Rock.* The road winding up the hill from Dartmeet is plainly visible, and above it Sharp Tor, and the crest of its neighbour, Mil Tor.

And now we look upon a part of the moor westward of the Dart. Four and a half miles away in a direction E. by S. the road running from Sherburton Bridge to Gobbet Plain is seen, and in a line with it and nearly three miles further distant, Bench Tor, on Holne Moor. Right of this we see the Holne road, where it climbs the steep hill above the eastern bank of the Wo Brook. The hill to the right of this is Down Ridge, above Hexworthy, and the next the swelling eminence of Cater's Beam, rising from the fen beyond Fox Tor, the piles of which are placed about midway up the hill-side. The direction of the tor is about S.E.

Peeping over the hill that bounds the view to the R. of Fox Tor are some distant heights. The first of these is Eastern Whitaburrow, and the next Western Whitaburrow, the high land between them being the summit of Bush Meads, at the foot of which the Avon runs. A little further to the R. is the prominent hill known as Three Barrows, eight and a half miles distant.

Less than two miles from our standpoint is South Hisworthy Tor. Its direction is S.E., and it is in a line with Eastern Whitaburrow.

Looking in a direction S.S.E. we notice a combe on the hillside beyond the first ridge. This is Langcombe Bottom, through which runs a tributary of the Plym; it falls into that stream at Plym Steps. The high land on this side of the combe is Eylesbarrow, and the distant point to the right of it is Shell Top, a fine height overlooking the in-country in the neighbourhood of Cornwood. On the side of the hill

* This is sometimes known as Hazel Tor.

under Shell Top, and a mile nearer to us, is Hen Tor. This rises above the Plym, and gives name to one of the warrens in the valley through which that stream runs. Rather over two miles nearer, and in a line with it, is Combeshead Tor, so named from its situation at the head of the Dean Combe valley.

To the right of Combeshead Tor is Down Tor, and a mile and a half beyond, with same bearings, is Gutter Tor, a pile at the eastern end of Ringmoor Down, and overlooking Ditsworthy Warren. The same distance beyond Gutter Tor, and in a line with it, are Great and Little Trowlesworthy Tors, which are situated on the common lands belonging to the parish of Shaugh. The name of these tors is pronounced as though it were spelt without the first "w," and with the "o" long. The high land to the R. of these tors is that part of Shaugh Moor known as Saddlesborough.

But the most striking tor in this direction is Sheeps Tor, whose giant mass is only three and a half miles distant. It rises boldly S. by W. Below it, to the R., is the Meavy Valley, above the western side of which we see Lether Tor, and close to it one of the numerous Sharp Tors on the moor.

Now we must let our eyes wander a little to the L., and on the common below us we shall observe three tors. The first, which lies S. by E., is Cramber Tor; the next, and nearer to us, is Hart Tor, always called Harter Tor, which, however, is probably only a duplication of the final syllable; and the other is Black Tor, which is quite near to the Plymouth road. The latter is at the same point of the compass as Sheeps Tor.

Once more we look towards Sharp Tor, and on the common to the R. of this shall notice another pile. This is Leedon Tor, and below it to the R. is Inga Tor, close to which is the Princetown Railway. Nearer to us, to the R., is Swell Tor, and further in that direction, and less than a mile and a half from where we stand, the fine pile of King Tor.

Below King Tor is the beautiful valley of the Walkham, and beyond this, and nearly in a line with the pile named, we see Pu Tor, conspicuously placed on the common near Sampford Spiney. Right of this is Feather Tor, and then the curiously-shaped mass of Vixen Tor, and near it the Tavistock road, where we began our survey.

Although many of the Dartmoor hills attain an elevation of 1,700 or 1,800 feet, and some an even greater height, there is not one from which an uninterrupted view of half-a-dozen miles in every direction can be obtained. There is always another hill rising within that distance to obstruct the range of vision. Even High Willes and Cut Hill are not exceptions.

The view from North Hisworthy—or Ysfother, as the perambulators of 1240 have it*—cannot fail to impress, on account of its extent. But while it reveals so much of the moor it does not convey that idea of it which is obtained from High Willes, or Great Links Tor, and a few other prominent hills. The wilder parts of the moor are hidden from the beholder on Hisworthy, or when glimpses of such are afforded it is

* By the jury who surveyed the bounds of the forest in 1609 the tor is mentioned as Hisworthie. In 1786 another jury refer to it by the same name, but with the modern terminal "y."

of spots too far off for the nature of them to be properly estimated. He cannot look down as from the heights mentioned, or as he may from Three Barrows and from Ryders' Hill, upon a scene of wildness and desolation; the eye has to range over the enclosed parts of the moor before it can rest upon the heathery slopes that cultivation has not disturbed. He sees, indeed, scarcely anything of the remote parts of the south quarter of the forest, and not much of the recesses of the north.

Westward of Hisworthy, beyond the commons, is a wonderful view of the south-western part of Devon, with the Channel off Plymouth, and of East Cornwall. Pasture lands and woods, towns and villages, make up the picture over which the eye wanders till it lights upon the Cornish hills that rise up against the western sky.

On the slope of Hisworthy, and not far from the tor, is a rain-gauge, placed on the line bounding the water-collecting area of the Burrator Lake. This suggests the question of rainfall, one into which it will perhaps be wise not to enter. A town cannot very well occupy so elevated a site as Princetown, which is placed about 1,400 feet above sea level, without receiving its full share of moisture, but it may perhaps be some consolation to the visitor if we assure him that by far the greater proportion of the rain is reserved for the inhabitants: during the holiday season blue skies are usually above it.

And now, having looked upon so many of the Dartmoor tors, we will bid adieu to Hisworthy, with its overhanging rock, and set out on our way to make closer acquaintance with them, or at least with such of them as present features more than ordinarily interesting, as well as to examine others not seen from its crest. But, though we bid the tor good-bye, we shall not readily forget it, for much that we see will recall our visit to it. Often, too, our eyes will rest upon it when we are in distant parts of the moor, so that it will be neither out of sight nor out of mind.

(It was thought that to burden this description with references would be inconvenient to the reader; the Indexes will show where a notice of each tor named is to be found).

[From Two Bridges the visitor will take the left hand road to Princetown, passing the Ockery on his way, but he will find it a good plan to return by the Tavistock road. To do this he will descend the northern slope of Hisworthy, keeping near to the wall, to Rundle Stone (Ex. 1), whence the highway from Tavistock runs due E. to Two Bridges (2 m.) Just before reaching the road Rundle Stone Tor is passed; the tor seen to the left, and not far off, in descending the side of Hisworthy, is Hollow Tor.]

EX. 1. *The Soldiers' Pond—Devil's Bridge—Stone Rows near Sharp Tor—Routrendle—Yes Tor Bottom—Ward Bridge—Okel Tor—Merivale Bridge—Mining Houses on the Walkham—Merivale Antiquities—Rundle Stone. About 12 miles from Princetown. Add 3½ m. if from Two Bridges.*

Among the interesting objects in the vicinity of Princetown not a few are to be found on Walkhampton Common, and to a brief examination of some of the more striking of these we shall first devote our attention. For the present our ramble will extend only over that part of the common lying between the Plymouth road, the Tavistock road, and the Walkham river. Other divisions of it will be noticed in future excursions. We leave Princetown by the first-named highway, and shortly after passing the corner of the enclosures R., where the old path known as the Frenchmen's Road branches (T. 5), shall reach one of the row of stones marking the forest boundary where it runs from South Hisworthy to North Hisworthy Tor. Here we leave the ancient royal hunting-ground and enter upon Walkhampton Common. About 200 yards further on, and L. of the road, is an object associated with one of Dartmoor's sad memories. It is a small hollow filled with water, and surrounded by a bank rising above the level of the common, which goes by the name of the Soldier's Pond, and marks the spot where a corporal of the 7th Royal Fusiliers perished in the snow, in February, 1853. The bodies of two privates who were accompanying him were found at a spot known as Double Waters, where a little stream runs under the road. The event is recorded on a tablet in Princetown Churchyard. The grave in which these "three valiant soldiers" lie was restored in 1908.

The road now descends into a hollow where it crosses the springs of the Mew at Devil's Bridge. The name suggests a legend, but in reality became attached to the spot in a very prosaic manner. The bridge, which is merely a culvert, was built by a labourer who rejoiced, or otherwise, in the sobriquet of Devil. That is all; "story, I have none to tell." His Santanic Majesty has left his name in other places on Dartmoor, but not at this particular spot.

On the slope above Devil's Bridge, that is to the N.W. and W. of it, are a number of hut circles. One group is close to the railway. In connection with the other there is a pound, overlooking Yes Tor Bottom. In this combe fragments of a vessel of highly glazed ware were discovered a few years ago under some slag, and also the bottom of a cooking-pot, as well as sherds and charcoal.

Proceeding on our way we soon reach Double Waters, which is about half-a-mile from the hollow. Here we notice Black Tor, a short distance across the common to the L. Near it are some prehistoric antiquities, and also an extensive stream work with two mining houses, which are noticed in our next excursion. West of Double Waters, and about a quarter of a mile from it, are several hut circles; in fact, these ancient ruined dwellings are exceedingly numerous in that part of the common now under notice.

Black
Tor.Lether
Tor.Sharp
Tor.

FROM DOUBLE WATERS, LOOKING S.W.

As we pass on, we shall be struck with the bold appearance of two tors immediately in front of us. The one L. is the principal pile of Lether Tor; the other is Sharp Tor, which has a rather greater elevation. R., and much nearer to us, is Leedon Tor, consisting of several fine groups of rocks in which the granite is fantastically piled. Looking back in a northerly direction we see the pound just mentioned. It is situated on the slope below the railway, where the latter begins to hide itself behind the hill on the nearer side of which are the granite quarries. Below us, L., are the enclosures of Stanlake Farm, the house itself also being visible. On the hill beyond it is Cramber Tor (Ex. 2), and across the valley to the R. of the farm, is Down Tor (Ex. 2, 38), with the fine mass of Sheep's Tor (Ex. 38) still further R. One of the enclosures of Stanlake is built on a stone row. This is noticed in Ex. 39.

At a point about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Princetown our road begins to ascend the flank of Peak Hill. Here it is crossed by a track (T. 4) coming up in front of us from the direction of Walkhampton, and running down the hill L. to Stanlake. Half mile further on we reach the twelfth milestone from Plymouth. This is known as Goad's Stone, and on the upper half of the face are some markings, but they are not readily distinguishable. Passing up the hill we soon reach a pond on the L. of the road, on the brink of which is a double stone row. It is in a very ruined condition, but may be traced for some distance. It appears to terminate at a boulder, but is really continued, as a careful examination will show, to the remains of a kistvaen at its northern end. Near it is also a single row. From the pond, which, by the way, has never been known to be dry, we may ascend Sharp Tor and the summit of Peak Hill, the view from which points is exceedingly fine, and is noticed in our Excursions from Yelverton. (Ex. 39).

In his progress towards Sharp Tor from Double Waters the Rambler will probably have noticed a reave running from the pile down the hill towards the road. From our station near the pond we shall, on looking north-eastward, perceive another of these objects on the left. It runs across the track we saw at the foot of the ascent, and like the

former, climbs the hill capped by Leedon Tor. These reaves have been said to extend for a very considerable distance; one of them, indeed, as far as Chagford. If the visitor considers that a hiatus of a few miles here and there does not render this doubtful, and is quite ready to believe, if he picks up a line anywhere to the north or south of the point at which all traces were lost, that he is still following the same reave, he may, if he cares for a long tramp, satisfy himself that it really does go to Chagford. It may, therefore, be as well to inform him that it is the Sharp Tor reave that was once said to lead to that moorland town, although it is highly probable that if he chooses the other reave the result of his endeavours will be precisely the same.

Hut circles occur between the track before-named and the summit of Leedon Hill. To the fine rocks crowning that eminence we shall now make our way, and strike thence towards Inga Tor, which bears N.W., and is close to the Princetown Railway. When about 300 yards from the last-named tor, and in a direct line between the two, we shall come upon a kistvaen surrounded by a circle of stones about 20 feet in diameter. Both are unfortunately in a dilapidated condition. The cover of the kist is four feet in length, and nearly three feet in width. Turning southward towards the railway we shall direct our steps to a crossing-place to which two white gates give access, and which forms an approach to Routrendle, a moor farm in full view from the road at Goad's Stone. On reaching the further side of the railway we shall follow a road that will lead us to the farmhouse. This we leave on the L., and shall shortly regain the open common, not far from Inga Tor, which we see rising immediately above the line. On passing this pile, the rocks of which are poised in a similar manner to those of Leedon Tor, the line makes a bend towards the east, and crossing the lower end of Yes Tor Bottom,* turns again to the west, and runs out to King Tor.

[This spot may be reached from Princetown direct by following the road to Devil's Bridge, and then striking up over the common westward, with the railway on the R., or by crossing the bridge near the station from the Frenchmen's road (T. 5) and then turning L. If the latter route is followed the visitor will pass under the line at the first cattle creep he comes to, where is a little stream. From this point he will see the railway far down below, as it sweeps round towards Inga Tor. He must then make for it, keeping well to the R. Should the way by Devil's Bridge be chosen, the railway will be similarly seen below.

From Yes Tor Bottom the Rambler may make his way around King Tor, noticing Little King Tor on the L., to the Royal Oak level, by taking the railway for his guide. He will keep it on his R., crossing it on reaching the tor if he wishes to ascend the pile. If he desires first to see the quarries he will ascend the hill above the line, whence he may look down upon them. Granite quarrying on this part of Dartmoor commenced on the opening of the Plymouth and Dartmoor

* Apparently a corruption of East Tor. Yes Tor Green, below the bottom, is shown on a map of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's projected railway as Easter Green. The date of this is 1818. Here is Crip Tor Farm, and adjoining it are the ruins of another Dartmoor homestead.

Railway in 1823. [100 Years, Chap. III.] From the Royal Oak level the visitor may return to Princetown either by way of the Red Cottages and Rundle Stone, or by following the line to the station. If the former route be chosen he will make his way to the cottages, which are seen near by, and passing them will gain the high road from Tavistock, just above the Mission Room. Directions for reaching Princetown from this point are given at the end of the present excursion.]

Making our way over the common from Routrendle, with the wall of the enclosures on our L., we shortly reach a moor gate opening upon a lane. This we descend, and shall soon find that it is crossed by another, which comes up from Walkhampton and runs on to Merivale. Here we turn R., the latter now becoming our road, unless it be desired to visit Ward Bridge before proceeding up the valley, in which case we continue to descend the hill. The bridge, which is not far distant, is situated in one of the most charming parts of the valley of the Walkham, and is noticed in our excursions from Tavistock (Ex. 7).

At a distance of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the point where the lanes intersect each other we shall reach Whithill Farm, where the road crosses the Yes Tor Brook by a clapper of two openings. It is of comparatively modern date, and presents nothing remarkable. Beyond this we pass Davy Town Farm (see *Town* in the list of terms), when our road becomes exceedingly rough. But we shall regard the inconvenience of traversing it as a very light matter when we arrive at Okel Tor Gate,* for we shall then have reached one of the most beautiful of the rock piles of Dartmoor. [*Gems*, Chap. XXI.] The gate, which is at the top of a slight ascent, is hung to the rocks of the tor, and, having passed through it, we find ourselves in their midst. The piles do not rise high above the ground, and there is nothing of the grandeur that belongs to such granite crowns as Mis Tor, or Staple Tor, or Hound Tor; but the masses are so delightfully shrouded in dwarf oaks and mountain ash, tufts of heather, and patches of the bright green whortleberry plants, that they present an appearance that cannot fail to enchant the beholder. In place of sternness we have beauty; the rugged is lost in the softening effect of the foliage that so happily mingles with the weather-stained rocks. A number of tors are in view, and away to the south, beyond the farm lands, rise the heights that look down upon Plymouth Sound. Beneath us is the charming Walkham Valley, but the length of our present excursion will prevent us from visiting it now. To do so it will be better to proceed by the road from Princetown to Merivale (R. 1), and on reaching that place to follow the directions given in Excursion 7.

Leaving Okel Tor, with its drapery of living green, we continue on our way, and soon the sound of falling water strikes upon the ear. Coming down from the moor in the neighbourhood of Rundle Stone, the Long Ash Brook here crosses our track on its way to join the Walkham. The road is carried over it by a clapper, which, though not of great size, is yet an excellent example of these rude bridges. The banks of the stream being so thickly covered with bushes little of the structure can be seen in crossing, but a good view of it is to be obtained

* Often called Hucken Tor.

from a point a few yards below it on the southern side. The clapper has two openings, and the centre pier and buttresses are formed of massive stones. Just beyond we reach Long Ash Farm, and shortly afterwards find ourselves on the Princetown and Tavistock road, near Merivale Bridge. Our walk from the cross lanes has been a rough one, but it has brought us through some of the finest Dartmoor border scenery. [If the visitor does not desire to go to Merivale he may strike up across the enclosures from Long Ash Farm to the common on which the stone rows shortly to be noticed are situated. The distance is very short.]

Merivale Bridge spans the Walkham, which stream here forms the boundary between Walkhampton Common and the common lands belonging to the parish of Whitchurch. The hamlet of Merivale is situated in the latter parish, and consists of a roadside house of entertainment called the Dartmoor Inn, a few cottages, a modern Wesleyan Chapel, and a row of dwellings erected during recent years for the men working in the adjoining Tor Granite Quarries of Messrs. Duke and Company. The stone is conveyed by road to the railway at Tavistock, which town is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the bridge.

On the common between the road leading from the bridge towards Princetown and Great Mis Tor, which rises high above the left bank of the Walkham, are some deep cuttings of the tinnerns, and close to the stream the remains of two small buildings in which they smelted their ore are to be seen. The rambler will find these on the left bank, the first being about a furlong above the bridge. A door jamb marks the entrance, and near to this is a mould stone. The mould is a large one, being about 18 inches in length, and as usual has bevelled sides. In one end of it is a notch, no doubt intended for the more easy withdrawal of the block of metal. In the stone there is also a tiny mould, four inches long. Similar small cavities are to be seen in other mould stones on the moor, and it is thought they were intended for sample ingots. Above the house traces of a leat are observable, by which water was probably conducted to a wheel. Under the house is a small culvert leading from that part of the building in which the wheel appears to have stood. Another stone will be noticed in this blowing-house which has been hollowed out in the manner of a shallow trough. This it is not unlikely formed the bottom of the furnace, in the midst of the remains of which it lies. The second building will be found about half-a-mile further up stream. Here also is a stone with a large and small mould, as well as the remains of a leat.

Near the head waters of the Walkham are other mining remains; these are briefly noticed in the excursions from Lydford. (Ex. 10).

In making his way back to the road the rambler may forsake the guidance of the river, and keeping a little up the hillside pass Over Tor, where Mrs. Bray alighted upon a rock basin filled with water, and having washed her hands in it her husband bestowed upon it the name of "Mrs. Bray's Wash-hand Basin."

On Long Ash Hill, above Merivale Bridge, are the well-known stone rows.* To reach these from the bridge the rambler will pass up

* This group of remains was formerly known in the neighbourhood as the Potato Market, and also as the Plague Market, and a tradition stated that provisions were brought here by the country people and

the Princetown road for a short distance, and will then strike up across the common to the R., when the tall menhir near the Long Ash enclosures will come in sight and serve as a guide to the other objects of which he is in search. There are two rows, both being double, and some faint indications of a third nearer to the menhir. The direction of the two former is nearly due east and west, and they are roughly parallel to each other. The length of these rows of stones has been variously given, showing discrepancies of about 200 feet in the northern row and about 300 feet in the southern. This reminds us of what used to be said of the Giant's Grave, near Kenford. It was formerly marked by two stones, and the country people declared that no matter how often the distance between them was measured the result was never the same. But some who have used the tape at Merivale have proved a little more fortunate, for the measurements of the rows given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson have been verified by more than one.† The length of the southern row is 850 feet, and that of the northern 590. About the middle of the former is a stone circle, and at the eastern end of the latter a large stone. This is placed between the lines, and closes the end of the row, as it were. Near the north-western end of the southern row is a small cairn, much dilapidated, and about 600 feet south-east of this, and also near the same row, is a ruined kistvaen. This was formerly regarded as a dolmen, or cromlech, and is marked as such on a plate illustrating a paper by the Rev. Samuel Rowe, in the first volume of the *Transaction of the Plymouth Institution* (1830); and it is also so marked on a plate accompanying the paper in which these remains are mentioned by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Unfortunately the cover stone is broken, and one of the side stones also. This damage was done about the year 1860; gate posts being cut from the former, and part of the latter being removed. Over thirty years later an examination was made of the kist, and a flint scraper and flake and polishing stone were found. About 300 feet southward of the small dilapidated cairn previously mentioned, and not far from the menhir, are the remains of a stone circle. The menhir, which stands on the line of the old Tavistock and Ashburton track (T. 1, 7, 56), and which was in this part of its course identical with a branch of the Abbots' Way (T. 1), is a good example. Its height is ten and a half feet.

Near by is a corner formed by the walls of the Long Ash enclosures, and here there is a gateway, whence a path leads towards the farm house. Built into this wall is the half of a large circular stone, about ten feet in diameter.

North-eastward of the rows, and not very far from the road, is a small enclosure formed of upright blocks set on their edges in the ground. Hut circles occur within and without it, and in some of these charcoal has been found. A large number of these ruined dwellings are also to be seen northward of the road, on the slope above the

deposited as supplies for Tavistock, at a time when the plague ravaged that town. See *Tamar and Tavy*. Letter IX.

† The Merivale remains are drawn to scale and figured in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper, entitled, *The Rock Basins of Dartmoor, and some British Remains in England*, Journal of the British Archaeological Assoc., 1860.

Walkham. (Ex. 6). Near the enclosure is a round stone resting on some supporters. Visitors are cautioned not to allow their antiquarian zeal to carry them so far as to suppose this to be a dolmen. It is true that a well-known archaeologist once made this mistake, but with the history of the stone before us there can be no danger of our doing so. He afterwards discovered that what he had regarded as an ancient monument had been fashioned by a man then living in the vicinity. The piece of granite had been intended for a millstone, but was found to be unfitted for the purpose.

The stones in the Long Ash rows and circles are small, and the general effect cannot be said to be particularly striking. Finer examples of the stone row exist on Dartmoor, as we shall see, but at the same time it must be confessed that the megalithic monuments on the moor are not imposing. Of pounds and remains of ancient habitations fine examples exist there, but the same cannot be said of the sepulchral circles, while the stones in many of the rows rise only a foot or so above the turf. This is the more surprising seeing that in so many parts of the moor stones of large size and of suitable shape are scattered abundantly over the surface of the ground. One has only to look upon the clatter on the slope of Mis Tor to see what a striking effect might have been produced had choice been made of the kind of stones found there instead of such comparatively small ones as compose the rows. It is the vast number of its stone remains that renders Dartmoor remarkable from an archaeological point of view, and not the size or importance of individual groups of antiquities.

But though the visitor to Merivale may be somewhat disappointed when he views the long lines of stones, and remembers what he has read of Carnac, he will certainly not fail to be pleased with his surroundings. And after all, it is the scenery of Dartmoor and not its antiquities that constitutes its chief charm. In its wildness, its old associations, and its stories of other days, the visitor will probably find an attraction far greater than in the mouldering monuments of its early people, important as these may seem to the antiquary. As the late Mr. W. F. Collier has well observed, "in comparison to the work of nature all interest in them vanishes."

From the plateau near the menhir we look across the Walkham valley, and in a direction about W.S.W. see the piles of Pu Tor; to the right of these, and much nearer to us, is the granite mass of Vixen Tor, and still further to the right, and immediately below us, the hamlet of Merivale. On the ridge above it are placed Mid Staple Tor and Great Staple Tor, and further north, Roose Tor. To the N.N.E. Great Mis Tor, the giant of the moor, uplifts his rocky crest. Turning to the south we see King Tor, with the Princetown Railway winding round its base.

The guide stones marking the old Tavistock and Ashburton track (T. 1, 7, 56) and bearing the letters T and A [*Ancient Crosses*, Chap. XIV.] may be seen on this part of the common, leading from the menhir eastward.

These guide stones run towards Yellowmead Farm, which will be noticed on the hillside, E. A short distance from the lower corner of the farm enclosures is a pound having hut circles within it.

Leaving the rows we make our way to the road, and passing up

the hill shall shortly reach the Mission Room. Just beyond this we cross the Long Ash Brook near its source, and here a road turns R. to the Foggin Tor granite quarries, passing the Red Cottages. About a quarter of a mile further on we reach the first of the dwellings at Rundle Stone. Opposite to a row of granite posts on the right of the way is the wall of an enclosure. It was close to this wall that a school-master belonging to the prison at Princetown lost his life in the snow many years ago. When on his way home from Tavistock snow commenced to fall, and though urged to remain for the night in a cottage at which he called, near Moor Shop (R. 1), he determined to continue his journey. I have been told by one who was present that he appeared very anxious to get to his home, saying that he feared his wife would be alarmed if he did not return that night. After his departure the storm increased in fury, and the next day his body was found at the spot indicated. It was said that he possessed some artistic skill, and that the very last picture he produced represented a man meeting his death in the snow. [100 Years, Chap. X.]

It is not so very long since that the dwellings at Rundle Stone were mere miserable huts, as the ruins of some still attest. Passing on, with Mount View, a modern house, on the L., we soon reach the site of the object that gave name to this spot. This was a granite pillar known as the Rundle Stone, which stood on the forest boundary line. It is not named as a bondmark in any of the surveys, but was, however, recognized as such in 1702. It was formerly to be seen on the S. of the way, immediately opposite to the modern boundary stone, which we shall observe on the L. This bears the names of the parishes that here meet each other—Lydford and Walkhampton—and on passing it we again enter the forest. The Rundle Stone was broken up several years ago, when a wall was being built near by. It is much to be regretted that an ancient landmark should have been wantonly destroyed; unfortunately the spoliator has been busy on Dartmoor, and has swept away many interesting objects. About the year 1881 I took measurements of the Rundle Stone. It stood 7 feet above the stones in which it was set, and was four feet in girth. Near the top was the letter R, cut in relief. It is marked on a map dated 1720 as a "Great stone call'd Roundle." Rundle Stone Tor is a short distance up the hill to the south.

A few yards further on, and exactly six miles from Tavistock, is Rundle Stone Corner, where a road branches R. to Princetown; the Duchy Hotel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. This we shall follow, and shortly after passing the prison shall enter the town. If our destination be Two Bridges, 2 m., we keep straight on from Rundle Stone, crossing the Blackabrook on our way.

[A direct route from Princetown to Yes Tor Bottom has been given. Direct route to Ward Bridge: First to Yes Tor Bottom—thence down the common W. by S. to the moor gate near Withill Farm. Those who prefer to do so may make their way from Princetown to the Long Ash Rows by North Hisworthy Tor, instead of taking the road to Rundle Stone as described in S. Ex. 3. From the tor the way lies N.W. to Hollow Tor, which is near by and in sight, and then down by the Red Cottages. Thence down the hill W., crossing the Long Ash Brook, to the rows. The road to Merivale Bridge is described in Route 1.]

Ex. 2.—*Hart Tor—Cramber Tor—Crazy Well Pool—Roundy Farm—Lether Tor Bridge—Riddy Pit—Mining Houses on the Mew—Raddick Hill—Stone Rows near Black Tor.* About 7 miles from and to Princetown. EXTENSION to *Hingston Hill Stone Rows* add 2 miles. ALTERNATIVE RETURN ROUTE from *Crazy Well* by *Older Bridge* and *South Hisworthy*. DIRECT ROUTE to *Siward's Cross*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Princetown.

One of the curiosities of Walkhampton Common is Crazy Well Pool, which, unlike the more famous Cranmere Pool in the northern part of the moor, is really deserving of its title. Between the pool and Princetown, from which it is distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are several objects of antiquarian interest, and the border scenery being of a fine character, the rambler should not neglect to visit it.

We leave Princetown by the Plymouth road as in Ex. 1, but when reaching a gate on the R. near the top of Devil's Bridge Hill, shall forsake it and strike across the common L., our course now being almost due S. Ahead of us are seen two tors, the left hand one being Sheeps Tor and the other Lether Tor. We make for a point about midway between these two, and very soon Hart Tor, which is quite near to us, comes into view, in a direct line with Sheeps Tor, but much under it. Other rock piles seen to the R. of Lether Tor are Sharp Tor and Leedon Tor, with Inga Tor far down below the latter. Beyond Hart Tor, and on the further side of the Mew, is Black Tor. A straight line to Crazy Well Pool would leave Hart Tor a little to the right, but the rambler will perhaps hardly pass it by without a visit. As we progress other tors come into view. Pu Tor and Heckwood Tor (Ex. 7), on the downs beyond the Walkham Valley, will be observed on the R., as also will Swell Tor, the latter marking the site of the granite quarries, which are comparatively near to us, while behind us the summit of North Hisworthy is seen. On the slope down which we pass before commencing the ascent of the tor is a cluster of hut circles.

In itself Hart Tor presents nothing remarkable, though it is rather striking when seen from some points, particularly from Black Tor, but the view from it is good. In addition to the tors already named a dozen others are in sight, including the range beyond Merivale, with Mis Tor, and Higher and Lower White Tor. Brent Tor, with its little church, rises N.W. by W., and far away to the N. is the summit of the lonely Cut Hill.

On the slope south-westward of the tor are a pair of stone rows. These are noticed further on.

Our next point is Cramber Tor, which is about half-a-mile distant, in a direction S. by E. We therefore descend to the Hart Tor Brook, which we shall cross at a ford, and find ourselves on the Princetown and Kingsett track (T. 3). This will, however, afford us little guidance here, as it is by no means clearly defined; but we shall hardly need any, for ere we have proceeded very far up the hill in front of us we come in sight of the tor. On reaching it we shall find that our view southward is greatly extended.

Hen Tor and Gutter Tor, in the Plym Valley, are seen, with Shell Top, the height overlooking Cornwood, beyond. Across the valley below us is Down Tor, with Combeshead Tor to the L. of it. Between these two tors and Sheeps Tor, whose giant bulk here looms largely, is the beautiful Dean Combe (Ex. 38). To the L. of Sheeps Tor we

look far away to the Staddon Heights, on the eastern side of Plymouth Sound. A striking feature in the scene is the Burrator Lake (Ex. 39)



BURRATOR LAKE FROM CRAMBER TOR.

with Lether Tor, the fine proportions of which are strikingly presented from this point, rising above its northern shore. We get a glimpse of Yennadon, and a view of the distant Kit Hill, on the Cornish side of the Tamar, an eminence conspicuous in all this part of the moor. It is marked by a lofty mine chimney on its crest.

Leaving this spot, the view from which is rendered so impressive by the fine grouping of the nearer tors, we shall make our way to Crazy Well Bridge, where the cart track to Kingsett crosses the Devonport Leat. This is about three furlongs distant, and if we pursue a course due S. we shall not fail to strike it. The pool is situated just below, but is not visible until we reach the edge of the deep hollow in which the waters are gathered. That this hollow is artificial is evident at a glance. It is an excavation of the tinnerns, who were once very busy on this part of the common, as even a cursory examination will show. It is said to cover about an acre of ground. Its depth is about 15 feet, though it used to be related on the moor how the bellropes belonging to Walkhampton Church were once tied together and let down into it, and yet no bottom was found. It was also said to rise and fall with the tide; but that was "yeers ago." That the water does, however, sometimes rise very rapidly, we shall probably not care to dispute if we have ever experienced a true Dartmoor downpour.

In my *Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor* there is a brief notice of Crazy Well Pool (Chap. X.), and in connection with it mention is made of a poem by the Rev. John Johns, entitled, *Gaveston on Dartmoor*. There was formerly a tradition in the forest that the favourite of Edward II. sought concealment there during one of his banishments from Court. Mr. Johns, with a poet's license, discovers Gaveston at early morn beside the waters of Crazy Well, where he meets the Witch of Sheep's Tor, and his fate is revealed to him, though he does not read the prophecy aright. But no tradition regarding Gaveston is found in the neighbourhood of Crazy Well; the choice of the spot for the scene of the poem was merely fanciful on the part of its author. Whether another story of a knight who came secretly to Dartmoor, and which is related further on (Ex. 20), has any reference to the favourite I cannot say, but it belongs to the eastern side of the forest

and not to Walkhampton Common. Gaveston held the forest under grant from Edward II. At his death it reverted to the Crown.

A short distance southward of the pool is the track leading from Lowery to White Works, which is formed on the line of an ancient one running across the forest to Dartmeet and Holne. This is the track which, as already mentioned (T. 2), the discovery of certain stone crosses revealed to me. A portion of one of the objects that evidently marked its course, consisting only of the head and arms, is to be seen near the N.E. corner of the pool. Its original site was probably a little nearer to the old path. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.]

Not far from Crazy Well Pool are the ruins of Roundy farmhouse, and thither we shall now direct our steps. A gully will be seen extending from the S. side of the pool, and this we must leave on the L. as we descend the slope. We soon come in sight of some enclosures, R., within which, and a short distance above the track just referred to, the remains of the ancient homestead are situated. The building below us, and on the further side of the track, is Kingsett farm house, and a little over a quarter of a mile to the E., or L., of this, though not in sight, are the ruins of another, which bears the same name as the pool. In the valley is the Newleycombe Lake, a stream that joins the Mew immediately below Nosworthy Bridge, and very near to the upper end of the Burrator Lake (Ex. 39).

Roundy Farm is interesting as an example of an old Dartmoor dwelling, though there are several on the moor that boast a far greater antiquity. A stone over the doorway bears the letters R.C., and the date 1668, cut in relief, and about six inches in height. The initials have been thought to be those of Richard Crymes, whose family were long seated at Crapstone, in Buckland Monachorum parish, and to which the manor was granted at the Dissolution. Crapstone was built by them, and afterwards became the property of the Elfordes by purchase. (Yelverton District). If the date on the stone is that of the erection of the house, and not of a restoration, it is not improbable that the latter was built on the site of a still older dwelling. There were farm enclosures on this common at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it is more than likely that Roundy was one of these. The jury which made a presentment respecting the forest, in 1609, refer to this part of the moor, and speak of "certayne howses" that had been erected there, and of land that had been enclosed. In going through the ruins the large fireplace will be noticed, also a recess in the wall, and in the garden what was evidently a cooling-place for butter.

Northward of the farmhouse, and inside the enclosures, are a number of hut circles, some of them being good examples. There is one small circular enclosure of a kind not usually met with. This will be found a short distance above the ruin.

Before setting out on his return to Princetown the visitor who is interested in mining remains will do well to visit Riddy Pit, where are some stones with hollows in them. To do this he will make his way down to the track below Roundy, and turning right will follow it to Lether Tor Bridge, a clapper of two openings, but evidently not of very ancient construction. Just above the bridge he will notice a track running up on the left bank of the Mew. This will lead him to Riddy Pit, which is indeed quite near, and where are the ruins of two houses. A little beyond these he will find the stones with the cavities. They

now form part of the paving of the rough track. Close by is an old wall, and near to this, and built into the hedge, is a stone in which there is a circular cavity on each side. Another curious stone having a rounded top, and with a small piece of iron leaded into it, will also be seen. This was probably the upper stone of a crushing mill. On his way back the rambler may strike L. at about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, into Raddick Lane, and so gain the common northward of Roundy Farm.

Below Lether Tor Bridge the Mew flows between farm enclosures, and by the edge of the common, to Nosworthy Bridge. The latter we have named as an important point in the Princetown District, as it marks the confluence, as already stated, of the Mew and Newleycombe Lake. A track opposite to Raddick Lane leads down to it (R. 8), but the approach most frequently used branches from the Lowery road at Cross Gate. The bridge is noticed in the excursions from Yelverton. (Ex. 39).

[*Extension from Crazy Well Pool to Hingston Hill.* On that part of the common bearing the name of Hingston Hill, and situated to the south of Newleycombe Lake, is an interesting group of pre-historic remains, and these the visitor may very well include in the present ramble. Having examined Roundy Farm he will make his way to the track before referred to (T. 2), and leaving Kingsett on the R. will pass down by the ruins of Crazy Well Farm, to which a path branches, and descend to Newleycombe Lake. There is a fording place where he will strike the stream, but usually it can be crossed at any point without much difficulty. If preferred the rambler may turn R. on reaching the track, and then L. to Kingsett. If he does this he will find just across the stream, and opposite to the farm house, a ruined building, very much overgrown. It is so decayed that it is not possible to determine its character, but it may have been connected with mining operations. A stone with a cavity will be observed in the doorway, and this seems to indicate that such was the case. The hollow has all the appearance of an unfinished tin mould. But whether the stream be crossed below Crazy Well or Kingsett, the visitor will have no difficulty in discovering the object that has brought him to this part of Walkhampton Common. He will mount the hill, keeping a course about S.E., with Down Tor on his R., and the remains, which are less than half a mile from the stream, will soon come in sight. These consist of a single row of stones running nearly east and west, with a menhir at each end. Very near to the western menhir, which is much the higher of the two, is a stone circle about 36 feet in diameter, enclosing a barrow. About 300 yards from the eastern menhir is a cairn 50 feet or more in diameter, and not far distant is a pound. Some of the stones in the row are of large size, and the monument is more than usually striking. The menhirs, which had fallen, were set up in the summer of 1894. The length of the row is about 340 yards. South of the row is Combeshead Tor, and below this is the charming Dean Combe, both of which are noticed in the Yelverton Excursions. (Ex. 39). Returning to the stream we may cross it at Kingsett Steps, below the farm, and, mounting the hill, shall once more find ourselves on the common near Roundy.]

Passing onward from Roundy with the enclosures L., our course at first being northerly and then N.W., we soon come in sight of

Stanlake Farm (Ex. 1), on the opposite side of the valley. Shortly after we reach the Devonport leat, where it runs down the side of a steep hill, the water forming one long rapid, to an aqueduct known locally as Iron Bridge, which carries it over the river. We follow it to that point, where it is easily crossed, and shall then make our way up the L. bank of the Mew to its confluence with the Hart Tor Brook, in the midst of an extensive stream work. We cross the brook, and then the Mew itself, and shortly afterwards reach one of the beauty spots of Dartmoor. This is Black Tor Fall, where the stream comes swiftly round a heathery bank to glide over moss-covered stones; where dripping ferns margin the waters, and the mountain ash waves her branches gracefully above them.

In this charming little dell are two mining houses, one on each side of the stream, and both are worthy of examination. The one on the eastern bank has the doorway in a particularly perfect state. It is about 5 feet high, and rather over 3 feet wide. There is a groove in the jamb and the lintel for the door. On one side of it is a wheel pit, the wall of which is built of very large stones. The building measures 22 feet by 16. The ruin on the western bank is not so large, measuring only 16 feet by 12. In this one the chimney to the height of several feet was until recently intact. In August, 1907, a colt belonging to Mrs. Gill, of Stanlake, fell into it, and was imprisoned in the wide hearth for three days, when it was rescued by Mr. Pearse, of Kingsett, who noticed its dam grazing near by. This, however, could only be accomplished by destroying the chimney. Two stones having circular cavities in them are to be seen here; these were probably mortars in which the tin ore was pounded. To reach this spot direct from Princetown the rambler will proceed as in Ex. 1, and soon after passing Double Waters will leave the road and make his way to Black Tor, which he will see on the common left. The Mew is just below the tor, and by following it downward for a short distance he will be led to the dell.

[On the further side of the stream work, in a S.E. direction, is a pound of an irregular shape on the slope of Raddick Hill. It contains several hut circles, and in one of these a fine vessel of rude hand-made pottery was found intact by Mr. Robert Burnard, when exploring the remains in 1895. It measured $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and was 10 inches in diameter at the top. Unfortunately, the bottom of the vessel went to pieces when it was taken out of the cooking hole in which it was discovered. In the other huts cooking stones, flint, and sherds were found. On Raddick Hill there are also several barrows. Should the rambler desire to visit Raddick Hill on his way from Roundy Farm, the best plan will be for him to cross the Devonport leat at Crazy Well Bridge, and then proceed north-westward with the leat on his L. To reach the hill direct from Princetown he can go either by way of Black Tor, or Hart Tor. From the former the pound bears about S.E., and from the latter about S.W., and is plainly visible from both points. It is on the hillside just above the Hart Tor Brook.]

Passing upward from the little dell we speedily reach Black Tor Ford, where we shall cross the stream. On the slope between the ford and Hart Tor, but much nearer the former, are two stone rows, one double and the other single. They each start from a cairn, the one at the commencement of the double row being placed within a stone

circle. They are here about 36 feet apart, but they do not run parallel, and that distance is doubled at their termination. The length of the double row is about 460 feet, and of the single one 260 feet. A tinners' working crosses these remains. The visitor will have no difficulty in finding them whether they be approached from the ford or from Hart Tor, if he follows a straight course from one object to the other.

Passing Hart Tor we regain the high road at the top of Devil's Bridge Hill, where we left it on setting out on our excursion; or, if the Rambler prefers it, he may make his way to the road by tracing the stream upward.

[ALTERNATIVE ROUTE *from Crazy Well Pool to Princetown. Older Bridge—Siward's Cross—South Hisworthy Tor. Add 2 m.*

If the remains in the valley of the Mew have already been visited, or if it is intended to visit them direct from Princetown, the Rambler may prefer to return from Crazy Well Pool by another route than the one already sketched, as offering a change of scenery. Supposing this to be decided upon, we shall follow the track (T. 2) below the pool up the valley, our direction being easterly. When we have advanced about half a mile we shall pass a broken cross lying on the ground a short distance to the R. of the way. Only the head and arms, and the socket stone in which the shaft was fixed, now remain. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.] The view from this point, looking down the valley, is good. Among the tors Sheep's Tor and Down Tor are conspicuous, while Lether Tor, and its companion Sharp Tor, present a particularly fine appearance.

As we proceed along the track we shall not fail to be struck with the great amount of work the "old men" performed here. On every hand are evidences of their labours in search of tin, and that they were rewarded with success can hardly be doubted. That the valley was rich in the metal is shown by the fact that where they delved the more modern mining adventurer has also conducted operations. Less than half-a-mile from the broken cross we reach a ravine, called in the neighbourhood Drivage Bottom, near the head of which our track crosses the Devonport leat at Older Bridge. We are, however, not now on the line of the ancient track. That kept a little lower down the hill, and passed direct from the cross just noticed to Siward's, or Nun's, Cross, the interesting object already mentioned as a forest bondmark. (T. 1, 2). It may be reached from Older Bridge by following the Devonport leat upward, and will be found very near where this enters an adit, or tunnel, 1,400 yards in length.

Before describing this cross it will perhaps be well to sketch the route to it from Princetown direct. Should the Rambler not include it in the present excursion, he will pass up to the head of the ravine above Older Bridge, and pursuing a northerly course will soon come in sight of an enclosure. The wall of this he will keep on his R., and, passing South Hisworthy Tor (rather over 1 m. from the bridge), will reach the gate opening upon Ivybridge Lane. (T. 6). For the pathway inside the wall see *post.*]

[*From Princetown to Siward's Cross.* Leaving the town by way of Ivybridge Lane (T. 6), we soon gain the common, and ere we have proceeded very far shall notice a stile in the wall on the L. Here a

path leads to South Hisworthy Tor and Peat Cot (Ex. 3), and we may avail ourselves of it if we will. It is carried along a bank raised to the level of the top of the wall, and will bring us direct to the tor named. As we proceed we notice the bond stones that mark the limits of the forest between this pile of rocks and North Hisworthy Tor, and which we were able to see when on our way to the latter. On the top of South Hisworthy, which is usually known in the vicinity as Look Out Tor, is an iron spike. From the tor the path to Peat Cot (Ex. 3)

Ter
Hill.

Stream
Hill.

Hand
Hill.



PEAT COT FROM SOUTH HISWORTHY TOR.

runs down across the newtake L., but we continue on our way by the wall, and on reaching the corner of the enclosure, climb over it and regain the common. Those who do not care for the work of scaling had perhaps better make their way along the common outside the wall. At the corner referred to this wall must be left, and a course the same as that previously followed from the tor, that is to say about S.S.E., must be kept. Very soon we shall strike a reave which here marks the forest boundary, and by following this we shall be led directly to the cross, which is under $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Duchy Hotel. The track passed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the newtake corner leads to Peat Cot, and a branch passed further on to the White Works (Ex. 3). It comes up from Older Bridge, to which point we followed it in the previous excursion.]

More than one of the Dartmoor crosses is referred to in documents relating to the forest and commons, but none receives so early a mention as Siward's Cross. It is named as a forest bondmark by the perambulators of 1240, who draw the line from "Elysburghe" (now Eylesbarrow) "et sic linealiter usque at crucem Sywardi," but that it was in existence long before that time there is good reason for believing. Standing on the line of a branch of the Abbots' Way (T. 1), it may possibly have been set up by the monks of Tavistock as a mark to that path, and their house was founded before the close of the tenth century; but it is quite likely that it is of rather later erection, and that its name is indicative of the period. There could never have been much traffic over this branch of the Abbots' Way, and during the earlier years of Tavistock Abbey it is questionable whether there was any. We may with more probability look upon the cross as having been erected in the time of the Confessor, when Siward, Earl of Northumber-

land, held the manors of Tavei and Wifleurde. The former was probably the manor of Mary Tavy, in the parish of that name, and the latter has been thought to be Warne, a former manor in the same parish, but I am now inclined to regard it as being the manor of Willsworthy, in the parish of Peter Tavy. *Worthy*, a farm place, appears in the Devonshire Domesday as *orda*, *orde*, and *urde*, and while Wifleurde might become Willsworthy, it is difficult to see how the name could have changed its form to Warne. The manor of Wills-worthy includes a considerable portion of the moor. (see Lydford District), and abuts on the forest, which latter was also probably held by the earl. There are several instances of the royal hunting ground having been granted temporarily to a subject. It will be noticed that the earl's name is graven on that side of the cross which looks towards the forest. The letters are not particularly clear, but there is no uncertainty about them except that the second may be either an "i" or a "y."

The inscription on the western side of the cross is one that puzzled antiquaries for a long time, and it was not until my book on the crosses of the moor appeared (1st Ed., 1884) that this was understood. It had been variously read as *Roolande*, *Bod Bond*, and *Booford*, but after much careful examination of the letters, coupled with various references, I was able to decipher them. The inscription is BOC LOND, the ancient form of *Buckland*,* and the name was in all probability cut on the cross by the Monks of Buckland Abbey to mark the limits of their lands, which included the manor of Walkhampton, which extends as we have seen, to the boundary line of the forest. These lands were given by Amicia, Countess of Devon, to endow the abbey, and the gift was confirmed by her daughter, Isabella de Fortibus. Immediately above the name a small incised cross will be observed.

This interesting relic is seven feet four inches in height, and measures two feet eight inches across the arms. It will be noticed that the shaft is broken, and is now held together by an iron clamp on each side. This damage resulted from the cross being intentionally thrown down by two lads when searching for cattle in this part of the moor. This was in 1846, but it was soon after repaired by a stone mason, named John Newcombe.

I have ventured to suggest elsewhere that the second name of the cross may be derived from the Cornu-Celtic word *nans*, a valley, dale, or ravine, standing, as it does at the head of the Swincombe valley. But it is quite possible that Nuns is a comparatively modern name, or corruption of one. The earliest record of it is in 1699, when it appears as Nannecross. A full account of this interesting object is given in the book to which reference has just been made. [*Crosses*, Chap. IX.]

Quite near to the cross is Nun's Cross Farm, enclosed about 1870 by John Hooper. Some years ago a modern dwelling-house took the place of the quaint little thatched cottage that he erected. Near by are the remains of Nun's Cross Mine.

(For route from Siward's Cross to Childe's Tomb, see Ex. 3).

To return to Princetown we follow the reave northward, with the farm enclosures on the R. When these latter are passed we continue

* *Boc Lond*, i.e., *Book Land*, or land held by charter.

on the same course, and at the distance of nearly a mile from the cross shall reach the corner of the newtake already noticed. The wall will then become our guide to South Hisworthy Tor, and to the moor gate at the end of Ivybridge Lane. (T. 6).

(This excursion may be extended to Childe's Tomb. See Ex. 3).

EX. 3. *Peat Cot—White Works—Fox Tor Mire—Childe's Tomb—Fox Tor—Mining Remains—Kists in Tor Royal Newtake.* 7 m. from and to Princetown. *With route from Siward's Cross to Childe's Tomb, 1½ m.; from Peat Cot to Princetown by the leat, 2 m.; and direct route to the kists in Tor Royal Newtake.*

Leaving Princetown by the road leading to Tor Royal we shall make our way to Peat Cot, as in T. 7, for the purpose of visiting the Swincombe valley, in which are several objects of interest. (On reaching the entrance to South Hisworthy House, R., which is just beyond Tor Gate, L., we shall notice a gate L. of it, and into this it will be worth while to turn for a few minutes. In the second field is a circle resembling the fringe of a turfy mound, 36 yards in diameter, and within this is another, across which is a short piece of wall cutting off a segment of it). Shortly before the road reaches Peat Cot we leave it and enter a field L., where a footpath runs to the hamlet.

Peat Cot may also be reached by way of Ivybridge Lane (T. 6, Ex. 2). At South Hisworthy Tor strike into the green path L., and descend to Castle Road. Vide *supra*.

From Two Bridges Peat Cot may best be reached by way of Round Hill Farm. The visitor will cross the Blackabrook at the steps S. of the farmhouse, and then strike S.W. over Tor Royal Newtake, leaving Tor Royal House R., to the corner of the enclosures in front of the latter. Thence as in R. 34. To go direct to Childe's Tomb from the steps a course S. by E. must be followed across the newtake, keeping Royal Hill R. This will bring the rambler to the hunting-gate mentioned *post*. From Prince Hall Lodge to the tomb, see R. 27.

Peat Cot, though not dating back to early times like Babeny, or Pizwell, or Hexworthy, is yet not devoid of interest. It shows what the nineteenth century settler has been able to accomplish on Dartmoor, and is a realization of a small part of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's dream. The mother of Peat Cot, Charlotte Worth, died in March, 1906, aged ninety-four, and in possession of all her faculties. She came of a long-lived stock; not, however, natives of Dartmoor, but of Wembury, on the coast near the mouth of the Yealm. Mrs. Worth's father, Richard Edwards, died at White Works, aged ninety-nine; his mother lived till she was over a hundred, as also did his brother. Peat Cot, which is fairly sheltered from the westerly winds that are so detrimental to the agriculturists on the moor, consists of a few small farms. The Devonport leat runs quite close to it, and is carried round the hill on the side of which the settlement is situated.

Leaving this little group of Dartmoor dwellings we pass over the hill to the S.E., and make our way to White Works, which place is less than half-a-mile distant. Just before reaching the first of the cottages we again meet the Devonport leat as it comes round the hill from the E., and this we cross by a granite footbridge. White Works owes its

existence and its name to a mine. This has been closed for some years, but the evidences of it are abundant around the few dwellings that now constitute the place. We remember when two large waterwheels were to be seen revolving here, and when the blacksmith's hammer was constantly heard ringing on the anvil. For some time the mine was worked by Mr. Moses Bawden, of Tavistock, a gentleman who has been connected with other similar operations on the moor of an extensive character. Those who now live at White Works look not to the bowels of the earth for their support, but to its surface. By breeding ponies and rearing other stock, and doing such labour as their hands may find for them to do, they contrive to get a living, and if the prize of wealth is not to be obtained, they have what is far more than its equivalent—health.

The cottages first reached are of recent erection, and take the place of older ones that had gone to decay. Those seen lower down are part of the original settlement, and with their thatched roofs present a picturesque appearance. Around them are the grey walls of a number of small enclosures.

The wide flat in front of White Works is Fox Tor Mire, and looking across this in a S.E. direction, a tor will be observed, the only one that is here in sight. This is Fox Tor, and below it, and a little to the L., a plain piece of ground will be seen, which is known as Sand Parks. Here, if the visitor looks carefully, he will notice a dark object. Its form cannot be distinguished at this distance, but it is the tomb to examine which is one of the objects of our present excursion.

[Before leaving White Works it will be well to mention two objects described *post* (in the route from Siward's Cross to Childe's Tomb), as the Rambler may wish to take them on his way to Sand Parks, instead of proceeding by the more direct way hereafter sketched. The first of these is a cross on the further side of the mire, and the other a stone pillar near Wheal Anne Bottom. To reach the cross, which is about half-a-mile S.E. by S. of White Works, the visitor will pass over the upper end of the mire. This he may readily do, as the few swampy places in this part of it are easily avoided. He should not, however, attempt to cross it lower down. Though not so dangerous as formerly, there are yet many parts of it where the ground is treacherous, and it is as well to give it a wide berth. A branch of the Swincombe river, here only a small brook, runs through the middle of it. On the further side, *i.e.*, the south, the ground rises, and some short distance up the slope is a new newtake wall. The cross is about midway between the edge of the mire and this wall. It is set up on a rock, and around it is much scattered granite. Wheal Anne Bottom is westward of the cross, and in full view; a little stream courses through it, and joins the Swincombe river. By following this up for a short distance, and then striking R., the stone pillar will be seen.]

Making our way down by the lower cottages at White Works, and crossing the Strane, a small tributary of the Swincombe, we pass onward with the wall of Tor Royal Newtake L. Ere long we reach Stream Hill Ford, close to the Wheal Emma weir, where we shall cross the Swincombe, and by directing our steps a little to the L. of Fox Tor shall reach Sand Parks. We shall find the object of which we are in

quest about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. northward of the tor. To be exact, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the confluence of the two streams near the weir, S.S.E. by E. But unfortunately what the rambler will see is not the ancient monument spoken of by Risdon in the early part of the seventeenth century as one of Dartmoor's "three remarkable things," but a late nineteenth century erection that bears little resemblance to it. I have elsewhere given a full account of Childe's Tomb, and the legend of the luckless hunter; and have also related how I found the kist, and the stones that once surmounted it,* but it is perhaps necessary that my notices of this object should be briefly recapitulated here. Before doing so, however, we will sketch the route to the tomb from Siward's Cross.

[*Siward's Cross to Childe's Tomb*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Passing down with Nun's Cross Farm on our L., we cross the little brook of the same name, and then the Plym road S. of Nun's Cross Ford. We pursue an easterly direction up the slope, keeping rather higher than a direct route would necessitate, in order to examine the stone pillar already referred to. Presently we shall reach a reave running along the side of the hill, and following this toward the E., shall soon arrive at the stone. This we shall find to be an ordinary shaft, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The head, which was discovered near by a few years ago, has part of a cross cut in relief upon it. Eastward is the little stream running down Wheal Anne Bottom, and when we reach this we must make for the newtake wall below. (The latter was erected about 1904; it runs on the line of an old reave). Reaching the newtake we strike about E., gradually leaving the wall on the R., and when nearly opposite White Works, shall come upon the cross already mentioned as being set up on a rock. There is much scattered granite near by, but if the directions here given be followed, the object will not be missed. It was discovered by Lieut. M. Lennon Goldsmith, in 1903, after the latest edition of my book on the Dartmoor crosses had appeared. He found it lying on the ground near the rock in which the socket was cut, and afterwards had it re-erected, and secured in its place with cement. A portion of the shaft appears to be missing, but otherwise this ancient relic is in an excellent state of preservation. It faces E. and W. It is 41 inches high; the bottom of the shaft is 43 inches in girth; the arms measure 22 inches across; and the head rises 7 inches above the shaft. Near the cross is a kistvaen within a circle of stones.

The discovery of this cross adds another to the line of those objects extending from Buckland Abbey across the forest (T. 2), and, as Lieut. Goldsmith observed when acquainting me with his find, tends to confirm my contention that they marked an old track. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.] Since this cross was discovered another on the same line has come to light; it is described further on (Ex. 39).

Continuing on our way eastward to Sand Parks, with the newtake wall R., we soon reach the tomb, which is distant only a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cross.]

The story of Childe, the hunter, which I have frequently heard in the forest, was first related by Risdon nearly three hundred years ago.

* *Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor*. Chap. X. *Folk Rhymes of Devon*, p. 4.

It is to the effect that one Childe, of Plymstock, "a man of fair possessions," being overtaken by a snowstorm when hunting on Dartmoor, slew his horse and disembowelled him, hoping to preserve himself by seeking shelter in the carcase. But he was there frozen to death, and having, as our old topographer states, "ordained, by his will, that wheresoever he should happen to be buried, to that church his lands should belong," he was carried by Tavistock men to the Abbey Church for interment. They were, however, able to accomplish this only by a stratagem. The people of Plymstock having learnt what was taking place, assembled at the bridge over the Tavy, with the intention of preventing the Tavistock men taking the body to the Abbey. But the latter, hearing of this, threw a slight bridge across the river, and carrying over their prize in triumph, became the possessors of Childe's lands. The people of Plymstock "were deceived," says Risdon, "by a guile"; "in memory whereof the bridge beareth the name of *Guilebridge* to this day." Our author also tells us that Childe's Tomb was to be seen on the moor in his time, though he does not say in what part of it, and that it once bore the following lines:

"They fyrste that fyndes and brings mee to my grave,
The priorie of Plimstoke they shall have."*

This story is probably a version of some early legend. Childe does not seem to have been a proper name, though some writers not only apparently think it was, but have gone so far as to furnish the supposed hunter with another—indeed, he has had no less than three Christian names given to him, Amyas, John, and Oswald. In all probability it was the Saxon Cild, a common appellation. Further, nothing is known of any Priory of Plymstock, and this perhaps accounts for the word "lands" being substituted for "priorie" in later versions of the couplet. Tavistock Abbey possessed the manor of Plymstock, but it belonged to it at the time of the Domesday Survey. That Guile Bridge was simply the Guild Bridge, or bridge that led to the Guildhall of Tavistock, is much more likely to be the case than that it obtained its name in the manner the tradition states. It is difficult also to understand how we find the hunter's grave in the forest, when the story says he was buried at Tavistock. It is true that the body of a stranger found on the moor might have been interred on the spot, and afterwards exhumed on his identity being discovered, but that could hardly have happened at so late a period as the end of the tenth century, when Tavistock Abbey was founded. The grave, consisting of a kist within a stone circle, is precisely similar in plan to those which we know to belong to pagan times, and there can be little doubt is very much older than that religious house, though there are indications that the kist itself is not of such great antiquity as those generally seen on the moor. That a Christian monument should have been erected upon it is not inexplicable, since we know that the cross was frequently planted in similar situations in early times. Menhirs have been fashioned into the symbol of that faith, or have had it graven upon them, as we shall see in places on the borders of the moor. The story of Childe the Hunter must be regarded as a myth, but at the same time there is no doubt that, like most legends, there is an element of truth underlying it.

* Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, p. 223. Edit. 1811.

Although Risdon does not state in what part of the moor Childe was said to have been buried, forest tradition has always pointed to the tomb under Fox Tor as that of the unfortunate lord of Plymstock. This tomb remained intact until about 1812, when it was destroyed by a Mr. Windeatt, who enclosed Fox Tor Farm, and built the house, the ruins of which will be seen on the slope eastward. It consisted of a calvary of three stages, surmounted by a large worked stone in which a cross was fixed. In the first edition of Carrington's poem *Dartmoor* (1826), the tomb is figured, but as this was probably drawn from memory, it is not a true representation of it in every particular, though no doubt correct in its main features. A note to the poem states that Mr. Windeatt removed some of the stones from the tomb, and used them for building purposes and for door steps. More than half a century after this was written I discovered the whole of the stones with the exception of three, but not in the place the note would seem to indicate.

When I was engaged in my investigations of the Dartmoor crosses in the seventies, Childe's Tomb naturally attracted my attention. But its exact site appeared to be then unknown, and it was not without some trouble that I discovered it. I was, however, aided in my search by some information obtained from Richard Eden, a moorman with whom I was well acquainted, and who was born at Fox Tor Farm. All that was then to be seen was a small mound, and some half buried stones. An account of my exploration is given in my book on the crosses, and it is therefore only necessary to state that I discovered the greater part of the missing stones. Some of these yet form a bridge over the brook below the ruined farmhouse. With the "restoration" I had nothing to do, beyond raising my voice against the manner in which it was carried out. The present cross and stone in which it is fixed were cut at Holne, in 1885.

Mining operations near Fox Tor were evidently of an extensive character. Fox Tor Gert, as the deep gully running up to the tor is named, has been worked for tin, as also has the branch of the Swincombe that runs down in front of the farmhouse, and which rises not far from Little Aune. (Ex. 43). The visitor to Childe's Tomb will probably wish to ascend Fox Tor, and here he will see the gert on the eastern slope of the hill, and also behind, or to the S. of the tor.

He will likewise be able to examine an old mining house, which is not wanting in interest. It will be found at the end of Black Lane (T. 61), where that old path runs into the gert, and S. of the tor. It stands on the W. side of the way, which here passes through a gully, and consists of the walls of a building, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 14 feet on the outside. The doorway, as is usual in these houses, is near one corner, and the fireplace appears to have been at the opposite end.

Adjoining the southern wall of the farm enclosures, and near the bank of the Swincombe branch that flows in front of it, are the remains of another mining house, about the same width but a little longer than the one just noticed. It is built against a bank, a plan often followed by the constructors of these huts on the moor. Most of the wall that formed the western end has disappeared.

The path known as Sandy Way (T. 56), runs from Sand Parks up the hollow to the E.S.E., down which the stream comes. This it leaves on the right in ascending and goes on to Aune Head, where it becomes a plainly-marked track.

Fox Tor farmhouse presents nothing that will detain the visitor, unless it be that he desires to look more closely upon the building with which so many of the incidents of Eden Phillpotts' novel, *The American Prisoner*, are associated. If such be the case he may amuse himself for half-an-hour in searching for Maurice Malherb's wine cellar, but we fear the result will be disappointing.

Passing down to the ford on the Swincombe we again cross that stream, but instead of returning to White Works shall make for a hunting gate in the wall of Tor Royal Newtake, which we see near by. Our first point will then be a tumulus about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W., and which will come in sight as we mount the slope. On our R. are some other enclosures near the river, one of which is known by the name of Joan Ford's Newtake, in which are three small upright stones standing in a row.

A few hundred yards in a north-easterly direction from the tumulus we shall come upon a ruined kistvaen, close to the source of a rivulet; and a little further on, but in a more northerly direction, are two others, also dilapidated. Here we are near the summit of Royal Hill, the highest point in the newtake, and if we leave this a little to the L., and proceed in a north-westerly direction for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond it we shall reach the kistvaen known as the Crock of Gold. It is situated close beside the track leading from Princetown to Hexworthy (T. 8), and is a well preserved kist, with some of the stones that once encircled it yet remaining. The track we shall now follow W. to Bull Park, where, passing through a gate, we soon reach the entrance to Tor Royal, the residence of Mr. A. E. Barrington, the High Bailiff of Dartmoor. Passing upward we bend R., and speedily find ourselves at Princetown.

[A pleasant way of returning from Peat Cot is by the Devonport leat. The best plan is to cross it at the bridge at the little settlement, and passing for a short distance over the newtake, strike it again above the bend. There is a path on the bank which the ramblers may follow. Just before reaching Tor Royal the woods are passed, and when the trees are in leaf the contrast between the slope on which they grow and the bare moor around it is very striking. A short distance beyond Tor Royal the road from Bull Park (*supra*) is reached.]

[The kistvaens in Tor Royal Newtake may be visited from Princetown direct by following the Hexworthy track (T. 8) to the Crock of Gold, and then crossing over Royal Hill to the others. This will be the reverse of the latter part of the homeward route from Childe's Tomb just sketched. The walk may be extended to White Works, and the return made by way of Peat Cot and the leat.]

Ex. 4.—*The Ockery—Antiquities on Round Hill Farm—Prince Hall—Swincombe—Crock of Gold—Bull Park.* About 9 m. from and to Princetown. WITH ALTERNATIVE RETURN ROUTES from Swincombe, via White Works or Tor Royal Newtake, and from Prince Hall, via Moorlands and Bachelor's Hall.

From Princetown our way takes us along the Two Bridges road past New London. This is the name given to the four blocks of dwellings on the R., and considered to be appropriate since they were

erected under the superintendence of a London man ; much of the material of which they are constructed was brought from there, and being several storeys in height they much more resemble town houses in plan than they do those usually seen on Dartmoor. Beyond them

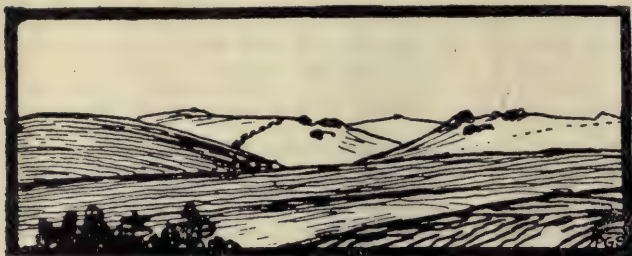
Holming
Beam.

Devil's
Tor.

Lydford
Tor.

Row
Tor.

Beardown
Tors.



FROM MAIN ROAD NEAR NEW LONDON.

we descend the hill to the Ockery, having Arrow Head Field on our L., so called in consequence of the finding there of some flint implements. We cross the Blackabrook by a modern bridge, formerly known as Trena Bridge, and turn R. On the R. bank of the stream is the Ockery, the approach to it being by means of a clapper. Though not of great size this is a good example of these structures, and consists of buttresses with centre pier, but the addition of parapets to some extent destroys its primitive appearance. The Ockery was formerly a very picturesque building, having an exterior gallery ; renovation has altered it, but has not altogether destroyed its old-time air.

Entering Lower Watern Newtake by a gate near the bridge, we pass down by the Blackabrook, and noticing some low tumuli near the bank as we proceed, shall shortly reach the wall of one of the enclosures belonging to Round Hill Farm. On the further side of this, and quite near to the stream, is a group of kistvaens, and less than 200 yards from these in a N.E. direction are the remains of two others, placed side by side. Further on in the same direction, and on the slope of Round Hill where it declines towards the Dart and the lower part of the Blackabrook, are other examples of kists, as well as tumuli and hut circles. Having examined these we shall turn westward, and leaving Round Hill Farm to the L., shall reach the track by which it is approached from the Two Bridges road. This we follow N. to Round Hill Cottage, once the home of Jonas Coaker, locally renowned as the Dartmoor poet, where we regain the road we left at the Ockery, within a short distance of Two Bridges.

In Lower Watern Newtake the Princetown and Hexworthy Races have been held. These consist of races for ponies, galloways, and horses.

[As the Round Hill antiquities are situated in enclosed land, it will be well for the visitor to obtain permission at the farm to examine

them. From Two Bridges they are, of course, reached by way of Round Hill Cottage.]

On leaving Two Bridges we pass up the hill behind the hotel. On the brow the road forks, the L. branch running to Moreton and the R. to Ashburton. We follow the latter, with Muddy Lakes Newtake on our L., and during our progress towards Prince Hall Lodge shall look upon several fine tors. Across the newtake, and at no great distance from us, is Crockern Tor (See *post.*) To the R. of this, and standing up boldly on a lofty ridge, is "Longaford's strange mitre of earth and stone,"* and beyond it Higher and Lower White Tors. In front is Bellafoord Tor, a prominent object in every view in this part of the moor. Away to the R. we see the high land of the south quarter of the forest rising like a huge barrier from the Swincombe valley, and extending from Cater's Beam, L., to Hand Hill and Eylesbarrow, R. If we look carefully at it we may discern a pile of rocks, not defined against the sky, but rising from its dusky side. This is Fox Tor, already noticed [Ex. 3], which, like Crockern Tor, is chiefly interesting on account of its associations, in this instance only legendary.

At the distance of about 1 m. from the fork of the roads we arrive at Prince Hall Lodge, R., and passing through the gate make our way along the road that leads to the house (T. 10). This is bordered with trees, but they have bowed before the prevailing westerly winds. Stunted in growth they tell but too plainly that it is only in the sheltered spots on the moor that planting can be undertaken with any success.

Prince Hall was one of the ancient tenements of the forest [see *Ancient Tenement* in the *Terms* section], and was known by the name it at present bears several centuries ago, being mentioned as Prynshall in a forester's account of the time of Henry VIII., while in a document of a later date it appears as Prynce Hall. In 1702 it was in the possession of William Gidley, and in the last quarter of the eighteenth century was held by a Mr. Gullet, one of those who about that time entertained hopes that the forest might be profitably cultivated. From him it passed to Judge Buller, and was afterwards held by Mr. G. W. Fowler, whose operations on the farm were on a very large scale. [*Dev. Alps*, Chap. 3.] But they proved unsuccessful, except in one respect; he certainly showed that such a style of farming as he adopted was not suited to Dartmoor. Some of the older people still speak of him, and will tell you that there was one thing Mr. Fowler deserved special praise for: he grew the largest turnips ever seen on the moor. "Proper gert benders, zure 'nuff—but most o' mun was holla."

The road will conduct us by the side of the house, which is large, and, for the moor, of imposing appearance, and down the lawn in front of it to Prince Hall Bridge, which spans the West Dart. Here the scene is of a very attractive character, particularly in the summer, when the trees are in leaf, and the hedgerow that borders the little lane that leads up from the bridge on the southern bank of the river is bright with young ferns and wild flowers. Near the top of the ascent the lane turns R. to Moorlands, a farm close by, but our way will be as

* *The River*. Book I., Chap. XIII.

in T. 10. Crossing the little Rue Lake, which falls into the Dart below Cherry Brook Foot, we enter Swincombe Newtake, and soon reach the gate at Swincombe Farmhouse. This building formed one of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's lodges, and appears to have been erected on land long enclosed. In a list of the newtakes in the forest made over two hundred years ago there are three enclosures named respectively Swancombe Head, Swancombe, and Swancombe Ford.

A short lane leads to Swincombe Ford, over the stream of that name, the farmhouse being on the R. as we proceed, and a cottage on the L. The latter was the abode for many years of John Bishop, a true specimen of the old style of Dartmoor man. He retained his primitive manners to the last, insisting on using a flint and steel in place of matches, among other things, and "couldn't" abide any new fashioned notions." The footbridge at the ford is usually known as the Fairy Bridge.

We shall return to Princetown by the track running between that place and Hexworthy (T. 8), and for this purpose shall either retrace our steps to the gate of the newtake, and then turn L. behind Swincombe farmhouse, or pass in front of it. Though we now pass over the track the reverse way of that in which it has been described, it will be followed without difficulty, and we shall soon be led to the gate opening upon Tor Royal Newtake, across which the green path is well defined. About midway we shall pass the kistvaen called the Crock of Gold, noticed in Ex. 3, from which point we make our way to Bull Park, and thence by the road to Princetown.

[To return by way of the Swincombe Valley, noticed in the Hexworthy District, will be found very interesting. The visitor will cross the stream by the footbridge, and follow it up to the point where it receives the tributary that comes down from under Fox Tor farmhouse, whence he may make his way to Princetown either by the White Works or by Tor Royal Newtake (Ex. 3). The walk may be shortened by returning direct to Princetown from Prince Hall Bridge. The visitor will follow the postman's path from Moorlands (T. 9), which will lead him across the northern side of Tor Royal Newtake, where he will pass over the Cholake and the Lanson Brook, the former a tributary of the West Dart and the latter falling into the Blackabrook. The path will bring him to Batchelor's Hall, whence the road will lead him past New London, R., to the highway on the outskirts of Princetown. The view from Bachelor's Hill Newtake, above New London, is very fine. It embraces Mis Tor, Maiden Hill, Cowsic Head, Bear Down, Row Tor, Meripit Hill, Hameldon, the valley of the Dart, Holne Moor, and many other prominent objects.]

EX. 5. *Wistman's Wood—Foxholes—Crow Tor—Row Tor—Bear Down Man—Antiquities on Conies Down—The Cowsic Valley.* 8½ m. *from and to Two Bridges.* FROM THE COWSIC TO PRINCETOWN: *Black Dunghill—The Blackabrook—Rundle Stone.* IF TO BEAR DOWN MAN BY WAY OF *Crockern Tor—Littaford Tors—Longaford Tor—The White Tors—Brown's House,* 9 m. IF BY WAY OF *Bear Down Clapper—Bear Down Tors—Lydford Tor,* 7½ m. IF FROM AND TO PRINCETOWN (returning by *Black Dunghill*) add 1½ m.

For *Cut Hill* see EX. 11.

From the southern edge of the great fen hereafter described as covering so much of the N. quarter of the forest, two lofty ridges, each about 1 m. in width, extend for about 3 m. in a southerly direction, and terminate at Two Bridges. These ridges, which are crowned with tors, forming prominent objects when viewed from the road at Princetown, are separated by the valley of the West Dart. Along the foot of the Western ridge runs the Cowsic, the other being bounded on the east for some distance by the Cherry Brook. The three streams here flow southward, their courses being roughly parallel. The greater part of the western ridge and the whole of the eastern, are now enclosed within newtake walls. Those who, some century ago, took in these large tracks of land—"improvers" they delighted to call themselves—under grant from the Duchy, were careful to select the best parts of the forest, and pushed their walls out to the verge of the fen, thus leaving those who possessed an undoubted right to the pasturage of the moor, only the boggy parts of it. In this excursion the Rambler will see much enclosed moorland, and will be able to form some idea of what Dartmoor would have been reduced to had those, of whom Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt was the chief pioneer, been permitted to realize their idle dreams.

In the valley of the West Dart, about 1½ m. above Two Bridges, is situated one of the curiosities of Dartmoor. This is Wistman's Wood, and consists of three small groves of dwarf oaks growing from the midst of a clatter, and extending for about ½ m. along the L. bank of the river. Several suggestions as to the derivation of the name have been made, one being that it is a corruption of the Celtic words *uisg maen coed*, signifying the stony wood by the water, but there is also reason for believing the word to be derived from *wealas*, meaning *foreigners*, a term applied by the Saxons to all not of their race. At all events, the older people living on the moor used to speak of this oak grove as *Welshman's Wood*, and it seems not at all improbable that Wistman is merely a corruption of this. *Wealasman's Wood* would thus be the wood of the Celts, regarded as foreigners by the Saxon settlers. [*Gems*, Chap. I.]

The path from Two Bridges to the wood lies through the enclosures

of Crockern Farm, at one time known as Board'n House, and these are entered at a gate on the L. in ascending the hill immediately behind the hotel (T. 11.)* No directions are needed, as the path is followed through the enclosures beyond which the wood is seen. The oaks grow quite near to the Dart amongst the rocks forming the clatter, and are so dwarfed that their boughs will often be seen resting upon the blocks of granite. The site of the wood, a stone-covered slope, seems altogether unsuited to the growth of trees, but in reality it is to the presence of the boulders that the oaks owe their preservation. These have not only sheltered them, but have probably prevented their being cut down for fuel by the tinnors. Trunks and boughs are thickly coated with moss, and consequently appear much larger than they really are. In 1886 the central grove took fire, by what means was never satisfactorily explained, and much damage was done. Time has, however, healed the wound the flames inflicted.

When the belief was held that the Druids once turned Dartmoor into one wide temple, Wistman's Wood was regarded as being a spot they particularly patronised; indeed, it was said to have obtained its name from them, this meaning neither more nor less than the wood of the wise men. The Druids, by the way, showed their wisdom by cutting mistletoe (though where they found it on Dartmoor it is rather difficult to say) and by making stones rock, and other similarly useful acts. The valley, with its ruined hut dwellings, its oak groves, and the Dart perhaps as its oracle, was presumably regarded as another Dodona. But the Druids have gone now, and left only snakes and foxes to occupy the wood. As a holt for the latter it probably serves a much more popular purpose than when it was given over to the white-bearded priests. Many a fox has been bolted there, and one game little terrier, who often showed his prowess among the moss-covered rocks, now lies beneath one of its aged trees. This is Jumbo, which belonged to Mr. Sam Adams, a former Master of the Lamerton Hounds. One day in April, 1904, after being as active as ever in the field, the game little animal died suddenly, and was buried in the wood.

To reach the higher end of the wood it will be better that we keep on its upper side, that is to say, along its eastern verge. About 50 paces above the central grove is a large triangular-shaped stone in the midst of the clatter, on which is an inscription setting forth that a tree was cut down on this spot in 1866 by Mr. Wentworth Buller. A section of the trunk is now in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter.

About a third of a mile above the higher oak grove, which is due W. of Longaford Tor, is Wistman's Wood Ford on the Dart, and to this we shall now direct our steps.† On our way we pass a small deserted dwelling, constructed of wood, once the abode of a warrener, and in which readers of the *River* will recognise the home of Nicholas Edgecombe. In full view as we descend towards the stream is Crow

* The public right of way, as already stated (T. 11), is now disputed. This is one of the results of the work of the forest "improvers." *Board'n* is equivalent to *wooden*.

† Here the ramblor passes over what was formerly Wistman's Warren. If he cannot cross the river at the ford he will perhaps be able to do so at the weir where the Devonport leat is taken from it.

PRINCETOWN AND TWO BRIDGES DISTRICT.

Tor, placed on the southern extremity of the hill peninsulated by its two branches. (*Crow* rhymes with *now*. See View from North Hisworthy). The ford is situated about 200 yards below the confluence, and it was here that the Lich Path (T. 18) crossed the Dart.

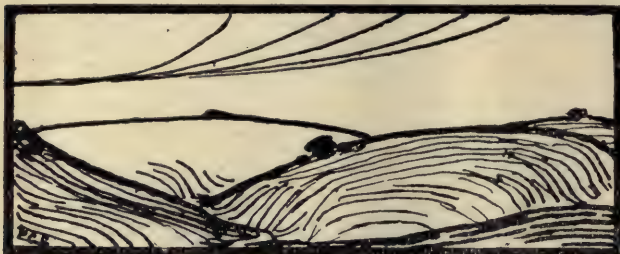
The side of the valley in which Wistman's Wood is situated is included within Longaford Newtake, the wall of which is carried along the L. bank of the Dart. We shall find ourselves in Bear Down Newtake, after having crossed the river at, or near, the ford, which, unless it be in flood, is not difficult. Passing up the R. bank we soon reach the smaller branch of the Dart already referred to

Devil's
Tor.

Crow
Tor.

Row
Tor.

Bairdown
Tor.



FROM ABOVE WISTMAN'S WOOD.

and which is immediately without the northern wall of the last-named enclosure. This stream flows down from a hollow called Dart Hole, and is sometimes known as the Foxholes Water, and also as Methern Brook. It forms the boundary between the east and west quarters of the forest, the line running from Horse Hole southward to Dart Hole, and thence down to the West Dart. (See *Quarters* in the *Terms* section). Just above the confluence the northern wall of Longaford Newtake runs off in a direction E. by N., crossing the Dart and passing up the hill to Higher White Tor. At the point where this wall leaves the little stream another will be seen running up the hill in a direction N. by E. through a clatter, known as Foxholes. This we follow up the slope to Crow Tor, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, not far beyond which it terminates. Many years ago I learnt from one whose memory carried him far back into the nineteenth century, that it was intended to take in more land here from the forest, the example of those who had enclosed Longaford and Bear Down, and the other large tracts in the vicinity, presumably inciting others to follow in their steps. Much of the wall was built, but fortunately it was never completed. The fragment at Crow Tor forms a part of it, and another, and larger part, is to be seen near Row Tor, whence it runs down to the Dart, and up the hill in a N. easterly direction, for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., to a point not far from Cherry Brook Head, and then turns southward, and is carried for some little distance down by the side of that stream. This part of the enclosure is known as Wild Banks Newtake.

Crow Tor we shall find to consist of several lumps of rock, one of which, placed exactly on the brow of the hill where the latter drops

rather suddenly to the streams, is a conspicuous object from some parts of the lower valley.

Less than $\frac{3}{4}$ m. almost due N. from Crow Tor is Row Tor, to which, as it affords a good view of the moor, the rambler up this valley will no doubt desire to make his way. The ground is good, and the rise gradual, the tor being only about 150 feet higher than Crow Tor. It is, however, of considerable elevation, being no less than 1,793 feet, and is seen standing up boldly from the surrounding moor from the street at Princetown. The tor gives name to that part of the forest extending a little to the N. of it, and a considerable distance to the E. This is known as Rowtor, and it abuts on Broad Down, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in the latter direction. At that end of it is Rowtor Gate, hereafter mentioned (T. 18, 78), and to a miry spot near this, and a small stream issuing from it, have been given the name of Rowtor Marsh, and Rowtor Brook, though I have not heard them so spoken of by the moormen. The latter is sometimes called Middle Brook.

The name of the tor became attached to this area in consequence of the latter forming what was probably to have been called Rowtor Farm, and of which Wild Banks Hill would have constituted a part. Rowtor Gate was the approach to it from the Post Bridge district. A ruined dwelling (see *post*) stands within this uncompleted enclosure, and is now known as Brown's House.

Before proceeding to Bear Down Man from Row Tor we shall sketch the route to the latter by way of the ridge between the West Dart and the Cherry Brook. This will lead us first to Crockern Tor, which is reached from the hotel at Two Bridges by following the Moreton road for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Parson's Cottage, close to which a gate gives access to the newtake in which the tor is situated. The cottage, which is now in ruins, was built in the early part of the nineteenth century by the Rev. J. H. Mason, Vicar of Widecombe, who held land here under a grant from the Duchy. It is also known as Billy Clack's Cottage, having once been in the occupation of the Rev. William Clack, a sporting parson, of Moretonhampstead.

Crockern Tor will be seen on the brow of the hill behind the cottage, from which it is distant only about 300 yards. In itself it presents nothing remarkable, consisting only of a small group of rocks, and attaining an elevation of no more than 1,295 feet. But it is one of those objects to which interest is lent by its historic associations. Without these it would fail to appeal to the beholder, but viewed in its connection with the Stannaries it at once claims attention. We shall, however, defer our notice of it until we have finished our excursions in this district, as it will be more convenient to deal with it separately.

Passing Crockern Tor and proceeding along the ridge in a direction a little W. of N., with the wall on our R., we shall, at the distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., reach Longaford Newtake, just within which are the three groups of rocks known as the Littaford Tors, of which mention is elsewhere made. (T. 18). On a map drawn from a survey made at the beginning of the last century, and which was spoken of soon after its publication as being defective in names, these groups of rocks are marked as Little Bee Tor, although the name as we have it to-day was that by which they were then called on the moor. In a book published in 1832 this name occurs, only it is there rendered Littleford.

From this it seems probable that the error on the map occurred in the transcription of the name, and other mistakes on it may perhaps be explained in the same way; or they may in some instances be due to a wrong reading of his copy by the engraver. This was very likely the case with regard to Beetor Cross (R. 4), which is shown on the map in question as Bector Cross. But though these errors are to be deplored, they have nevertheless served one useful purpose. They have been re-produced in more than one book dealing with the moor, and thus have shown the Dartmoor student that their writers have not gathered their information on the spot, but have adopted the much easier plan so delightfully described by Captain Marryat in his article on writing a book of travels.

Passing the northernmost of the Littaford Tors, we make our way to Longaford Tor, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, with the Dart valley on our L., and the great dun slope that stretches away to the Cherry Brook on our R. The Rambler will do well to ascend Longaford, which attains an elevation of 1,595 feet, for the view from it is exceedingly fine. The pile is rather different in character from most of the tors on the moor, consisting not of rocks alone, but of rocks and turf, and is thus very easy of ascent. It is somewhat of a conical form, and a conspicuous object in all those parts of the moor centring round what we have called the Great Central Depression. (See Situation and Extent, etc.) From Cut Hill it at once arrests the attention of the beholder who looks down upon the valley of the West Dart by its striking form, though it is 400 feet lower than that eminence. Cut Hill is seen rising against the sky in a direction about N.N.W. (Ex. 11).

The next pile on this ridge is Higher White Tor, or Whitten Tor, as it is usually called, and which, like Longaford, is also a conspicuous object. It is of greater elevation than that tor, being placed on the highest part of the ridge, which is here 1,712 feet high. Its distance from Longaford is about the same as the distance of that tor from the nearest of the Littaford group. To this pile we make our way, and thence to a gate in the northern wall of the newtake, a short distance due N. of which is Lower White Tor.

The masses of rock so named are placed upon the brow of a steep declivity forming the western side of Hollowcombe Bottom. The tor is interesting as being the point where a reave of stone and turf, which may be traced for some distance eastward, has its termination. This is noticed in the Excursions in the Post Bridge District. (Ex. 46).

Leaving Lower White Tor we turn our steps in a north-westerly direction, or, to be more precise, N.W. by N., and crossing a slight depression in the side of the hill shall reach Brown's House, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. The situation of this ruined dwelling is such as would certainly satisfy the greatest lover of solitude. From what I have been able to gather it never became what its builder intended it to be. As we have already seen, the work of enclosing the land around it was never completed, and consequently, instead of becoming the home of a settler, it was suffered to fall to decay.

Across the valley of the Dart, and in full view, is Row Tor, and to this we now make our way direct. Should the river prevent the visitor striking a beeline it must be followed upward for a short distance, when a means of crossing it by the natural stepping-stones will no

doubt present itself. The distance from Brown's House to the tor is rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

We have already stated that Row Tor is a prominent object in the view from several points in this part of the moor. It does not greatly exceed in elevation the stretches of heath surrounding it, except on one side where the ground drops some 200 feet to the Dart, but the form of the hill renders it conspicuous. The rocks of the tor are disposed in a form approaching that of an oval, and enclose a small area. Almost due W. of the tor, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it, are the springs of Summer Brook, a feeder of the Dart, which pursues a course directly opposite to that of the river into which it falls. Just below its source, and near its L. bank, is the bottom known as Horse Hole, where is the junction of the north, west, and east quarters of the forest, as hereafter mentioned. (See *Quarters in Terms* section). This is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. of Row Tor. A short distance to the N. of it is Summer Hill, on which are some rocks known as Flat Tor, but they present nothing remarkable. Still further N. is West Dart Head, distant, if the line *via* Crow Tor be followed, about 2 m. from the ford above Wistman's Wood, or 4 m. from Two Bridges.

Bear Down Man is a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Row Tor in a south-westerly direction. Our way thither will lead us across a part of Methern Hill with Dart Hole on our left. The menhir is quite close to Devil's Tor, which does not consist of piles of granite, but merely of flat rocks scattered about the hill. Although it bears a name suggestive of some tradition I have never been able to gather any in connection with it. It was the opinion of one moorman whom I consulted that the pillar represented the Devil, and that the tor, which can hardly be truly regarded as such, "was plenty good enough vur he."

Man is, of course, the Celtic *maen*, *stone*, and the word is found so corrupted in all parts of the country. The pillar is nearly 11 feet high, and about 8 feet in girth.

Horse Hole is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of Bear Down Man, and Cowsic Head $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. The course of the Cowsic is at first almost due S., and the Walkham, a little over 1 m. to the W., runs parallel to it. Between the springs of the Cowsic and Spriddle Lake, W., is Maiden Hill, 1,774 feet, and southward of this is Conies Down, which is probably the Condysull of a fourteenth century document. The Lich Path (T. 18) runs along the southern verge of this. Rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Cowsic Head are the upper waters of the Tavy, and between the two the ground is very heavy, this being the southern edge of the great fen that extends northward to Ockment Hill.

The rain gauges seen in this part of the moor are in connection with the Devonport Water Supply.

[Should the visitor desire to make his way direct to Bear Down Man from the ford on the Dart above Wistman's Wood, he will follow the Methern Brook for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., keeping it on his R. Then, leaving it, he will pursue the same course, *i.e.*, N.W., up the hill, and will soon reach his objective.]

On leaving Bear Down Man we shall strike S.W. to the Cowsic, which we cross, and make our way down the stream with Conies Down Tor (T. 18) on our R. Just below this is a group of hut circles, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile to the W. a double stone row, but the stones of the latter

are not very large. It is close to the Lich Path, and extends for a distance of about 350 feet, running nearly N. and S. Not far from the southern end of it are what appear to be the remains of a small cairn, probably despoiled by the builders of the Bear Down enclosures, which are not far off. A little way below the hut circles is Travellers' Ford, where the Lich Path (T. 18) crosses the Cowsic, and if, on reaching this old track, we follow it for a short distance towards the W., we shall observe the row on the R., or northern, side of it.

Continuing on our way down the stream we soon arrive at Cowsic Fork, which is just below the ford. The branch which comes from the N.W. rises close to the Lich Path, and is sometimes known as the Conies' Down Water. The Cowsic here runs through a deep hollow, called Broad Hole, where, in the year 1831, the remains of an oak were discovered in the bank. When dug out the tree was found to consist of the trunk, with a part of the root and a branch, and was thought to be larger than any of those in Wistman's Wood. In Broad Hole is Bear Down Newtake Corner, where the northern wall joins the western one. The former runs up the hill eastward, and passing close to Lydford Tor is carried to the West Dart, which it reaches near the confluence under Crow Tor, as we have already seen. A few hundred yards below the corner the western wall leaves the eastern for the western bank of the stream, so as to include this part of the Cowsic within the Bear Down enclosures. Passing down through Broad Hole we soon after cross a small tributary rivulet, and find ourselves on the eastern edge of Holming Beam, or, as the name is now often rendered, Omen Beam. This comprehends that part of the moor lying between the Cowsic and the upper waters of the Blackabrook. A considerable portion of it is now included in that part of the prison enclosures to which the name of the New Forest has been given. Holming Beam is noted for the abundance of its whortleberry plants, and has long been a favourite place with the gatherers of that fruit. Old mine workings exist here, as the name would indicate, and much peat was formerly cut near the Blackabrook. About 1 m. below the Bear Down Newtake Corner the wall is carried to the eastern bank of the Cowsic, and very near to this point the Devonport leat crosses that stream. Making our way southward with the leat and the river on our L., and the prison enclosures on our R., we reach the Tavistock road at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Two Bridges, and exactly 2 m. from Travellers' Ford.

This excursion will be found particularly interesting, and will enable the visitor to gain a good idea of the upper valley of the West Dart as well as of the Cowsic valley. To reach Bear Down Man by way of the latter it will, of course, only be necessary to follow the stream upward, and cross it at, or above, Travellers' Ford.

[If our destination be Princetown we leave the Cowsic just where the Bear Down wall is brought across it, near the lower end of Broad Hole, and climbing the steep on the R., make our way to Black Dungle-hill, the summit of which (1,615 feet) is a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, in a direction S.W. by W. A quarter mile beyond this we reach a track (T. 12), and this we follow southward with the Blackabrook on our R. Soon we arrive at the wall of the New Forest Frison enclosures, and entering them shall cross the stream. Still following the track we shall pass Fitz's Well (Ex. 6), and speedily reach the high road a short distance from Rundle Stone (Ex. 1, 6). When the convicts are at work

in the enclosures here it is very likely that the visitor will not be allowed to pass this way. In that case he will turn R. on reaching the wall, and follow it up the hill to the corner, near Little Mis Tor (Ex. 6). Here he will turn L., and still keeping close to the wall will, at the distance of 1 m., reach Rundle Stone. (Ex. 1, 6)]

Another route to Bear Down Man from Two Bridges is by way of Bear Down Hill. The distance from the hotel is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. On leaving the latter the visitor follows the Tavistock road, and just after passing the entrance to Bear Down Lodge will reach a gate on the R., where a road leads direct to Bear Down Farm. The bridge over the Cowsic takes the place of one erected by Mr. Edward Bray, the encloser of the farm, and who died in 1816. This was swept away in the great flood of July, 1890. Some of the rocks in the bed of the stream near here, and on its bank, bear inscriptions. These are the work of Mr. Bray's son, afterwards Vicar of Tavistock, who, presumably lamenting the absence of the Druids, and the stir and bustle consequent upon their frantic endeavours to discover mistletoe on Dartmoor, conceived the idea of consecrating the rocks in this part of the valley to Theocritus and Virgil, and to British bards, and suitably inscribing them, and thus, as he says, "give more animation to the scene." His method of proceeding was to trace the letters on the stone with a paint brush, and then get them cut by a labourer with a pick. It is fortunate that he recorded what he had done, for had this been omitted he would have caused no end of trouble. The speculations of the antiquaries upon the work of Mr. William Stumps would have been as nothing compared to the theories that would have been advanced by the modern Dryasdusts. In sparing us these Mr. Bray has proved more fortunate than in his endeavours to impart "animation" to the district.

A very short distance above the bridge, and in the beautiful dell that renders this part of the Cowsic so charming, is an interesting clapper. It was swept away in 1873, but the stones were afterwards replaced, and some of them secured with iron clamps. In 1890 it was again partly destroyed by the flood that did so much damage in this part of the moor, and was then rebuilt by the Dartmoor Preservation Association. Its length is about 37 feet, and its breadth rather less than 4 feet, while its height above the stream is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are five openings.

Ascending the hill we soon reach the farmhouse, where we shall be readily accorded permission to pass up through the enclosures. Above the house is the Devonport leat, here crossed by foot bridges, and just beyond that is the great bare hill. Our first point is the chief of the Bear Down Tors, which is exactly 1 m. distant from the spot at which we cross the leat, and in a direction almost due N. On a small map in Bellamy's *Natural History of South Devon* (published in 1839), illustrative of the zoology of Dartmoor, Bear Down is shown as the principal station of the stone-chat. Whether this bird is now to be observed in greater numbers here than in any other part of the moor I cannot say, but so far as I have been able to discover they are as plentiful on Lakehead Hill, between the Cherry Brook and Post Bridge, as anywhere. Two-thirds of a mile from the leat we reach the outer, or northern, Bear Down Newtake, within which the tors are situated. They consist of a group of four, the southernmost being the smallest. Very near to it is the principal pile, which rises to a

height of 1,681 feet, and forms a conspicuous object from many of the hills in the surrounding parts of the forest. Viewed from a distance from any point from N.E. to S.E., it presents the appearance of a huge cairn, with a small conical pile in the centre of it. This is especially noticeable from the slope of the hill above Broad Marsh (Ex. 46) on the East Dart, and from the high ground round Aune Head (Ex. 43). Another of the tors is placed on the brow of the hill nearer the West Dart, and the fourth is a short distance northward of this. Lydford Tor, which is the last we shall pass, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of the latter, or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. of the chief of the group. As already stated, the northern wall of the Bear Down enclosures passes close to Lydford Tor as it runs across the hill from the Cowsic to the West Dart.

In the Rev. E. A. Bray's journal mention is several times made of Hannaford, who was his tenant at Bear Down. From his two grandsons I have been able to learn something respecting him. His Christian name was John, and he was the father of James Hannaford, who lived for so many years at Headland Warren (Ex. 22). John Hannaford, it appears, built a great part of the newtake wall at Bear Down, but for some reason that I could never discover, was unable to obtain payment for his work. Having spent a considerable sum upon it the loss so crippled him that he was compelled to relinquish the farm. He was buried at Mary Tavy.

Bear Down Man is rather under a mile from Lydford Tor, and lies a little W. of N. Our way thither will take us over gently rising ground, with Dart Hole to the E. and the Cowsic to the W. The return to Two Bridges may be made by way of the Cowsic Valley, as already described, or by the valley of the West Dart. As the latter route has been given *from* Two Bridges *to* the menhir, the objects named in it must, of course, be looked for conversely as the Rambler makes his way *to* the former. In a similar manner he will be able to vary any of the excursions here described.

Several objects, indicative of a prehistoric and medieval population, have been discovered in the vicinity of Two Bridges. Flint flakes and chips have been found near the bridge, as well as in Lower Watern Newtake (Ex. 4), at Crockern Farm, and in the track leading to it. John Hannaford, the occupant of Bear Down, told Mr. Bray in 1827 that his uncle had found silver coins about the size of a sixpence in some of the cairns on the moor, and that he himself had found human hair in a kistvaen that he had destroyed. Hannaford, by the way, was, on his own confession, guilty of many acts of vandalism, a statement that will perhaps incline some to think that since he was so prone to interfere with the erections of others he was justly rewarded by the failure of his own building operations. Some human bones are also said to have been found near the road under Bear Down Farm. In a kist not far from the same place, which Mr. Bray opened in 1832, a small fragment of pottery of coarse texture was found. Some oak bowls were dug up many years ago in that part of the moor lying between the Moreton and Ashburton roads, and which is now enclosed and known as Muddy Lakes Newtake. In Gawler Bottom, much nearer Post Bridge (Ex. 46), an oak bowl was also found about the year 1891. These were probably used for measuring tin. In February, 1905, Mr. F. Rounsell, when raising stone for road mending a little to the E. of Parson's Cottage in the newtake below

Crockern Tor, found a stone axe-hammer head. While engaged in his work he came upon a flat stone about 18 inches square, just below the surface, and on breaking this up discovered the implement beneath it. In the centre of it was a neat perforation for the reception of a wooden handle. It had been ground and polished, and one end was fashioned as a celt, with a cutting edge, and the other as a hammer. Its weight was 1 pound 9 ounces.

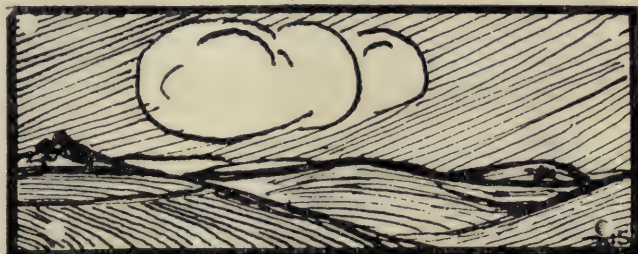
[For the route to Cut Hill from Princetown or Two Bridges see Ex. 11.]

Ex. 6.—*Rundle Stone—Great Mis Tor—Greena Ball—The Walkham—The Blackabrook—Holming Beam—Fitz's Well.* About $7\frac{3}{4}$ m., Princetown. Two Bridges add about 1 m. EXTENSION TO Sandy Ford, the Lich Path, and the Cowsic.

To Fitz's Well direct (return) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Black
Dunghill.

Maiden Hill
Conies Down
Tor.



Mis Tor.

Holming Beam.

FROM ROAD ABOUT 100 YARDS S. OF RUNDLE STONE.

If our starting-point is Princetown we take the road running past the church and the prison to Rundle Stone, and if we set out from Two Bridges we follow the Tavistock road to the same spot. As we have already spoken of the Rundle Stone (Ex. 1), there will be little to detain us now. The destruction of the monolith is greatly to be deplored, for, though we hear nothing of it until 1702, it is highly probable that it was standing long prior to that time. It was one of the few objects set up on the forest boundary line, most of those by which it is marked being natural ones. The house near by, on the R. as we reach Rundle Stone Corner from Princetown, was formerly an inn, and near here at one time there was a gate across the road. Several years ago the house was greatly damaged by lightning.

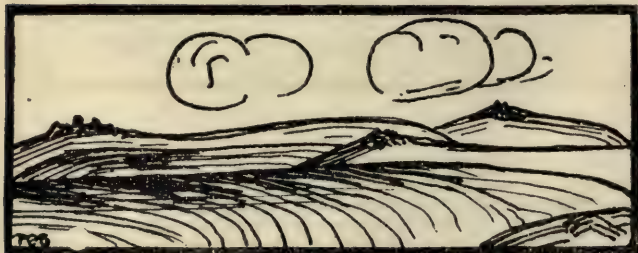
Proceeding a short distance on the Tavistock road we take the first turning on the R. and make our way towards Mount View, a house which stands not far from the highway. After passing some enclosures beyond this we emerge upon the common with the wall of the New Forest Prison ground (Ex. 5) on our R. This wall is built just within the forest bounds, and our way lies along by it. On our L. is that part of Walkhampton Common which, together with a tract on our R., formerly bore the name of Mis Tor Moor. It is spoken of as such by the jurors who surveyed the bounds of the forest in 1609, but is seldom so referred to now. Ancient workings extend from near Rundle Stone to the Walkham, and in close proximity to these are a number of hut circles and some small pounds. The latter are on the side of the hill below Wain Tor, or Little Mis Tor, and almost due W. of it. This Tor will be seen a little to the L. just before we reach the corner of the prison enclosure (Ex. 5). Though not of great size, Wain Tor is a conspicuous object from many points, owing to its situation, and square, compact form.

Passing upward, and still pursuing the same course we have been following from Rundle Stone, we speedily reach Great Mis Tor, one of the grandest of the rocky crowns of the moor. From whichever side it is seen it presents an imposing appearance, but the best view of it is probably that obtained from near Merivale Bridge. It is also seen to great advantage from Langstone Moor (Ex. 8), while from Roborough Down the grouping of this fine pile, with Roose Tor and Staple Tor and Cocks' Tor Hill, presents all the appearance of a mountain chain. The view from the tor is extensive and varied. On one side is seen the whole of West and North-West Devon, and much of the eastern part of Cornwall. Away to the south is Mount Edgcumbe, and the Tamar at Saltash, with the masterpiece of Brunel which spans it. Thence ranging northward the eye lights upon the hills of "rocky Cornewaile," and the tors that rise from the midst of King Arthur's

Gt. Links
Tor.

Watern Oke
Lynch Tor.

High
Willes.



LOOKING N.N.E. FROM MIS TOR.

Land. On the other hand, we look into the great moor we are perambulating, and see much of the old-time hunting-ground, and if we have learnt to recognise the forms of the chief of its tors from the lofty summit of North Hisworthy, we shall here see many that are known to us. Westward of the Walkham are several fine piles, which are

noticed in the excursions from Tavistock. The one nearest to us, in a direction W. by S., is Roose Tor; southward of that is Great Staple Tor, and beyond them the rounded Cocks' Tor Hill (Ex. 8). To the N.W., and on the further side of Langstone Moor, is another pile. This is White Tor (Ex. 8), or Whittor, as it is more often called, and beyond it is the valley of the Tavy. The stone circle on Langstone Moor, noticed in Ex. 8, is not very far from Mis Tor, and when the river can be crossed may readily be reached from it. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Walkham, and N.N.W. of the tor. Should the visitor decide to include this object in the present ramble he may, after having examined it, make his way to the point we shall presently reach, by following the Walkham and crossing it at Shallow Ford. Or he may return to the Rundle Stone by way of Merivale, first visiting Roose Tor and Staple Tor (Ex. 8), and then descending to the hamlet.

The meaning of the name of this tor is not apparent. The suggestion concerning it offered in the days when the Druidic theory was

Gt.	Walkham	Fur	Cut
Kneeset.	Hd.	Tor.	Hill.

Slope of High Willies.



LOOKING N.E. FROM MIS TOR.

rife, is not worth consideration. The tor was known as Myster, or Mistorr, in the thirteenth century, and is mentioned during succeeding centuries in documents relating to the forest.

As elsewhere stated (see *Bondmark* in the *Terms* section) the boundary line between the forest and its purlieus seems to have been drawn through the tor, so that part of the pile was within the royal hunting-ground and part without. In the survey of 1609 the bondmark is specified as "a rocke called Mistorrpan," and this name also occurs more than 300 years earlier in the deed of Isabella referred to below. Mis Tor Pan is undoubtedly the large rock-basin on the mass of granite forming the southern part of the pile, and yet by some strange mistake the name has been affixed in the Ordnance Maps to Mis Tor Marsh, some third of a mile to the N.E. of the tor. That this should be corrected is important, as the forest boundary is expressly stated in the deed above referred to to be drawn from Mistorrpanna, and if this be identified with the marsh the forest line is thrown considerably back. But the rock is evidently meant, and as we have seen, was specially mentioned as Mistorrpan in 1609. By this name also was the rock known to the peasantry early in the nineteenth century, and has continued to be so called. The basin is a very fine example. It is about

3 feet in diameter, and 8 inches in depth ; the bottom is flat, and there is a small channel leading from it to the edge of the rock.

But the basin also bears another name. It is sometimes referred to as the Devil's Frying-pan, and several stories are related in connection with it in which the Evil One figures.

As we have already seen, the forest boundary is drawn from North Hisworthy Tor to Mis Tor. Looking southward towards the former we have the forest on the L. of an imaginary line running from one to the other, and Walkhampton Common, as previously mentioned, on the R. The latter formed part of the lands given by Amicia of Clare, Countess of Devon, in 1280, to found the Abbey of the Blessed Mary and Benedict of Buckland. The gift was afterwards confirmed (in 1291) by her daughter, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, and Lady of the Isle of Wight. Isabella was left a widow at the age of 23, and two years after succeeded to the possessions of her father, Baldwin de Redvers, her brother dying without heir male, and thus became the richest heiress of her time. Among these possessions was included the Isle of Wight, the lordship of which had been bestowed upon Richard de Redvers by Henry I. She died in 1303, and on her deathbed sold the island to Edward I. for 6,000 marks. With her the line of De Redvers became extinct, and many of the estates passed to the Courtenays.

Another considerable tract of land on Dartmoor, forming part of the Chase of Okehampton, was also held by the De Redvers. (Okehampton District). It is not a little curious that in the names of these commons the termination *hampton* appears, and yet is found nowhere else on the moor, or in the border parishes. Many of the names of the latter exhibit the oft-found Saxon termination *ton*, though in more than one instance the word is apparently traceable to the Celtic *dun*, a hill, the heavy sound of the initial letter having given place to a lighter one. But *hampton* is found only in Walkhampton and Okehampton—locally pronounced Wackinton and Ockinton—though in neither does the word seem to possess its usual signification. It would, however, be unsafe to conclude that it does not. *Ham* and *ton* may, together, be taken to mean a farm, or enclosed land, with its dwelling-house and outbuildings, the *house town*, as it were, and the term came to signify an inhabited settlement. In Walkhampton the second syllable does not appear to have any connection with the third, but only with the first, the name being derived, we may reasonably suppose, from the river Walkham. Risdon, writing early in the seventeenth century, calls this river the Store [*Gems*, Chap. XXI.], but even if it were then so known, it is certain that at a much earlier time it bore a name closely resembling the one by which it is called to-day, being referred to as the Walkamp in the deed of Isabella de Fortibus. Thus, Walkhampton would mean the town, or settlement, on the Walkham, if we could be sure that the deed gave us the earliest form of the name of the river. But this is doubtful. There are many Dartmoor streams bearing the name of Walla, or Wella, and one that of Wollake, and I should be inclined to place Walkham in the same category, and to regard its early name to have been either Walla or Wollake. In Saxon times the settlement on the stream would be called Wallahampton, or Wollakhampton, and by an easy transition Walkhampton. But it is also very probable that we do not see the word *ham* in this

name at all ; that the early name of the river was the Walla, and that Walkhampton is *Walla cum ton*, the town in the combe, or valley, of the Walla. (*Gems*, Chap. XXI.)

Leaving Mis Tor and its interesting traditional and historic associations we shall make our way down the hill to the Walkham, our course being a little E. of N., thus following in the footsteps of the old perambulators. On our R. is Mis Tor Marsh, already mentioned, where the ground drops towards the Prison Leat. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the tor we reach Greena Ball, where are three cairns, situated a short distance to the R. of the line we are pursuing ; then descending the steep slope we reach the Walkham at what is known as the Hanging Rock, and immediately opposite to a combe down which flows a little stream called Dead Lake. To the Hanging Rock, which marks the extreme northern part of Walkhampton Common, the river forming its western boundary, the oft-repeated story of the sheep-stealer attaches. In the attempt to climb over it with the sheep on his shoulders he slipped, and the animal's legs being clasped round his neck, he was strangled. From the Rundle Stone to this point we have been traversing the boundary line of the forest, which here crosses the Walkham and runs up Dead Lake, but now we leave it. The suggestion that has been made that the line was once drawn from Mis Tor to White Tor rests on nothing but supposition, and is directly contrary to such evidence as we possess concerning it.

We turn eastward and trace the Walkham upwards. Soon we shall find it makes a great bend, the stream flowing from the N. Just above this bend the track leading from the Blackabrook to Cudlipp Town Down and Wapsworthy (T. 12) crosses the river at Shallow Ford. But we do not go quite so far as that, for on reaching a rivulet that comes down into the Walkham from Black Hole, R., we turn up by it, and following it for about 100 yards, shall find ourselves on the track. Following this up the hill we shall cross the Prison Leat at a fording-place, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on shall reach the springs of the Blackabrook. From this point the route to Princetown and Two Bridges has been given in Excursion 5, in which it was also stated that the path through the Prison ground lies by Fitz's Well (T. 12).

This object we shall find about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the point at which our track by the Blackabrook enters the New Forest enclosure (Ex. 5). Since the formation of the latter a wall has been built round the well, otherwise it is the same as ever it was, except that it is less striking now than when it stood, as I remember it, on the open moor. Fice's Well, as it is locally called, used to be spoken of as being warm in winter and cold in summer, and according to Bellamy is a spring of the kind that are in evident connection with rivers, and which, he says, "to have attained their elevated temperature, must have descended through some passages of the river-bed to a great depth of the earth before reappearing at the surface."*

A little structure formed of slabs of granite, about 3 feet high, is raised over the well, the cover stone being oblong, and measuring nearly 4 feet in length, by rather over 3 feet in width. In the front part of this cover is a sunken panel, in which are carved in relief the letters I. F., and the date 1568. John Wilson, the Christopher North

* *Natural History of South Devon*, p. 146.

of *Blackwood*, noticed this well when on a visit to Dartmoor, and misread the date as 1168, "which," he says, "must be a lie." But had he been more careful in his examination he would have found that the inscription does not lie. The second figure is rather curiously formed, it is true, but this is only characteristic of the manner of writing it in the sixteenth century, and it would be recognised by anyone to-day as 5.* The letters are supposed to represent the initials of John Fitz, and there is good reason for believing this to be the case. [*Crosses*, Chap. XI.] Early in the last century there was a moorland tradition to the effect that John, or James, Fice, a traveller, experienced some great relief from the spring, and in gratitude raised the little edifice over it, while another story, related in Tavistock, told how this was set up by John Fitz, of Fitzford. He and his lady being "pixy-led" when riding over the moor, found, on drinking the water of a certain spring, that the spell of the mischievous elves was broken, and that they could no longer lead them from their way. Grateful for this deliverance he placed the granite covering over the water that possessed such miraculous power (Ex. 15). Two or three other stories are related of this well.

Quite near to it a clapper spans the Blackabrook. It was swept away in 1873 by the same flood that so greatly damaged the one under Bear Down (Ex. 5), and remained in a dismantled state for some years, but has fortunately been restored. The path that evidently passed this way seems to have been the precursor of the one on which the present high road is formed, for in the eighteenth century we find that the track which then ran across the forest passed the Rundle Stone. Continuing on our way we shall soon reach the road, which is exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the well.

[Should the visitor desire to extend this walk he may, instead of returning from the Walkham by the Blackabrook Head path (T. 12), make his way up that river to the Lich Path (T. 18), where it crosses it at Sandy Ford.

This is rather less than $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Shallow Ford. Following the Lich Path eastward he will cross the Prison Leat at a bridge, and make his way along the edge of Conies' Down to Travellers' Ford on the Cowsic, which is about 1 m. from the Walkham. Instructions for reaching the head waters of the Blackabrook from this point are given in Ex. 5. This will add about 3 m. to the ramble.]

To reach Fitz's Well from Princetown direct the first point will be the Rundle Stone; then turn R. into the Two Bridges road, and take the first turning on the L. Here the Prison ground is entered, the path running through it as described above. From Two Bridges the way will lead the visitor along the Tavistock road to within a few hundred

* "During the whole of the sixteenth century, in inscriptions, the 5 took different forms, resembling more or less the same figure as commonly written in France at the present day, and in many instances it is easily mistaken for a 1, particularly in inscriptions of the middle and latter half of the century." Thomas Wright's *Essay on the Antiquity of Dates expressed in Arabic Numerals*. But Christopher North ought to have known that the figure could not be 1.

yards of Rundle Stone Corner, when he will enter the Prison ground on the R. Although the path to the well existed long before there were any prison enclosures on the moor, and the public have an unquestionable right of way there, visitors are, as previously observed, generally warned off when the prisoners are at work near where they may happen to be passing. It would be well therefore that the Rambler should so time his visit to those parts of the Prison enclosures to which he has access as to be sure that no convicts will be there. They are not abroad after 5 p.m.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE *from Mis Tor to Rundle Stone. Hut Circles—Blowing Houses on the Walkham—Merivale.*

If the Rambler has not already visited the old tanners' houses on the L. bank of the Walkham, described in Ex. 1, and also desires to see the hut circles on the rock-strewn slope to the south-west of Mis Tor, he may perhaps prefer to return to Rundle Stone Corner by a route that will embrace these. From the tor he will pass down the hill to the newtake wall, his course being S.W. Entering the newtake, and still following the same course, he will come upon the hut circles when about half way between the wall and the river. These ruined dwellings are scattered on the side of the hill, and a few of them are enclosed within small pounds. One of these is situated not very far from the Walkham. By following the river downward he will soon come upon the second of the blowing-houses described in Ex. 1, and still further down, at the lower end of some mining gerts, will reach the other. On this common near Over Tor (Ex. 1), a mass of granite called the Church Rock used to be pointed out as one of the abodes of the pixies, and it was said that by placing the ear against it the sound of church bells could be heard. A similar story is told in connection with an outlying pile of White Tor, on Cudlipp Town Down (Ex. 8). Passing down the stream to Merivale Bridge we gain the Princetown road, following which we climb the hill L. to Rundle Stone.

Merivale is much in favour with the angler, but not every one of them perhaps meets with a similar experience to that of Mr. A. B. Collier, the well-known Dartmoor artist, when he was once fishing in the neighbourhood. The body of an elderly man, which had been found in the river, was brought into the Dartmoor Inn while he was there. An inquest was held, and on the foreman of the jury being asked for the verdict, he announced as their finding, "Died by the visitation of the Almighty, brought on by crossing the river when it was vliided."

Crockern Tor.

Directions having been given for reaching this, the first of Risdon's "three remarkable things" in the forest (Ex. 5), and the subject of the Stannaries having received notice in the *Terms* section, we may now confine our remarks to the tor itself as a meeting-place of the tanners of Devon.

Unfortunately Crockern Tor has not escaped the hand of the vandal, and objects that formerly existed on the hill, and which would have rendered it doubly interesting to-day, are no longer to be seen there. These, we learn from Risdon, consisted of "a table and seats of moorstone hewn out of the rocks," and were presumably used by the stannators at their gatherings. A hundred and sixty-five years after that writer's book was completed, namely, in 1795, Mr. John Laskey, during an excursion on Dartmoor, visited Crockern Tor, but found that the table and seats had disappeared. Making enquiries in the locality, he discovered that the relics had been removed to Prince Hall, during the time that estate was in the occupation of Mr. Gullet, who commenced his operations there in 1780. Thirty years after Mr. Laskey's visit the spoliation of Crockern Tor was ascribed either to Sir Francis Buller, who succeeded Mr. Gullet at Prince Hall (Ex. 4), or to Mr. Thomas Leaman. But there is good reason for believing that the information obtained by Mr. Laskey was correct, and that it was Mr. Gullet, who is known to have erected many new farm buildings at Prince Hall, and not Sir Francis, who resorted to the tor as a convenient quarry. That Mr. Leaman, however, also had a part in the despoiling of the rude court of the tanners, there is little doubt. He, I find, was the owner in the latter part of the eighteenth century of Dunnabridge Farm, at that time one of the ancient forest tenements, but now belonging to the Duchy, and to this farm it was reported the stone forming the stannators' table had been removed. In the Rev. E. A. Bray's journal of 1831, he states that the tenant of Bear Down then told him that the stone was drawn to Dunnabridge Farm by twelve yoke of oxen, and many years ago I heard the same story on the moor.

Immediately within the gate of Dunnabridge Pound (Ex. 42), is an interesting object sometimes referred to as the Judge's Chair, and which it has been said was brought from Crockern Tor. But this story has evidently arisen through confusing the pound with the farm, and was certainly never heard on the moor in the first half of the nineteenth century. In the year above named Mr. Bray visited Dunnabridge Farm for the purpose of seeing the stone his tenant had told him of, and nothing can be more certain than that such a report had not arisen at that time. After seeing the stone at the farm, which is still there (Ex. 42), he went on to the pound and examined the Judge's Chair, which, however, was not then known by that name, and which he suggested might have been the seat of an Arch-druid. He says not a word about this having been brought from Crockern Tor; on the contrary, he expresses his satisfaction that the person who was said to have carried away the table from the tor did not have recourse to the pound for the stone he required. It is quite plain that the story originated after Mr. Bray's time. It became known, probably through the medium of Mrs. Bray's book, that something was to be seen at Dunnabridge (meaning Dunnabridge Farm) that had been taken from Crockern Tor, and it is easy to see how the relic in Dunnabridge Pound should come to be regarded as that object, and also how it should be called the Judge's Chair. I was rather amused once when, after explaining this to a driver who was in the habit of taking visitors to the pound, he said to me, "Well, I shan't have it that way. I've always told everybody it was the Judge's Chair, and

that 'twas brought from Crockern Tor, and I'm not going to alter my story now."

By the side of the Moreton road, and not very far from the ruined cottage below Crockern Tor, is another stone which used to be associated with the hill of the tinnerns, but on what grounds I could never discover. It was brought to my notice many years ago, but all I could learn was that it was called the Judge's Corner. It is not far from Spader's Cotage, but on the R. of the way in going towards Post Bridge, and at a corner of Muddy Lake Newtake. Its situation probably accounts for its name.

[Dunnabridge Pound is reached from Two Bridges, from which it is distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., by the Ashburton road, which passes Prince Hall Lodge (1 m.) and crosses the Cherry Brook by the bridge of the same name just beyond. The pound and the farm are described in the Hexworthy District, Ex. 42.]

Crockern
Tor.

Littaford
Tor.

Longaford
Tor.

Whitten
Tor.

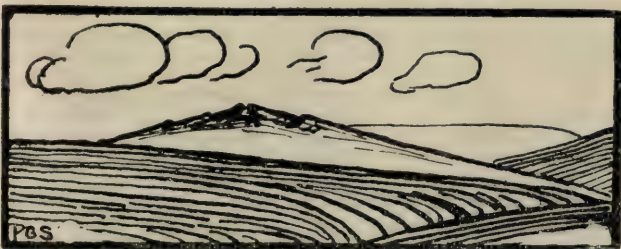
Bear Down
Tor.



FROM ASHBURTON ROAD BEYOND TWO BRIDGES.
NEAR PRINCE HALL, LODGE.

Bellafield Tor.

Hameldon.



Long Tor.

FROM ASHBURTON ROAD BEYOND TWO BRIDGES.
NEAR PRINCE HALL, LODGE.

Shorter Excursions.

By means of these the foregoing rambles may be varied. The places where descriptions of the different objects, and the directions for reaching them may be found, are indicated in brackets. As in the case of the other Excursions, the distances given include the return.

S. Ex. 1.—*Hut Circles at Head of Yes Tor Bottom*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. T. B., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Devil's Bridge, in Devil's Gully (Ex. 1). Strike up over common R., making towards the railway. Leave it a little on R. Hut circles will soon be seen on the common. Make towards the railway L., where it is seen at the bottom of the hill, and a hut enclosure (Ex. 1) will be observed. Return to railway (on the hill) and follow it to the siding at the quarry. Then cross, and return to Princetown by the path running near to it (Ex. 1).

[This excursion may be extended by passing down the hill from the pound to the railway, and crossing it. This can then be followed round King Tor to the siding named.]

S. Ex. 2.—*Hisworthy Tor, Hollow Tor, and Red Cottages*, 4 m., T.B., 7 m. North Hisworthy. Bear a little L. down hill to Hollow Tor. Continue down hill to road leading to Red Cottages (Ex. 1). Go on to the quarry and the railway. Turn L. and follow the latter to Princetown, as in the previous Ex.

S. Ex. 3.—*Merivale Antiquities*, 6 m. T.B., 7 m. Rundle Stone (Exs. 1, 6); before reaching this, Herne Hole, where is the prison quarry, is passed L. Mission Room (R. 1 a). Down the road for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Strike L. to the rows (Ex. 1).

S. Ex. 4.—*Ward Bridge and Vixen Tor*, 12 m. T.B., 13 m. Rundle Stone (Ex. 1, 6). Mission Room (R. 1 a). Down the hill to gate on L. Enter (Ex. 1) and follow track to Long Ash Farm (Ex. 1). Cross Long Ash Brook by clapper, then on, still following the track, to Hucken or Okel, Tor (Ex. 1). On past Davy Town Farm and cross brook by Withil Farm (Ex. 1). Turn down the hill R. to Ward Bridge (Ex. 7). Up the hill (Ex. 7) to Sampford Spiney. Pass church on L. and on to common. (Ex. 7, T. 13). Follow track below Pu Tor Cottage and continue on with wall on R. Pass Heckwood Tor on L. of track (T. 13). Descend to Beckamoor Brook, with Vixen Tor on hill on further side (T. 13), or go by way of Vixen Tor Farm. Onward to road and turn R. to Merivale Bridge (Ex. 1). Cross bridge to gate of lane leading to Long Ash (*ante*) and return to Princetown by road, as in Ex. 1.

S. Ex. 5.—*Blowing Houses on the Walkham*, 7 m., T.B., 8 m. Rundle Stone (Ex. 1, 6). Mission Room (R. 1 a). Strike in over common R. Descend to river. Lower House about a furlong above Merivale Bridge (Ex. 1, 6). Higher House about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up. (Ex. 1, 6). On R. bank of river is the farm of Shillapark.

S. Ex. 6.—*Mis Tor*. Rundle Stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., T.B., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Ex. 1, 6). Then as in Ex. 6.

S. Ex. 7.—*Fi'z's Well*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. See Ex. 6. Rundle Stone (Ex. 1, 6). Turn in from Two Bridges road (Ex. 6). Follow road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Well.

S. Ex. 8.—*Blackabrook and Holming Beam*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., T.B., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Rundle Stone (Ex. 1, 6). Up by wall towards Mis Tor (Ex. 6).

Turn R. at corner. Follow wall down to Blackabrook (Ex. 5, 6, and T. 12). Cross stream and follow wall to next corner. Turn R., keeping wall on that side, to road near Two Bridges. Turn L. for that place, and R. if for Rundle Stone. (P.T. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. less if return is made by way of T.B.)

S. Ex. 9.—*Peat Cot and Nun's Cross*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m., T.B., $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. Castle Road (Ex. 3). Leave Peat Cot on L. Strike Track (T. 1, as sketched in Ex. 2), and follow it to Nun's Cross. Return to Princetown by T. 1. The distance from T.B. will be less if the visitor goes by way of Round Hill, as in Ex. 3.

S. Ex. 10.—*White Works and Swincombe*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., T.B., $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. Castle Road (Ex. 3) on to White Works (Ex. 3). Thence to the ford below Fox Tor (Ex. 3), and follow the river down to Swincombe Ford (Ex. 4). Cross by the Fairy Bridge (Ex. 4, 43). Thence home by the track through Tor Royal Newtake (T. 8, Ex. 4), or, if the destination be Two Bridges, across Swincombe Newtake (T. 10), to Prince Hall Bridge. Return, reverse of Ex. 4. If the return to T.B. is made by way of Prince Hall the distance will be $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

S. Ex. 11.—*Nun's Cross and the Rows near Down Tor*, 7 m., T.B., 10 m. Nun's Cross (T. 1, Ex. 2). Thence up the hill in front, bearing a little to the R. with the head of the Newleycombe Lake (Ex. 2), which flows W., on the R. Keep on W. to the rows which will be seen on the common (Ex. 2). Then turn N.W., and descend the hill to the Newleycombe Lake; cross, which it is usually easy to do, and up to Kingsett. Thence back as in Ex. 2.

S. Ex. 12.—*Lether Tor Bridge, Nosworthy Bridge, Combeshead, and Thrushel Combe*, 12 m., T.B., 15 m. Lether Tor Bridge, as in Ex. 2. Thence on to Nosworthy Bridge (Ex. 39), and up through Dean Combe (Ex. 39), to Combeshead Farm. Thence to Thrushel Combe. See also Ex. 37; and from Sheeps Tor, Ex. 39. The Mining Remains at Dean Combe Head, and the Antiquities at Thrushel Combe, are described in Part V. (Exs. 37, 38, 39).

S. Ex. 13.—*Hart Tor Hut Circles and Rows*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., T.B., $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. Hart Tor (Ex. 2). Circles on slope on nearing it. Rows on slope on further side (Ex. 2). Down the hill to Black Tor Ford, and return as in Ex. 2.

S. Ex. 14.—*Black Tor, Blowing Houses on the Mew, and Peak Hill*, 6 m., T.B., 9 m. Devil's Bridge (Ex. 1). Double Waters (Ex. 1). Strike L. over common to Black Tor. Descend to the ford (Ex. 2), and follow down stream for a short distance to the Blowing Houses. Mount R. bank, and make for wall of Stanlake Farm (Ex. 2). Keep wall on L., and pass over common S.W. Hut circles may be seen here. Ascend Peak Hill. Turn R. to Princetown road.

R. 5. describes the way from Princetown to Dartmeet. Reverse in R. 42.

Routes from Princetown and Two Bridges.

The Route distances given do not include the return.

R. 1. To Tavistock. W. (A) *Rundle Stone, Merivale, Moortown*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (B) *Rundle Stone, Merivale, Moor Shop*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.* T.B., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further. Reverse, R. 15.

[The objects passed on this route are described as follows:—Those between P.T. and T.B. and Merivale are noticed in Exs. 1, 6; those beyond Merivale in Exs. 7, 8. It would be well that these should be consulted before starting.]

(A) *Rundle Stone* (Ex. 6), thence westerly by the road, passing the granite posts by the roadside (Ex. 1), and shortly afterwards cross the head waters of the Long Ash Brook (Ex. 1), near the Mission Room. A fine view of *Mis Tor* on the R., and in front a very extensive one of the country beyond the Tamar, with the Cornish hills in the distance. The antiquities noticed in Ex. 1 are on the plain piece of ground seen L. soon after passing the Mission Room, a short distance across the common. Here are hut circles on either hand; soon after passing them *Merivale Bridge* is reached. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the bridge is the fourth milestone from Tavistock, near which we may leave the road, and follow a green track (L). This is part of the branch of the Abbots' Way (T. 1), and will lead us to a ford over the Beckamoore Combe Water (Ex. 7), and thence to the Windy Post (Ex. 7). The track then descends to Quarry Lane (T. 1, Ex. 7), entering it near the gate of Moortown. At the western end of Quarry Lane the path over Whitchurch Down is followed (T. 1). This leads by another cross (Ex. 7), and by the golf links, when the Tavistock road will be struck. Cross this and bear L. to the Square Seat (Ex. 7), and pass down the edge of the common with the wall of the enclosures close on the R. From the first gate reached (in the corner) a good path leads direct to the G.W.R. Station. (B) The road from the fourth milestone crosses Beckamoore Combe (Ex. 8) under Cocks' Tor (Ex. 8), and a short distance beyond the third milestone leaves the common. Descending *Pork Hill* it reaches *Moor Shop* (Ex. 8; cross roads, R. to Peter Tavy, L. to Horrabridge), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on passes the entrance to Mount Tavy (R. Ex. 8), from which *Vigo Bridge*, near the N.E. end of the town, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

R. 2. To Lydford. N.W. by N., from *Rundle Stone*; N.W. from T.B. (A) *Mis Tor, White Tor, Hill Bridge, Yard Gate, Forstall Cross*, about 11 m., T.B., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further. (B) *Cowsic, Black Dunghill, Walkham, White Tor*, T.B., 11 m. Reverse, R. 22.

[Objects passed E. of the Walkham are described in Exs. 1, 6; objects W. of that stream in Exs. 8, 9, 10.]

* Princetown Church is about 7 m. from Tavistock. The distances here given are from the cross roads near the Duchy Hotel.

(A) Rundle Stone (Ex. 6) thence to Great Mis Tor as in Ex. 6, and down the steep side of the hill N.W. by N. to the Walkham, which should be struck at the weir of the Grimstone Leat. Cross the stream, and climb the bank to the group of hut circles immediately above, close to which is the stone circle noticed in Ex. 8. White Tor stands about 1 m. N.W. on the further side of Langstone Moor, but in making for this object it will be well to keep a little to the R., in order to avoid the marshy ground around the springs of the Peter Tavy Brook. By the side of the path under White Tor (T. 16) is the menhir mentioned in Ex. 8.]

[Should the state of the weather render the crossing of the Walkham doubtful, it will be better for the excursionist to make his way from Rundle Stone to Merivale Bridge, and when near the fourth milestone from Tavistock turn R. to Great Staple Tor (Ex. 8). Just before reaching it the narrow path to Peter Tavy (T. 14) will be struck, and may be followed for a short distance down the hill, or the Rambler may make his way N. to Roose Tor, and then descend the hill L. The point to be gained is the wall of the Wedlake enclosures, northward of Roose Tor, which is kept close on the L. to the corner of it, when the Rambler makes direct for White Tor, crossing the Peter Tavy Brook, and shortly afterwards striking the green path (T. 16). The menhir is here on the R.]

From White Tor (Ex. 8) the way lies N.W. to the foot of Cudlipp Town Down, about 1 m. distant. Here, very near to the wall of the enclosures, is a rubble heap thrown up by the miners, and close to this is a stile, whence a path leads straight down across one field to the Wapsworthy road. On reaching this the Rambler will turn R., the road here running about N.E. This he will follow for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., when he will turn L. into Church Lane, and descend to Hill Bridge (Exs. 8, 10).

[Another route from White Tor to the bridge is by way of Wapsworthy (Ex. 10). From the tor a direction a little W. of N. is followed to a rough track that comes up through the newtakes from the settlement named. On reaching the latter turn L., and follow the Peter Tavy road for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and then turn R. into the lane leading to the bridge.]

From Hill Bridge pass up the road by Hill Town (Ex. 10), and where it forks choose the L. branch, but avoid taking the next turning L. Very shortly Yard Gate (Ex. 10) will be reached, on passing through which strike R., close to the wall of an enclosure to the common. Here the Rambler is on an old track to Lydford (T. 18), and will follow it, with Yellowmead Farm (Ex. 10) below him on the R., to Forstall Cross (Ex. 10). Two or three paths cross here (T. 18, 21, 25), but the one that must be followed runs about N.W. by N. It passes over the ridge and in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so reaches the gate at Down Lane (Ex. 10), which runs almost in the same direction. At the bottom of the lane is the Okehampton highway, which the excursionist, turning R., follows to the seventh milestone from Tavistock, passing Higher and Lower Beardon on his L. He enters the gate close to it, and passes down through the brake with Skit Steps on the R. to the foot-bridge near the old mill. Crossing this he follows the lane, and bearing L. will speedily enter the village.

(B) This is the better route from Two Bridges. The commons are

entered just after crossing the Devonport Leat on the road to Rundle Stone. Pass up N., with the Cowsic R., and the wall of the Prison enclosures L. (Ex. 5). On reaching the corner of the wall strike N.W. by W. across Holming Beam to Black Dunghill nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m., just beyond which the track (T. 12) passing Blackabrook is reached. Follow this, the direction still about the same, to Shallow Ford (Ex. 6) on the Walkham, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further. Follow the track for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Dead-lake Head (Ex. 8), and then strike due W. across Langstone Moor (Ex. 8) to White Tor. From this point the directions will be found under A.

R. 3.—To Okehampton, with branches to Belstone. N.

Walkham Head, Tavy Hole, Broad Amicombe Hole, Dinger Plain, West Mil Tor, P.T. about $15\frac{1}{2}$ m., T.B., 14 m. If by way of Maiden Hill (Ex. 5) from T.B. the distance from that place will be $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. Belstone 1 m. less from either place. Reverse, R. 29.

[For description of objects S. of Walkham Head see Exs. 5, 6, 10; those between that place and Broad Amicombe are noticed in the Lydford District, Ex. 11; those beyond Broad Amicombe are in the Okehampton District, and are described in Ex. 15. See also C.R. 2, 10, 17.]

Rundle Stone (Ex. 6); thence to New Forest Corner, near Little Mis Tor (Ex. 5, 6), and down N.N.E. to the Prison leat, which is followed nearly to the point where the water is taken in from Spriddle Lake. Just before this is reached the Lich Path (T. 18) is carried over the leat, and here the rambler crosses, and turns R. Soon after this Timber Bridge is crossed, and beyond it the track forks. But the way lies straight on, with the Walkham, here a tiny stream, in sight on the L. About 1 m. above Timber Bridge is the end of the track, and the springs of the Walkham are seen a little to the R., the stream making a bend just below.

[Walkham Head may be reached direct from Two Bridges by way of the Cowsic, proceeding first as directed in R. 2 (B). When the corner of the enclosure is passed the rambler continues a northerly course, having the Cowsic on the R., but gradually leaving it, so as to strike the Lich Path (T. 18) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. of it. Crossing this track he pursues a course N.W. by N., passing over Conies' Down (Ex. 5) to Spriddle Combe (T. 16). This he also crosses, and, taking care not to keep too much to the R. will soon strike the Walkham Head track near its end.]

At Walkham Head the stream (two tiny rivulets here) must be crossed, the actual source being left on the R., and in making his way up the further bank the rambler must bear a little to the L., in order to avoid the fen on the top of the ridge. Progress will not be very rapid, the slope, which is known to the moormen as Horsey Park, being covered with old turf ties, overgrown with whortleberry plants. On reaching the summit of the ridge a part of the moor not hitherto seen comes into view. On the high ground on the L., across the valley of the Rattle Brook (Ex. 11), are several tors, chief among which is the fine pile of Great Links Tor (Ex. 12). To the R. of this, and in front of the rambler, is Amicombe Hill (Ex. 12), and to the R. of that again Great Kneeset (Ex. 14). The dip to the L. of this hill, which is of a pyramidal form is Broad Amicombe Hole, the point for which we are

making. R. of Kneeset is Black Ridge, with Little Kneeset under it, and R. of that Fur Tor, the nearest pile of rocks, and Cut Hill. If the visitor has reached the top of the ridge at the proper point, Fur Tor should bear N.E. by N. The course is now about N.N.E., a little to the R. of the objective, but on reaching the Tavy, above Tavy Hole, a line due N. should be followed. The Amicombe should be struck at Fur Tor Foot, W.N.W. of the summit of the tor, and followed to its source due W. of Great Kneeset. The Rambler can make no mistake if he avoids following any stream branching from it R. At its source, in Broad Amicombe Hole, he is on the track running from Okehampton to Post Bridge *via* Cut Lane, but it is not defined here. T. 79 and 34 should now be consulted. The first object to reach is Dinger Tor, a very short distance beyond which the Rambler will strike the peat track, T. 34. For this purpose he will pass through the hollow, and, soon striking the head of another little stream, flowing due N., will follow it to Kneeset Foot, the point at which it meets the West Ockment. Here that river is crossed, and the hill beyond it ascended, the direction of Dinger Tor from Kneeset Foot being N.E. by N., and the distance exactly 1 m. Lints Tor, which is worth visiting, lies about midway between these two points, a little to the L. Viewed from a distance its rocks bear a striking resemblance to a tower (Ex. 14). (If the Ockment cannot be crossed at Kneeset Foot the Rambler must make his way up the bank to Kneeset Nose. See *Branch to Belstone, post*, and R. 29). On reaching the peat track beyond Dinger Tor, which consists of a single mass of rock, the Rambler will have a well defined path to the road at Moor Gate (Exs. 14, 15. T. 34). He will leave High Willes, Yes Tor and West Mil Tor on the L., and Row Tor on the R. Between the two latter he will find himself close to the Moor Brook, and near the bank of this his path is carried to the gate. Here the road across Okehampton Park (Ex. 14) to the town is followed.

[*From T.B. via Maiden Hill.* The Cowsic is followed upwards (Ex. 5) to Conies' Down Tor, and a course about N. by W. is then followed to the Tavy, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. This will lead the visitor over Maiden Hill, on the N. side of which he will pass between the sources of the Cowsic and Spriddle Lake. Here he crosses the fen, and unless the weather be dry it is not advisable to adopt this route. On reaching the Tavy it is crossed, and a direction W.N.W. is followed down the hill, with Fur Tor on the R., to the Amicombe, when the directions given *ante* must be followed.

[*Branch to Belstone.* On leaving Amicombe Hole a course N.E. by N. is taken, which will lead the Rambler to the West Ockment at a point where it makes a sharp bend $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Kneeset Foot. He follows it upwards for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and crosses it at Kneeset Nose, where it receives Brim Brook (Ex. 14, 16), which flows from the N.N.E. This tributary then becomes his guide, and must be followed to its source. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this, N.N.E., the head of the Blackaven will be struck, and this is followed to the clapper below East Mil Tor, known as New Bridge (Ex. 16, T. 35). The Rambler may now either trace the stream to Crovenor Steps (Ex. 16), where it falls into the East Ockment, or he may strike N.E. across the common, and reach that river above the enclosures belonging to East Ockment Farm (Ex. 16), and follow it down to the steps, which are at the N.E. corner of the

farm enclosures. From this crossing place a road runs about N.E. to Belstone village.

To Belstone from Two Bridges. N. C.R. 2 to East Dart Head. Thence due N. across the fen to Taw Head, not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Newtake is R. (Ex. 19, Extension), and Cranmere L. From Taw Head follow the river; the route is given in C.R. 10.

[If the ramblor desires to go by way of Cut Hill he will follow the directions given in Ex. 11, Extension. From the summit of the hill he will make for East Dart Head, either by proceeding N. for a few hundred yards, and then steering about E.N.E. to the Dart, which he will follow to its source; or he may strike N. by E. over Flatters for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., and then N.E. by N., with the summit of Black Hill L., for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., which will bring him to the head of the river.]

R. 4.—To Chagford, N.E., 12 m. Moreton, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. T.B., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. less. Reverse, R. 35.

[The objects met with on these routes are described in Exs. 4, 5, 21, 46; see also roads.]

(Few directions are necessary, the high road being followed in each case, but should the ramblor desire to make his way over the moor to Chagford he will find instructions for doing so in the Excursions in the Post Bridge District, at which place he will leave the road. Or he may pass up the West Dart by Wistman's Wood (Ex. 5), and ascend the hill to the wall beyond Brown's House (Ex. 5), when he will find himself on the line of route from Tavistock to Chagford (R. 10, B) q.v. The line comes from Row Tor, W., and crosses Broad Down to the East Dart).

The first point is Two Bridges. Thence bear L. on the brow of the hill behind the hotel, to Post Bridge, passing Crockern Tor (Ex. 5) and the Powder Mills (L) on the way. Bellaford Tor (Ex. 44) is R., a little beyond the latter. Cross the East Dart and ascend Meripit Hill (Ex. 45) to Newhouse, or as it is now called, the Warren House Inn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this the Chagford road branches L.

[*To Chagford.* For the first $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the road runs over the common, and then descends to Jurston, just beyond which the Bovey is crossed at Jurston Bridge. It then ascends to Meldon Hill, over the side of which the ramblor makes his way, with the common L. Beyond this is Nat Tor Down, which he leaves R., and then descends into Chagford, with Padley Common L. See Chagford District.]

From the junction the Moreton road runs on to Moor Gate (Ex. 21), 4 m. from the town, where it leaves the moor. 1 m. further on is Beetor Cross (Ex. 22), where the visitor bears L., but not into the narrow road leading to Beetor Farm. Pass over Worm Hill, at the bottom of which the Bovey is crossed. 1 m. beyond this is Bughead Cross, from which Moreton is distant another mile.

R. 5.—To Bovey Tracey. E. by N. (A) *Dartmeet, Ponsworthy, Cockingford Mill, Pudsham Down, Newhouse, Hemsworth Gate*, P.T. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. T.B., *via* Prince Hall, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. (B) *Two Bridges, Higher Cherry Brook Bridge, Bellaford Bridge, West Shallowford, Rowden Down, Dunstone Down, Blackslade, Hemsworth Gate*, P.T. 17 m. T.B. $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. (C) *Post Bridge, Runnage, Grendon Bridge, Gore Hill, Widecombe, Hemsworth Gate*, P.T. 18. T.B. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 42.

Route A is the most convenient.

[Objects between the starting points and Dartmeet and Post Bridge are described in Exs. 4, 42; objects beyond Grendon Cot and Dartmeet, in Exs. 28, 41; and those near and beyond Hemsworthy Gate, in Exs. 25, 26.]

(A) From P.T. by Tor Royal Lodge (T. 8) to Bull Park; across Tor Royal Newtake, passing the Crock of Gold (Ex. 4) to Swincombe Newtake and Swincombe Ford. Thence to Hexworthy, as in T. 8, and down to Hexworthy Bridge. Pass up between Huccaby and the chapel and through the gate at the top of the hill, then turn R. to Dartmeet. (*Hexworthy District*). From T.B. by the Ashburton road past the entrance to Prince Hall (Ex. 4) and on to Lower Cherry Brook Bridge and Dunnabridge Pound. Thence on by the enclosures of Brimpts, noticing Huccaby in the valley, R., and down to Dartmeet. (Or the track from Prince Hall Lodge to Hexworthy and Huccaby may be followed, T. 10). Up Dartmeet Hill, passing the Coffin Stone (Ex. 41), and on to Ouldsbroom Cross, where the Ashburton road turns R. Straight on (the next road L. goes to Sherwell and Babeny) across Sherberton Common, and leaving this at Lock's Gate Cross, descend to Ponsworthy, on the road to Widecombe. Through the hamlet and up the hill, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. on take the turning R. This lane runs by Cockingford Mill (Ex. 26), and up the hill by Stone Cross, which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the mill. Then keep L., passing over Pudsham Down to Ruddycleave Bridge; cross this and strike N.E. up over the common to Newhouse (Ex. 26, R. 42). Thence onward with the ruins L. and Rippon Tor high on the R., to Hemsworthy Gate, first turning R. (Exs. 25, 26).

(B) *To Hemsworthy Gate, via Bellaforde.* Two Bridges, as in R. 4; thence to Higher Cherry Brook Bridge, 2 m. on the Post Bridge road. Cross this and enter gate R., following the track by the wall over Lakehead Hill to Bellaforde Bridge (T. 18). The next point is the Walla Brook, beyond Riddon Ridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., which stream should be struck between Riddon and Babeny, the course being S.E. (See remarks on crossing this in R. 42). Thence over the hill a trifle S. of E. to the road close to West Shallowford. Cross the West Webburn below the farm (T. 52), and pass up the side of Jordan Ball to Rowden Down (S. Ex. 86). Keeping R. the ramblers will pass through the stroll on the E. side of the down to the road, which he will follow for a short distance S.E., and then strike across Dunstone Down, E., to Higher Dunstone, passing close to Wind Tor on the way. Thence we follow the Widecombe road for about 100 yards, and turning R. to Lower Dunstone, cross the East Webburn below it. A little beyond Chittleford we enter a field, L. (S. Ex. 87), and passing in front of Blackslade, gain the stroll above Tunhill (Ex. 26). Thence strike E.N.E. to Pil Tor, $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and E. by N. to Hemsworthy Gate, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

(C) *To Hemsworthy Gate via Runnage Bridge.* From Two Bridges through Post Bridge, as in R. 4, turning R. from the main road just before it enters on the common (Ex. 44). Follow the lane to Runnage Bridge, and thence across Soussons Common to Ephraim's Pinch, passing through the gate to Grendon Bridge. This road is the old Church Way (T. 76). Cross the Webburn and up to Hill Head. Descend by Blackaton Farm, and crossing the Blackaton Brook, leave the road and ascend the narrow way up Gore Hill (Ex. 28) to Blacka-

ton Down. There is a green path over this, running S.E., by which the head of Church Lane is reached. Descend this, and at the bottom turn R. to Widecombe, which is close by. Leaving the Church R. ascend Widecombe Hill, with Bonehill Rocks L., Top Tor R., and follow road to Hemsworthy Gate. If driving it will be necessary to keep to the road at Blackaton, which is carried round Bittleford Down.

From Hemsworthy Gate the road runs E., with Rippon Tor high on the R. Skirting the head of Hound Tor Combe, it goes under Saddle Tor, L., and then bends N.E. A green path here runs over the down by which the pedestrian may shorten the distance a little. The road descends, with Punchaford Ball R., and Hey Tor L., to the Moorland Hotel (Ex. 25). 1 m. further on it leaves the commons, and leads directly to Bovey Tracey Station, which is 3 m. distant.

R. 6.—To Ashburton and Buckfastleigh. E. by S. (A) *Dartmeet, Ouldsbroom Cross, Pound's Gate, New Bridge, Holne Bridge*, P.T. 13½ m., or *via Two Bridges*, 14½ m., T.B. 13 m., to Ashburton.

(B) *Hexworthy, Saddle Bridge, Holne, Holne Bridge*, P.T., *via Swincombe*, 12½ m., T.B. 13½ m., to Ashburton.

(C) *White Works, Sandy Way, Aune Head, Ringleshutts, Holne, Holne Bridge*, P.T. 13½ m., T.B. 14 m., to Ashburton.

Reverse, R. 49.

[Objects are described (A) in Exs. 4, 27, 28, 41, 42; (B) in Exs. 4, 43, Holne Moor Section, and S. Ex. 96; (C) in Exs. 3, 43, and as in B.]

(A) To Ouldsbroom Cross *via* Dartmeet, as in R. 5 (A). Turn R. and follow road past Ouldsbroom Farm to Uppacott (Ex. 28), and thence on to Pound's Gate (Ex. 27, 28). Down the hill, with Leigh Tor on the L., turning R. at the foot, and skirting Deeper Marsh, to New Bridge. Up the hill, with Holne Chase on the L., then down Holne Chase Hill to Holne Bridge, whence road leads direct to Ashburton, distant 2 m.

(B) To Hexworthy from P.T. and T.B. as in R. 5 (A). Take the Holne road, running S.E. from the hamlet to Saddle Bridge (*Hexworthy District*), distant ¾ m. Cross the Wo Brook, and ascend Combestone Tor Hill. Pass tor on L. and on by Hangman's Pit to the Paignton Reservoir. Thence follow the road to Holne Moor Gate. Descend the hill, and take first turning to the L. Holne village lies R. a little further on. Pass this, and reach top of Holne Chase Hill. Descend to Holne Bridge.

(C) Leave P.T. by Castle Road (T. 7, Ex. 3) for White Works. Thence as in Ex. 3 to the confluence near Fox Tor Farm enclosures. (This point may be reached from T.B. by way of Prince Hall and Moorlands (Ex. 4). From the latter the Rambler should cross the E. side of Tor Royal Newtake, in a direction due S., keeping the wall some distance on the L. The Swincombe river is 1½ m. from Moorlands). Cross stream, and follow up that branch of the Swincombe flowing down from the S.E., keeping it on the R. Soon the old track known as Sandy Way (T. 56) will be struck, and will lead the Rambler by Aune Head Mire (Ex. 43) to the deserted Ringleshutts Mine, on Holne Moor. Thence a road leads to the highway very near to Holne Moor Gate. (See B. *ante*).

[If the Rambler is bound for Buckfastleigh he does not turn L.

below Holne Moor Gate, as in B., but keeps straight down the steep Langaford Hill. The lane runs by Hawson, which lies L., and shortly afterwards forks. Either way leads to Buckfastleigh, but the R. branch is the shorter way, though not so well adapted for driving.]

R. 7.—To Brent, S.E., Ivybridge, S. by E., and Cornwood, S. *Siward's Cross, The Plym, Ducks' Pool, Red Lake Ford, Western Whitaburrow, Shipley*, 12 m. T.B. add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Branch to Ivybridge from the Plym: *Erme Head, Green Lake Bottom, Valley of Erme to Harford Bridge*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. T.B. add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Branch to Cornwood from Siward's Cross: *Hart Tors, Shavercombe, Shell Top, Pen Beacon*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. T.B. add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

From T.B. the most direct route to Siward's Cross is by way of Round Hill Farm and Peat Cot as in Ex. 3. Reverse, Rs. 58, 59.

[The district through which these two routes run is described as follows:—Between P.T. and the Plym in Exs. 3, 37; between the Plym and the Erme in Exs. 33, 35; from the Erme to Shipley in Exs. 30, 32; and from the Erme to Harford Bridge in Exs. 32, 33. See also T. 1.]

To the common *via* Ivybridge Lane, and on by South Hisworthy Tor to Siward's Cross as in Ex. 2. (Here the Cornwood route branches. See *post*). The next point in Plym Ford, which lies beyond the ridge in front of the rambler in a direction S.S.E., and one mile distant. A reave will be seen running up the hill to the cairn on Eylesbarrow (Ex. 37), but this must be left well to the R., and the distance between it and the rambler gradually increased as he ascends. If he chooses he may follow the track leading from near Nun's Cross Farm (see T. 1), to Plym Ford, but the distance will then be rather greater. (At the ford the track to Ivybridge diverges from the Brent route: we will here describe the latter). The first point is a large stream work on the Black Lane Brook, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, its direction being E.S.E. by E. This course the rambler accordingly follows up the hill, leaving some rocks known as Great Gnats' Head (Ex. 37) a little to the R. When on the summit of the hill, and 1 m. from the ford, the line of route passes near Ducks' Pool, which will be seen L. Care must be taken in ascending this hill not to bear too much to the L., or the rambler will get on to the fen surrounding the source of the Plym; it is better that he should err by keeping a little too much to the R. When Ducks' Pool is passed the stream work will soon be sighted. The rambler has now to make for Red Lake Ford (T. 1, Ex. 30), and crossing the stream work will strike S.E. over Green Hill, with the Erme in the valley R. (the river is not yet seen), and Stall Moor rising beyond it.

[Green Hill may also be reached from Princetown by way of White Works and Fox Tor. To the first-named T. 7 is followed; thence the way lies to the ford, as in Ex. 3; up Fox Tor Gert, S. of the tor, to Fox Tor Head, where Black Lane is struck (T. 75); down this path to the stream work with Green Hill L. This is the best route for riders.]

Middle Mires, which is really a shallow gully, will be crossed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stream work, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on Red Lake, where also is a

large working of the old miners, will be reached.* The ford is nearly at the head of these remains, and as the track leading to it is plainly to be seen, the rambler will not very well miss it. On crossing the ford he will find himself on the Abbots' Way (T. 1), with a good path all the way to the moor gate at Shipley. Follow the Abbots' Way for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Crossways, where the ruined Zeal Tor tramroad (T. 60) intersects it at right angles. Here leave the Abbots' Way, and turn R. into the tram-road, and follow it till you lose it on the brow of the hill above Shipley. For a notice of this tram-road see Ex. 30. The road from Shipley to Brent runs down the valley with the river on the L. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside the moor gate Didworthy Bridge is seen L. Here the rambler has a choice of paths to the village. He may either go straight on, and, passing through the hamlet of Aish, descend to Lydia Bridge (Brent District), or he may cross Didworthy Bridge, and, passing through the yard at the back of the Sanatorium (Ex. 29), reach a path that will lead him by the hedge across two fields to a narrow bridle path, which will bring him to Wash Gate. Here a road runs up to Lutton, where he will turn R., and descending Splatton Hill will soon be led to the village.

[To Ivybridge. The route from Plym Ford is at first along the branch of the Abbots' Way (T. 1), which, however, is not here very well defined. It runs up the hill from the river in a direction S. by E. to Broad Rock (Ex. 34), which is about 1 m. distant, S.E. Great Gnats' Head is seen L. in ascending. From Broad Rock the course is S.E. for 2 m., when the Erme will be struck near Green Lake Bottom, on its R. bank, opposite to Stony Bottom (Ex. 33). Erme Head, marked by a wilderness of stones, will be seen on leaving Broad Rock, and must be kept L., the way lying across the side of the hill that rises from the R. bank of the river. Horton's Combe, 1 m., where a little stream runs down L., is crossed near its head; beyond this is Stinger's Hill (Ex. 33), to the S. of which Green Lake Bottom is situated. If preferred the Erme may be followed from its source to this point instead of the route over the hill. No further directions are necessary, as the Erme will lead the rambler to Harford Bridge (Ex. 32) about 4 m. below. There is good walking near the river on the R. bank. When in sight of Piles Wood (Ex. 32), which is on the L. bank under Three Barrows and Sharp Tor, a track (T. 65) running under Staldon Barrow, will be struck. In Green Lake Bottom a stone row may be seen running across the tin work. This can be followed to the fine stone circle on Stall Moor (Ex. 33), and will not take the rambler out of his way, as it runs parallel to the Erme. On emerging from the moor gate at Harford Bridge turn L. to the church, and follow the road R. past Broomhill, Lukesland, Erme Wood, and Stowford (Exs. 32, 33). (If it should be desired to visit Erme Pound and the antiquities near it, the Erme must be followed from its source, the rambler keeping on the L. bank. Soon after crossing Red Lake, where it falls into the Erme, the Pound will be reached. For a description of the remains near it see Ex. 32. After examining these the river can be crossed, and the route just sketched followed to Harford Bridge, or the rambler may

* The clay works started here a few years ago have, unfortunately, changed the aspect of this spot, which previously to their establishment was one of the most secluded in the south quarter of the forest.

make his way to Harford Church, by Quickbeam Hill and Sharp Tor (Exs. 32, 33). To do this he will cross Stony Bottom (Ex. 32), the depression down which Hook Lake runs into the Erme, at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above that river, and follow a southerly course. By doing this he should be able to see the line of granite posts defining the boundary between Harford Moor and Ugborough Moor (Ex. 32), and by following these will be led to the dip between Three Barrows and Sharp Tor. The clay railway will also form a guide across this part of the commons. He will then see Harford Church in the valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and in making towards it must be sure to keep above the enclosures on the R. When he comes abreast of the Church he will see a moor gate, where a lane runs down R. directly to it.

[To Cornwood. From Siward's Cross follow the reave (see *ante*) up to Eylesbarrow (Ex. 37), and then descend the hill in a southerly direction to the Plym, passing Higher and Lower Hart Tors. The stream should be struck at Plym Steps (Ex. 37), where the Langcombe Brook falls into it. Then up the hill S. by W. to Shavercombe Brook (Ex. 37), 1 m. distant. Cross this, and continue on the same course, passing above Hen Tor (Ex. 37). On the further side of the Plym, opposite to this tor, is Ditsworthy Warren House, which is in full view. One mile S. of Hen Tor is Shell Top (Ex. 34), the loftiest eminence in this neighbourhood. This is the next point, and on reaching it Pen Beacon (Ex. 34) will be seen below, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant and in a direction S. by E. The two are connected by a reave. This may be followed, and on passing the Beacon, a course S.S.E. must be followed for 1 m. to Broker's Plantation, where West Brook Gate opens upon a path leading by Rook Farms to Heathfield Down, which is close to the village. (Ex. 34).

R. 8.—To Shaugh and Plympton. S.S.W. *Nosworthy Bridge, Sheepstor Village, Cadaford Bridge*, P.T. about $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Shaugh; 12 m. to Plympton. T.B. add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Branch to Cornwood and Ivybridge. Reverse, R. 67.

[Objects between P.T. and Nosworthy Bridge described in Exs. 2, 39; between Nosworthy Bridge and Cadaford Bridge in Ex. 38; between Cadaford Bridge and Plympton in Ex. 36.]

To Crazy Well Bridge, *via* Cramber Tor, as in Ex. 2. Thence descend the hill southward to the White Works track (T. 2) and turn R. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on, near where Raddick Lane comes down R., a lane branches L. Strike into this, and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so the ruined Nosworthy Farm will be reached. Cross the clapper over Newleycombe Lake L., and then almost immediately turn R. to the Narrator Brook flowing from Dean Combe (Ex. 39). Cross this and follow the path with the Burrator Lake R. (Ex. 39, T. 73) to Sheepstor village, which is 1 m. distant. Pass down near the church, leaving it L., and cross the Sheepstor Brook just below. Pass up Portland Lane, running S., to Ringmoor Cot, which is situated L. of the road. Here leave the road, which turns a little to the R., and follow the footpath over the top of Lynch Down (T. 72), which runs S., to Brisworthy Plantation, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, Ringmoor Down (Ex. 38) being on the L. Just beyond this, at the corner of the enclosures, the Tavistock and Cornwood road is reached (T. 69), and here the Rambler turns L. for a few yards, then,

leaving the lane to Brisworthy L., turns sharp to the R., just afterwards again bending L., the road running nearly S. Down the hill, with the Wigford Down Clay Works R., to Cadaford Bridge (Exs. 36, 38). At the S. end of it the road branches L. to Cornwood, R. to Shaugh and Plympton.

[The Cornwood road runs up to the grounds of Lee Moor House (Ex. 36), passing Blackaton Cross on the top of the hill. It then goes down to the Torry Brook (Ex. 36), which it crosses, and ascends the hill to Tolchmoor Gate (Ex. 36). Soon after it again descends, and nearly 1 m. from the gate Quick Bridge is crossed. Further on the road is carried over the Piall Brook (Ex. 34), beyond which it skirts Heathfield Down and enters Cornwood village. The road to the station runs R.; that to Ivybridge, 3 m. distant, L.]

For Plympton and Shaugh the Rambler ascends the hill R. from Cadaford Bridge, and on the top passes Shaden Plantation R., shortly afterwards reaching Brag Lane End. Here he turns R. for Shaugh (*Shaugh District*), which is near by. If his destination be Plympton he keeps straight on to Niel Gate, 1 m. distant, where he leaves the common. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on Browney Cross is passed (Ex. 36), and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this the road crosses the Lee Moor Railway. Plympton Station is 3 m. distant.

[The road from P.T. to Yelverton has been described, as far as Goad's Stone, in Ex. 1. Beyond that waymark it climbs over the shoulder of Peak Hill (Ex. 39), and shortly after the descent on the further side is commenced it enters upon the enclosed land. 1 m. beyond this it passes through Dousland, and in another mile Yelverton is reached.]

ROUTES TO CRANMERE.

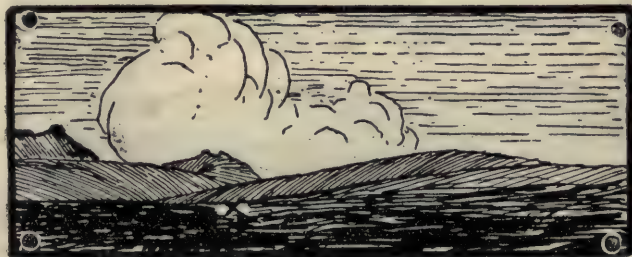
(The Pool is described in Part III. Directions for reaching it are given in each district).

C. R. 1 and 2.—*From PRINCETOWN AND TWO BRIDGES*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from T. B. (A) *via* East Dart. Higher White Tor, as in Ex. 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from T. B. Leave it R. Thence N. by Lower White Tor to Cherry Brook above Hollow Combe, and across Broad Down to the stream-work at Broad Marsh on the East Dart, 2 m. (Or the course may be N.N.E. from the Cherry Brook as in R. 10b, in which case the

Yes
Tor.

W. Mil
Tor.

Ockment
Hill.



N.W.

x
Cranmere.

FROM $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE WEST OF E. DART HEAD.

Dart will be reached at Sandy Hole, and must be followed up through the pass to the stream-work. This will add another $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the point where the Dart should be struck the river bends R., flowing from the N. Follow it to its source—sheep paths on L. bank—2 m. From this point Cranmere is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant N.W., or N.W. by W. from the highest spring, which comes from a heathery hollow in which there is a small rock. This hollow is in the higher corner of the swampy source, R. in ascending. Between the river head and the pool the ground, which is spongy, but not difficult to pass over, rises gently to the top of the Cranmere ridge, so that the goal is not in sight. When the summit of the ridge is reached High Willes with the deep cleft marking the valley of the West Ockment, comes into view. Make for this and the pool will be struck.

(B) $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. from T.B. Valley of the West Dart to the bend $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the wall that crosses under Row Tor (Ex. 5). Leave the river L. and strike N.N.E. for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the East Dart, which should be reached at Kit Steps, at the head of the stream-work near Broad

Marsh. Thence as in A. (A or B form the first part of the route from T. B. to Belstone; see R. 3. *Reverse*, R. 29).

(C) *via* Cut Hill, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. from P.T.; $7\frac{1}{4}$ from T.B. The route to Cut Hill from P.T. and T. B. is given in Ex. 11. Thence to East Dart Head, see R. 3, also R. 63. From Dart Head to the pool, see A.

(D) *via* Cowsic Head. $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from T. B.; 9 m. from P. T. From T.B. to head of Cowsic, see Ex. 5. From P.T. the first point is Rundle Stone; thence to New Forest Corner; thence N.E. over the S. side of Black Dunghill to the Cowsic, near the Bear Down wall. Follow the stream to its head. Thence due N. over the ridge to the Tavy, which is struck a little below its source. (Cut Hill is R.) The next point is Fur Tor, N.N.W., which must be kept L. Thence as in E.

(E). From P. T. *via* Walkham Head, 9 m. (This is an easy route). Rundle Stone and New Forest Corner, as in Ex. 6. Turn R. to the Prison leat. Thence as in R. 3 to Walkham Head and Tavy

Great
Kneeset,

Black
Ridge.

Cranmere.
x



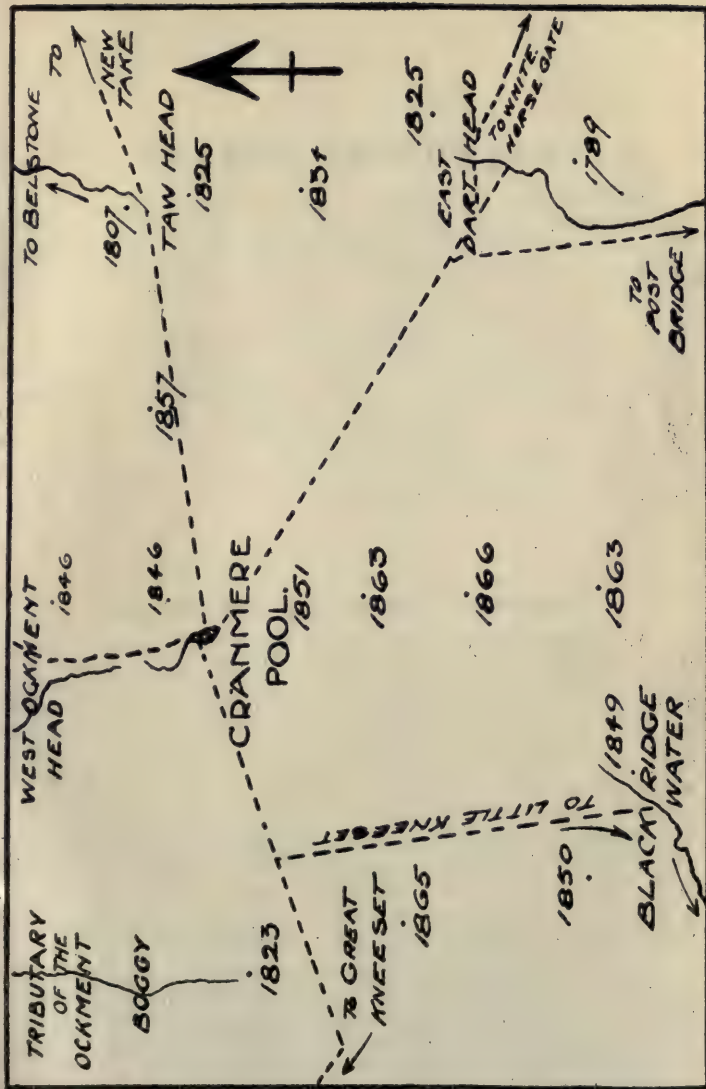
FROM LITTLE KNEESET. LOOKING N.E.

Hole. E.N.E. to Fur Tor, which keep L.; and descend Cut Combe to Fur Tor Wood*; R. bank of Cut Combe Water; when it bends L. leave it; strike N. across Rush Bottom and over eastern side of Little Kneeset to Black Ridge Water, rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cut Combe Water; this should be struck where two branches meet. Follow up L. branch to source. (Should the R. in ascending be followed it will not throw the ramblor out much). Rising ground. Cranmere is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. If ground is bad ascend Little Kneeset, and cross it N.W. by N. to Black Hole. Follow up the branch of the Black Ridge Water that comes down L. or N. This branch joins the other less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of the summit of Little Kneeset, 1,665 feet. Great Kneeset is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. northward. Follow this branch nearly to its source, $\frac{1}{4}$ m., under Great Kneeset, and then strike E. by N. along the edge of Kneeset Pan—Black Ridge, fen, R.; the pan, good ground, L. This will lead directly to the pool).

Return routes to P. T. and T. B. are shown in R. 27 to Hollow Combe; also by way of Tavy Head and Cut Hill, in R. 29; and from Cut Hill in Ex. 11.

* The name still attaches to this spot, though no wood now exists here. Oak has been found buried in the peat near by. (Ex. 11).

19. SURROUNDINGS OF CRANMERE.



SCALE: SIX INCHES TO A MILE.

HEXWORTHY DISTRICT.

DISTANCES. BY ROAD: ASHBURTON, *via* Holne, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *via* Dartmeet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. BOVEY TRACEY, *via* Dartmeet, 14 m. BUCKFASTLEIGH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Station, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. CHAGFORD, $15\frac{3}{4}$ m. DARTMEET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. HOLNE, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. IVYBRIDGE, *via* South Brent, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. LYDFORD, *via* Moor Shop, 19 m. MORETON, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. OKEHAMPTON, *via* Post Bridge, 26 m.; *via* Moor Shop, 27 m. PLYMPTON, *via* Princetown, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *via* Ivybridge, 23 m. POST BRIDGE, *via* Two Bridges, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. PRINCETOWN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. RUNDLE STONE, 7 m. SHAUGH, *via* Dousland, 16 m. SOUTH BRENT, *via* Buckfastleigh, $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. TAVISTOCK, *via* Two Bridges and Rundle Stone, 13 m. TWO BRIDGES, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. WARREN HOUSE INN, 11 m. WIDECOMBE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. YELVERTON, *via* Two Bridges and Princetown, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.

NEAREST RAILWAY STATIONS: ASHBURTON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. MORETON, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. PRINCETOWN, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Anne Head—Bellaford Tor—Black Lane—Dartmeet—Fox Tor—Hapstead Ford—Horn's Cross—Petre's Bound Stone—Prince Hall Bridge—Pupers. *Places of Interest.* Cater's Beam—Childe's Tomb—The Coffin Stone—Combestone Tor—Dunnabridge Pound—Gorge of the Dart—Huccaby Cleave—Piskies' Holt—Prince Hall—Sherburton Firs—Wo Brook Foot—Yar Tor. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Corndon Tor: cairns—Rows on Sherwell Down—Holne Lee: tumuli—Mardle Ring: hut enclosure on the Mardle—Money Pit: kistvaen near Yar Tor—Saddle Bridge: enclosures—Sharp Tor Hut Circle—Snowdon: cairns and enclosures—Swincombe Valley: hut circles—Yar Tor Hill: huts. *Mining Remains.* Anne Head: stream works and tinnerns' huts—Black Lane: stream works and tinnerns' huts—Deep Swincombe: blowing house and other remains—Dry Lakes: old workings—Gobbet: old workings—Hangman's Pit: workings—The Mardle: workings—Swincombe Valley: workings—Week Ford: blowing house.

Hexworthy is one of the old forest settlements, and originally consisted of five holdings (see *Ancient Tenements* in the *Terms* Section). One form of the name is Hextworthy, and in 1344 we find Robert de Hextenworth referred to as a holder of land in the forest. In 1379 there is mention of Bysouthexworthy, which was probably one of the enements. The present form of the name as used by the moormen is Haxary.

The area over which these rambles extend is not large, much of the district being noticed in the excursions from Princetown, Ashburton, and Brent, besides which it is also crossed by a number of routes. The visitor will, however, be able to lengthen his walks if he desires to do so by connecting the present excursions with others previously described as here indicated.

In Ex. 41 that part of the district east of the Dart between Babeny and Rowbrook is noticed; this abuts on the ground covered by Ex. 28. Ex. 42 embraces the part between the East Dart and the Swincombe river, and abuts on Exs. 44, 5, 4. Ex. 43 takes in that between the Swincombe river and the Wo Brook, and abuts on Exs. 3, 29. Holne Moor is described in the *Brent and Ivybridge District*.

Excursions from Hexworthy.

[Tracks: 2, 8, 10, 53 to 56, 75, 80, 81. Routes passing through the district: 5a, 42; 6abc, 49; 27, 63; 33, 64.]

Ex. 41.—*The Forest Inn, Huccaby, Dartmeet* [Gorge of the Dart, 3½ m. from Dartmeet to Wellsfoot Island], *Babeny, Corndon Tor, Yar Tor, Sharp Tor, Dartmeet Hill, The Coffin Stone*, 8 m.

From the Forest Inn at Hexworthy the beholder looks upon one of the finest scenes on Dartmoor, though it is not quite as it was when we first knew it, when in the little settlement across the combe only rough granite walls and thatch were to be seen. In the valley the West Dart comes sweeping round a low promontory on which are some old farm enclosures known as The Byes. Huccaby Farm stands on the further bank, and above this are the Brimpts Plantations, and beyond, the crests of Corndon Tor and Yar Tor.

From this comfortable little hostelry the Rambler will follow R. 5a down the hill towards the river, passing Jolly Lane Cot, the last of the dwellings to be erected under the old custom of building a house between sunrise and sunset, and thereby claiming the land on which it stood, and also the enclosure that could be formed round it. [*Hundred Years*, Chap. I.] Across the river is Huccaby House, the former residence of Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A., whose researches on Dartmoor have

Brimpts.

Corndon Yar
Tor Tor.Dartmeet
Hill.

FROM THE FOREST INN, HEXWORTHY.

thrown much light on the subject of its pre-historic antiquities, as well as upon its ancient mining. Mr. Burnard may be regarded as the pioneer of spade work among the rude stone remains, and both singly and in conjunction with the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and the Rev. Irvine K. Anderson, of Mary Tavy, has done good service in this direction.

Hexworthy Bridge takes the place of a clam, but it is probable that the forerunner of the latter was a clapper. Here the road runs over the Marsh, as it is called, towards St. Raphael's Chapel. An old track (T. 2) is carried from this to Week Ford, at Wo Brook Foot. By following it the Piskies' Holt may be reached. Its situation is marked by four sycamores [*Pixies*, Chap. I.] Below it the West Dart flows through Huccaby Cleave, often called Cleave Combe, or, as the moormen say, Clay Combe. On the L. as we proceed is Huccaby, an ancient tenement. The final syllable is sounded by the moor folks so as to rhyme with *my*, and the name has probably some relation to the Byes on the other side of the river. Older forms of it are Hokecaby and Hookerby. We pass up the hill and turn R. at the gate. A little further on L. is Brimpts Gate. This is one of the ancient tenements, and in 1307 is referred to as Bremstonte. Three hundred and twenty years later it appears as Brymst, and still later, in 1702, as Brimpston. Thence our way takes us down Hart Hole Lane to Dartmeet. Looking up stream the woods and plantations of Brimpts are seen clothing the hillside L. On the R. is Yar Tor. Close to the bridge on this side the remains of a clapper will be seen. This was destroyed by a flood in 1826. About twenty-five years ago it was partly "restored," but some of the stones have been again displaced. Below the bridge is the confluence of the two Darts. On the hillside S. is Combestone Farm (see *Holne Moor* Section in the *Brent District* in Part IV.); on the L. is Dartmeet Hill.

[*The GORGE OF THE DART*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bridge to Wellsfoot Island. To trace the Dart through the deep valley below Dartmeet Bridge will reward the ramblor. He should make his way down by the L. bank. (On the R. bank there is a fisherman's path from Holne Cot upward, which is open on certain days as stated in S. Ex. 96).

On leaving the bridge there is a fine view of Huccaby Cleave, through which the West Dart comes down to meet the eastern branch. On our L. is Dartmeet Hill; R. the tongue of land on which are the enclosures of Combestone Farm, and below this, on the same side, is Combestone Wood. Below Combestone Island the river bends L. or E. Under Rowbrook Farm, L., is that part of the valley known as Langan-marsh Pit. Here, close to the stream, is Lug Tor, sometimes called Lucky Tor, and also the Raven Rock. It is a mass of granite draped with ivy, and resembles a ruined castle. Some times it is spoken of as the Eagle Rock. (cf. Bench Tor, in the *Holne Moor* Section). Close to it is Black Pool and a couple of small islands, and a little stream that flows from East Combe. A short distance below this the Wennaforde Brook comes in from S., and not far up the valley from which it issues is the dam at the lower end of the Paignton Reservoir. (*Holne Moor* Section in *Brent and Ivybridge District*). Now the Dart sweeps north-eastward round the promontory on which Bench Tor is situated R. Below the tor is White Wood. Opposite to the extremity of the

promontory Simon's Lake falls into the river, and here are the boulders known as the Broad Stones. To "heer the cry o' the Brad Stones" is a sign of coming foul weather. A little further down below Mil Tor L., is Mil Tor Wood, near the lower end of which is Mil Pool, and a miry spot known as Stony Marsh. Under Bench Tor, but on the L. bank is Hockinston Tor, and close to it Hockinston Marsh. Below Sharrah Pool is Sharrah Pool Marsh, at the head of a group of three islands, Bel Pool, Little Bel Pool, and Long Island. At the lower end of the latter is a fine waterfull. Here on the R. bank is Ford Newtake. Half-a-mile further down, and under Holne Wood, is that part of the river called Hannaford Stickles, not far below which, at Wellsfoot Island, the Dart bends E. and emerges from the gorge. Below the next bend its course is N. under Cleave Wood R. to New Bridge (Exs. 27, 28).

From Bel Pool Island the Rambler may climb the steep hill to Dr. Blackall's Drive, N.E. (S. Ex. 95). Here he will turn L. and follow it north westward to Bel Tor Corner (Ex. 28), and there again turning L. will make his way by Ouldsbroom to the head of Dartmeet Hill, and descend to the bridge. Distance from and to Dartmeet, if the ramble does not extend beyond Bel Pool Island, 6 m.]

From Dartmeet Bridge we follow for a short distance the path running up the valley under Yar Tor to Sherwell (T. 53). Across the stream some portion of the ancient sylvan honours of Brimpts is seen. Many years ago a number of oaks were felled here for ship timber, though they were not used for that purpose. On the brow of the hill is the clump of trees to which the name of The Seven Sisters has been given. Below may be seen the ruins of Dolly's Cot. To this retired spot a certain moorland Benedict brought his newly-wedded wife, in order to place her out of the reach of those who admired her rather more than he cared for. This was in the days when Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt was the master of Tor Royal (Ex. 3), and some of the guests at his bachelor house parties seem to have been attracted by the "beauty" of the moor. I find it has been stated that the "First Gentleman in Europe" was one of the guests, and that he made love to Dolly. It is unfortunate that what is nothing more than an idle story should be stated as a fact. As is well known George IV. was a friend of Tyrwhitt's but there is no evidence that he was ever at Tor Royal, or even on Dartmoor, either as Prince Regent or King. In 1788 the prince came to Plymouth to see his brother, the Duke of Clarence, off on a voyage, but Tor Royal was not then built, and it does not appear that His Royal Highness came into Devonshire after that date.

We leave the path over Yar Tor Down under the tor and follow the Dart up to Babeny, where the Walla Brook comes into it. Over the latter, not far above the confluence, is a very interesting clapper. This consists of three openings; the stone over the eastern one is 7 feet 4 inches long, and 3 feet 10 inches wide; that over the centre opening is 9 feet 10 inches long, but much narrower; and the third 5 feet 9 inches in length. Above Babeny is Mill Hill, which forms the southern slope of Riddon Ridge, over which we have already conducted the Rambler (R. 5, 42b). In 1302 or 1303 the holders of the tenements in the forest built a mill at Babeny at their own cost, the king supplying the timber, which was felled in his wood. At this mill

each tenant had to do service, as appears from an account of the prince's manors of the 22nd March, 1344. Babeny has been mentioned as one of the "villages" the inhabitants of which petitioned Bishop Bronescombe in 1260 to allow them to pay their tithes to the church of Widecombe, which they attended, their own being so far away (see T. 18). It is sometimes called White's Babeny, and a similar prefix is borne by a ruined farm in the locality. This is White's Slade, on the L. bank of the East Dart opposite Lough Tor Hole Farm (Ex. 44).*

Turning eastward we climb the hill between the enclosures to Sherwell, one of the ancient vills. In Edward the First's time there is mention of a Hamlin de Sherwell, who held land at Dunnabridge.

Thence we make our way to the summit of the lofty Corn Down, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., where are several fine cairns. Southward is Corndon Tor, and still further S. Sherwell Down, or as it is often called, Sherberton Common (Ex. 28). Sherwell, by the way, is always Sherell on the moor. Here, near the Babeny road, is a double stone row, with appearances of a third line between the others, and not far off is another double row. S.W. of Corndon Tor, but on the western side of the Babeny road, is the kistvaen known as Money Pit. One of the side stones and one end stone remain, as well as the covering slab, which is of a lonzenge shape. This kist is enclosed within a circle, of which nine stones are standing; it is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Between Corndon Tor R. and Yar Tor L. there is a fine view of the eastern side of the forest, with the ancient enclosures of Riddon Farm on the further side of the Walla Brook valley. In the opposite direction Sharp Tor, with its bold outline, is the chief feature in the scene, while beyond is Holne Moor and the distant in-country. From Yar Tor, which is quite close to the kist, N.W., the view is much extended. But apart from this the tor should be visited, as although not rising high above the turf, some of the piles are very striking.

From Money Pit we make our way to Sharp Tor, passing Ouldsbroom Cross L. Here formerly stood the stone cross elsewhere spoken of as now serving as a gate-post at Lower Town Farm. [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI. See also Ex. 27.] There is mention of John of Ollesbrom in the fourteenth century, and that is probably the correct form of the name. Keeping the farm enclosures L. we strike across the common to the tor, which we shall find to consist of two separate piles rising from a large conical base, the southernmost being the larger and higher. There is a rock basin on this, but not a particularly good example. Mil Tor to the S.E. we have elsewhere noticed (Ex. 28). E. of this are a number of reaves forming rectangular enclosures, and a fine hut circle, the wall of which is about five feet thick. It is constructed of very large stones, one of them being 9 feet long and over 5 feet wide. It is this hut to which we have referred as probably resembling the small enclosure formerly existing near Shilstone Tor (Ex. 18). Reaves and hut circles are found on other parts of this common.

On the side of the hill from which Sharp Tor rises is the solitary farm of Rowbrook. This moorland dwelling, with the wild valley

* In the time of James I. we have mention of a reave, as *le rewe*, in this locality. It is named in connection with Wenford Lake, which forms one of the boundary points of the manor of Spitchwick. Wenford Gate (Vennyfer Yeat) is mentioned in Elizabeth's time.

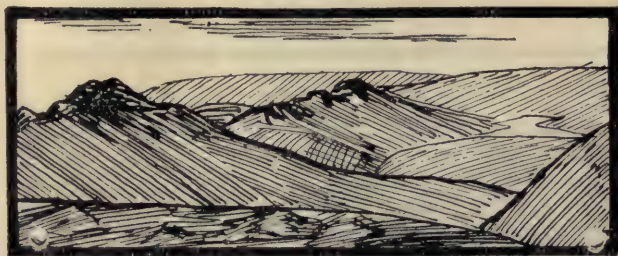
below it, is the scene of the story of Jan Coo, which I gathered many years ago from the late Mr. Richard Cleave, of Hexworthy, and which I have related in my *Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies*, Chap. VII. (1890). The farm is approached by a track branching from the road at Bel Tor Corner (Ex. 28), and is carried down the side of the combe through which runs the little Simon's Lake.

On leaving Sharp Tor we strike N.W., with the ruined cottage at the head of East Combe below us L., and shall regain the road at the top of Dartmeet Hill. On each side of this are a number of reaves,

Sharp Tor.

Holne Moor.

Bench Tor.

Paignton
Reservoir.

FROM THE ROAD AT TOP OF DARTMEET HILL. LOOKING DUE S.

and on the R. many scattered hut circles. A little way down a green track will be seen L. By following this we shall be led to an object long associated with an old custom. This is known as the Coffin Stone, but it really consists of two blocks of granite. Here the bearers rest the coffin when a corpse is being borne from this part of the moor to Widecombe for burial. On the surface of the stones several initials and small crosses are incised [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] Near here, but on the other side of the road, is a small enclosure with a hut circle at one end of it. Descending to the bridge we shall return to Hexworthy (as in R. 42). the centre of the most interesting and attractive part of the forest.

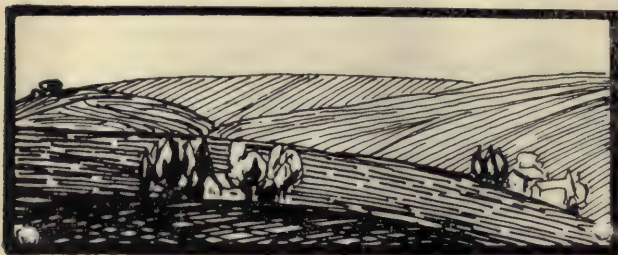
Ex. 42.—*Huccaby Tor, Stone Row, Lough Tor, Dunnabridge Pound, Sherburton, Swincombe, 6½ m.*

Our first point is the gate above Huccaby, as in the preceding excursion, and here we turn L. with Snider Park Plantation R. A short distance on is Huccaby Cottage, whence a track runs northward to Post Bridge (T. 81). Here we enter upon the commons, but instead

Combestone
Tor.

Holne Ridge.

Down
Ridge.



S.E.

Huccaby. S.

FROM THE ROAD NEAR HUCCABY COTTAGE.

of following the track shall strike L. to Huccaby Tor, which, however, presents nothing remarkable, and thence N.W. to the wall of some enclosures on the sides of the little combe down which Cocks' Lake runs on its brief journey to the Dart. Here we strike N. and make our way to the scanty remains of the old Brimpts Mine buildings. Not far from these is a fallen menhir, from which runs a double stone row, and near by are vestiges of other monuments. Still proceeding northward, but keeping the wall R., we shall soon reach Lough Tor, close to which we come upon the rectangular enclosure known as Lough Tor Pound. The gateway is on the side nearest the tor, and the walls are high. This the moormen used to speak of as a "sheep measure." Its capacity being known, when it was filled with these animals there was no need of counting them to ascertain their number! North and east of the tor, from which there is a fine view of the moor, the ground drops steeply down to that part of the East Dart valley bearing the name of Lough Tor Hole—the Lafter Hall of the moormen—and here is the farm also so called (T. 81, Ex. 44).

Turning from the pile we strike S.W. for about ½ m. to the track leading from Post Bridge to Dunnabridge (T. 80), and follow it to the latter place, keeping the wall R. We have already noticed Dunnabridge Pound in the section on *Crockern Tor*, in the *Princetown District*, and have referred to the story of the so-called Judge's Chair. This object will be seen immediately within the gate; there is little doubt

that it is really a dolmen. The wall of the pound, like that of Erme Pound (Ex. 32) is built on the line of a more ancient enclosure. That sepulchral monuments were erected on, or close to, the walls of such is proved by the existence of the kistvaen at the end of the stone row on Brown Heath (Ex. 32), the circle enclosing which touches the vallum of a large hut pound. Close to this object at Dunnabridge Pound a slab will be seen in which are several circular holes, but it is now broken along the line of these. It appears probable that this once formed the side of the sepulchral chamber. In many examples of enclosed dolmens similar holes are found. If, however, the visitor should not agree with this opinion, he may amuse himself by supposing that disturbers of the peace during the time of the drifts were put to sit beneath this stone canopy, and their legs secured in these holes, since we find the reave of the manor of Lydford laying out a certain sum in 1620 for the repair of the pound walls, gate, and *stocks* at Dunnabridge. The enclosure has long served as a drift pound. In 1342 there is mention of it in an account of the bailiff of Dartmoor, where the sum of threepence is shown as having been expended for a lock for the gate (see *Pound in Terms* Section). Eastward of the pound, on Dunnabridge Moor, is another circular enclosure, the wall of which is much overgrown.

The bridge near the pound has been built during recent years. When Mr. Bray visited the place, in 1831, he was surprised at finding no bridge there. In this connection it is well to remember that in the earlier forms of the name the final syllable is *brig*, and not *bridge*. Across the road is Brownberry, one of the ancient tenements which now belongs to the poor of Brixham. Quite close is Dunnabridge Pound Farm. Near the bridge is a track leading to a gate. This runs on to Dunnabridge Farm, which, like Brownberry, was one of the old forest holdings, but is now the property of the Duchy. Here, over a water trough in the yard, is the large flat stone referred to in the Section on *Crockern Tor*. That this was brought from the tor there is good reason to believe. It was by confusing Dunnabridge Farm with Dunnabridge Pound that led, in all probability, to the report that the dolmen was brought from there. The farm is not far from the Dart, over which, but higher up the stream, are some stepping-stones, by means of which Little Sherburton is reached from this side.

To the R., or N., of the road running westward to Two Bridges is the farm of Smith Hill. The house stands on the R. bank of Cherry Brook, which is there spanned by a clapper. On Smith Hill, between Cherry Brook and the Moreton road, a small feeder takes its rise, and is sometimes called the Smith Hill Brook. Below this, at Cherry Brook Bridge, is another feeder, the Muddy Lakes Brook, which has its source in the newtake bearing that name.

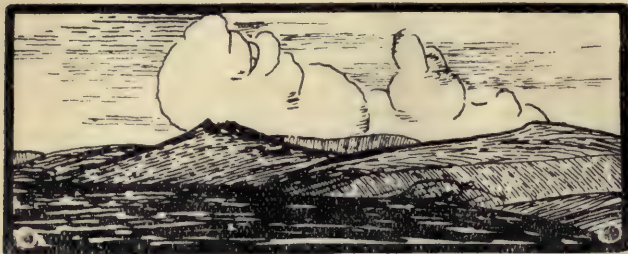
If the condition of the Dart be suitable the rambler may proceed by Dunnabridge Farm to the steps, and thence to Little Sherburton, from which he will pass up S. to Swincombe Newtake. If this cannot be done he will descend from near Brownberry to the clam and make his way up to Sherburton, as in R. 33, and will readily get permission to follow the lane running westward from the house to the newtake named. Here, on the R., in the corner of the enclosure abutting on the newtake, are the remains of a circle consisting of ten stones. A reave runs from it down to Little Sherburton.

Striking S. over Swincombe Newtake we shortly reach Swincombe Ford, and thence make our way to Hexworthy, as in T. 8.

[The estate of Sherburton, which is one of the old forest tenements, is situated on a tongue of land round which the West Dart makes a

Bellafield Tor.

Lough Tor.



Dunnabridge Pound.

FROM SWINCOMBE NEWTAKE. LOOKING N. BY E.

hold sweep, its course being northerly on the W. side and southerly on the E. The ground rises rather steeply from the river in places. There were formerly three tenements here called Sherborne, "or lying in Sherborne." This form of the name is found as early as 1360; in Queen Elizabeth's time it appears as Shurbora. There is mention also of Sherborne Wood in 1358; Sherbornecroft in 1416; and Sherborne Foot about 1521. The names of Sherling, Shirebourne, and Sherlond are also met with, and they appear to refer to the same place.* On the N.W. side of the estate, close to the river, are traces of a former building, and the spot used to be known as Broom Park. Below the house at Sherburton the Swincombe runs down to the Dart, and over this the road is carried by means of a clapper of two openings (R. 33). This was originally only of sufficient width for packhorses. Advantage has been taken of a rock to serve as a foundation for the centre pier. The imposts are supported by stones placed in the manner of brackets. A short distance below this is the confluence of the streams, the spot, which is a charming one, being marked by the plantation known as Sherburton Firs. This may be reached from Hexworthy by passing through the enclosures N. of the hamlet. Below this is Timber Pool, so called from an oak tree brought down by a flood, and which remained there for some time; near it is the patch called Black Furzes, which is probably the Blackfurses mentioned in a bailiff's account in 1350. The road from Sherburton Bridge to Hexworthy runs over Gobbet Plain.]

* Previous to 1301, in which year he is described as a "fugitive," Joel Bird held a ferling of land "at Sherling, in Dartmoor." In 1307 Walter Dernelof held half a ferling and four acres "at Shirebourne, in the King's waste of Dartmoor"; and in 1349 Abraham Elyett paid rent sixpence, for two acres of land "in Dunbridgeford," and one parcel of land "upon Sherlond, which he took of the lord to hold for the term of his life."

Ex. 43.—*The Swincombe Valley, Deep Swincombe, Ter Hill, Aune Head, The Wo Brook, Down Ridge, Saddle Bridge, Week Ford, 6½ m.*

For a short distance we follow the route to Princetown (R. 42, T. 8). This will take us by the road above the Forest Inn nearly to Gobbet Plain, where we turn L. through the gate, and make our way along the lower side of the stroll with the Arrishes R. Just above where we enter the newtake, and on the higher side of the Wheal Emma Leat, is the Long Newtake. This is formed on the site of an ancient pound, and contains a number of hut circles. A little further on we shall desert the track, which runs down to Swincombe Ford and the Fairy Bridge, and strike L. by some hut circles. From one of these the door jambs have been removed—until about 1878 the pits in which these stood could be plainly seen—and appear to have been carried to the enclosure below, where the two gate-posts have all the appearance of such stones. The Swincombe valley extends from Sherburton Pirs to Siward's Cross, and in the lower part of it hut circles are numerous. Whether it be the combe of Sweyne, or the combe of swine, I am not prepared to say, but if any should incline to the latter view they may perhaps consider that there is some evidence in favour of such a derivation in the name of a little mining hut in Deep Swincombe, which the moor people usually call the Pigs' House! Deep Swincombe is a small lateral combe that we presently reach, and from it a little stream issues to fall into the river at Swincombe Ford. On reaching it we shall pass upward, and just above the leat shall find this curious hut. The hollowed stone in front of it so nearly resembles a pigs' trough that the name given to the place seems not inappropriate. To a sharp pointed stone not far off the name of Swincombe Point was given by Will Mann, formerly of Hexworthy.

On leaving the combe we strike up the hill W. of S., and in rather less than 1 m. shall reach Mount Misery, the name which has been given to the higher corner of Fox Tor Newtake.* Here is an old cross, and the head of another. A short distance eastward on Ter Hill—Terrell, as the moormen call it—are two others (T. 2). The easternmost one, which is a very fine cross, was taken to Sherburton many years ago by the late Mr. Richard Coaker, who desired to preserve it there, but was brought back by him when he learnt that the Duchy authorities were averse to its removal. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.]

Leaving the summit of Ter Hill, 1575 feet, L., we strike S.E. by S. to Aune Head Mire, nearly 1 m., having the source of a branch of the Swincombe R. and the springs of the Wo Brook L. If we keep a little to the R., that is, more S., we shall come upon Sandy Way, and this will lead us directly to the head of the mire (T. 56). At the N.W. corner of this, and near the path, are the remains of a small rectangular

* The name of Fox Tor attaches to several objects in this valley from this newtake up to Fox Tor Gulf and Fox Tor Combe. In the newtake are one or two kists to which I called the attention of the Ordnance Surveyors many years ago. Others will be found on the further side of the valley in Tor Royal Newtake (Ex. 3), and in May's Newtake adjoining it.

building of the kind associated with the tanners. Also close to the path, and not far from the mire, is the large boulder known to the moormen as Luckcombe Stone. On reaching the verge of the swamp, which is of considerable extent, we shall find that we can pass down on its western side (R. 33, 64) and reach the point where the Aune, or Avon, flows from it. On each side of the rivulet the ground is hard for a few feet, so that it can be traced to the spot where it wells up in the centre of the morass. A short distance down stream, and on its W. side, is another mire, which bears the name of Little Aune. Extending south-westward from the swamp is Nakers Hill, which is really a flank of Cater's Beam. The latter drops to the river at a point rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the head of the mire, and is peninsulated by the Avon and Fish Lake. At the foot of the Beam, that is to say, along the bank of the Avon to its confluence with Fish Lake, is an old stream-work, in which the stone heaps are much overgrown with vegetation. Some little distance from the L. bank, and not far above the confluence, are the ruins of two tanners' buildings, placed so closely together as to leave only sufficient room for a man to pass between, and in this narrow passage, which was in all probability, covered in, are the entrances. Fish Lake rises in the midst of the fen, its source being usually referred to as Fish Lake Mire, but before reaching the Avon runs through some hard ground which extends down by that stream to Heng Lake (Ex. 29), between which and the confluence is another stream-work (R. 64). A branch of Black Lane (T. 75) runs westward from Fish Lake Head across the fen. East of the Avon below its springs is Ryder's Hill, the summit of which bears S.E. by E. from the head of the mire. On this is Petre's Boundstone, described in the Section on *Holne Moor*.

Almost due N. of Aune Head is the source of the Wo Brook, which in the first part of its course runs N. between Ter Hill on the W. and Skir Hill on the E. It then turns and flows S.E. to Hooten Wheals, from which it runs N.E. past Dry Lakes, when it again turns and pursues a northerly course to the West Dart. Its name is probably the Saxon *wog*, *crooked*, or *serpentine*, which well describes it. From a short distance below its source to Hooten Wheals it runs through Skir Gut, or Gert, though the valley below Skir Ford is often called Henroost Gully. We strike a little E. of N. from Aune Head to the summit of Skir Hill (on the moor simply called Skir), from which a fine view of the eastern side of Dartmoor presents itself. On the R. we soon notice a rocky hollow into which we turn, and shall follow the little stream that runs through it down to the Wo Brook at Hooten Wheals. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. L., or W., of this is a kistvaen. Hooten Wheals is an old tin work, but is now, like Henroost, a part of the mine started here within recent years. On the further side of the Wo Brook, that is, above the northern bank, is Down Ridge, across which pass two tracks, one running out to Aune Head (T. 54), and the other being a part of the monks' path from Buckland to the E. side of the moor (T. 2). The latter is marked by two crosses, which show its direction where it approaches Horse Ford [*Crosses*, Chap. X.] On the N. slope of Down Ridge, close to the gateway where the Aune Head track enters upon it, are the remains of a large stone circle.

We turn R. and follow the Wo Brook down to Dry Lakes, where the forest boundary runs up the hill past Wellaby Gulf to Petre's

Boundstone, and on crossing this ancient working shall find ourselves on Holne Moor. Just below, we also cross the Wheal Emma Leat, and reach Horse Ford. This is paved, and on the side nearest the venville common the letter H., denoting Holne, is cut on one of the stones. Above, R., on Horn Hill, is Horn's Cross (*Holne Moor Section*). Keeping near the Wo Brook we make our way down to Saddle Bridge, whence the road runs below the enclosures known as Slade direct to Hexworthy.

The old track across the forest (T. 2) can be plainly seen on the R. bank of the Wo Brook below Saddle Bridge. This crosses the West Dart, into which the Wo Brook falls, at Week Ford, immediately above the confluence. The Rambler should on no account omit to visit this spot. It is one of the most delightful little nooks on the moor. Dwarf trees, ferns, moss, and heather, grey boulders, and rippling water all combine to form a charming picture. Below its meeting-place with the Wo Brook the Dart runs through Huccaby Cleave to Dartmeet, passing Clay, or Cleave Brake, and the deep Otter Pool. At Week Ford is an old blowing-house, in which an oak is now growing. The building is called Beara House in the locality, and is also often referred to as The Mill. There are some stones here with hollows sunk in them, which probably once served as mortars. On the hillside just above is a hut circle to which a gable end has been added at some later time. It used to be told in the neighbourhood that here the old men hid their tools at the time when dragons haunted the valley. Just above this the visitor will gain the Hexworthy road.

On the down not far from the Forest Inn is Queen Victoria's Cross. This, as the inscription upon it will show, was set up in 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her late Majesty.

To Aune Head direct, see T. 54.

The Routes to Cranmere from Two Bridges and Post Bridge are applicable to Hexworthy. But the most direct Route from the latter is by way of Arch Tor. The first point will be Dunnabridge Pound, which may be reached either by following the road through Huccaby, or by crossing the Dart at the clam below Sherburton. From Dunnabridge Pound the Post Bridge track is first followed, but is left when the Rambler is near Bellaforde Tor. He should then strike L. to the road, and crossing it make for a small clatter on the further side of Gawler Bottom. Just above this is a footbridge over the Powder Mills Leat. Cross this, and keeping N. by W. pass up to Rowtor Gate. Pursue the same course over Broad Down, and when the East Dart is reached the Rambler will be near Sandy Hole, and the instructions given in C. R. 17 must be followed.

POST BRIDGE DISTRICT.

DISTANCES. BY ROAD: ASHBURTON, *via* Grendon Bridge, 11½ m. BOVEY TRACEY, *via* do., 13¾ m. BUCKFASTLEIGH, *via* do., 14 m. CHAGFORD, 7 m. DARTMEET, 8½ m. GRENDON BRIDGE, 3 m. GRIM'S POUND, *via* Grendon Bridge, 4¾ m. HEXWORTHY, *via* Two Bridges, 8¾ m. HOLNE, *via* Hexworthy, 13 m. IVYBRIDGE, *via* Dousland, 21 m. LYDFORD, *via* Moor Shop, 17½ m. MORETON, 8½ m. NORTH BOVEY, 7½ m. OKEHAMPTON, *via* Chagford and Throwleigh, 17½ m. PLYMPTON, *via* Dousland, 19 m. PRINCETOWN, 5 m. RUNDLE STONE, 5½ m. SHAUGH, *via* Dousland, 14½ m. SOUTH BRENT, *via* Hexworthy, 22½ m.; *via* Princetown and Dousland, 26 m. TAVISTOCK, 11½ m. TWO BRIDGES, 3½ m. WARREN HOUSE INN, 2¼ m. WIDECOMBE, *via* Grendon Bridge, 8 m. YELVERTON, 11 m.

NEAREST RAILWAY STATIONS: ASHBURTON, 12 m. MORETON, 9 m. PRINCETOWN, 5 m.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Babeny Bridge—Bellaforde Tor—Cator Gate—Grendon Cot—Newhouse, or Warren House Inn—Rowtor Gate—Sandy Hole—Siddaford Tor—Teign Head Farm—White Ridge. *Places of Interest.* Bellaforde Clapper—Broad Down Falls—Dart Valley—Dunnabridge Pound—Laugh Tor Hole—Meripit Hill—The Sheepfold—Walla Brook Valley. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Assacombe Hill: hut circles and stone row—Bovey Combe Head: huts—Broad Down: hut enclosures—Challacombe Down: stone row—The Grey Wethers: stone circles—Grim's Pound: hut enclosure—Lakehead Hill: enclosures and kistvaens—Roundy Park: kistvaen—Waters Down: stone row. *Mining Remains.* The Barracks: Mould Stone—Broad Marsh: extensive workings and tanners' huts on the East Dart—Dart Valley: workings—King's Oven: ancient smelting place—Vitifer Mine: old workings.

The comparatively modern settlement of Post Bridge has grown up in the midst of a group of ancient forest holdings, and its name is derived from the clapper spanning the East Dart, which flows at the

foot of the slope on which the place is situated. I have heard inhabitants of Dartmoor refer to the old tracks as post-roads, and the clapper in question being on the most important of these, the forerunner of the present highway from Plymouth and Tavistock to Chagford and Moreton, would no doubt be spoken of as the post-bridge. Indeed, we know that this was so some two hundred years ago. In Owen's edition of *Britannia Depicta*, a book to which we have already referred (T. 44), and which was published in 1720, the bridge is mentioned. On a plan showing the track across the forest from Chagford to Tavistock the East Dart is marked, though not named, and where the road crosses the river are the words, "Post Stone Bridge, 3 Arches." A road branching "to Withecomb" is shown, and a small building is figured, the latter being marked, "A House call'd Merry Pit." This, as its situation shows, was intended for Higher Meripit. The example set by the so-called "improvers" of Dartmoor is the neighbourhood of Two Bridges was followed in other places, and Post Bridge was one of them. Land was enclosed, and a residence was commenced at Stannon, about 1 m. from the high road, but this was only partly completed, and was afterwards turned into a cottage; the lodges at the entrance are still to be seen. Attention, had, however, been directed to the locality, and houses were built there for the men employed at the mines near the upper waters of the Walla Brook and the Webburn. A Wesleyan Chapel was erected, and later, in 1868, the Mission Chapel of St. Gabriel. The little place gradually grew, and has now become a favourite summer resort. There are good postal facilities and telegraphic communication.

The clapper, which is situated only a few yards below the present county bridge, which takes the place of it, is the finest example of these interesting objects on the moor. It is 42 feet 8 inches long, and consists of three openings, and the buttresses and piers are formed of large blocks of granite carefully fitted, and dry laid. The upper ends of the piers are roughly pointed, in order to offer as little resistance as possible to the rush of water during a freshet. These, which are rather more than 2 feet thick, project about 18 inches on each side of the roadway. The latter is formed of four immense slabs, one being laid over the western opening, one over the eastern, while two span the centre water-way. The two former are each 15 feet 2 inches in length, one being 6 feet 9 inches in width and the other 6 feet 5 inches. The two centre slabs are smaller, but each is over 12 feet long. They vary in thickness from about 8 inches to 1 foot. The height of the bridge from the bed of the river to the top of the centre stones is 8½ feet; the ends are a little lower, as the roadway is slightly arched. When we first knew the clapper the northernmost of the centre slabs lay in the bed of the stream. In 1874 I learnt from an old man whom I met on the spot that it had been intentionally thrown off about fifty years before that time. Enquiries which I afterwards made in the locality resulted in several versions of the cause of its overthrow being given me, but later on I discovered the facts, and the man who displaced the stone. I also found that my aged informant was right as to the time when it was thrown down. This was not done in a mischievous spirit. The intention was to throw off the slabs in the hope that they would fall on their edges, and by resting against the buttresses form, as it were, a wall across the river. The water was to find its way between them.

The object of all this was to prevent ducks from going too far down stream! Fortunately the first stone that was thrown off fell on its face instead of its edge, and the project was abandoned. It is only fair to state that this was done by a very young man, and that he afterwards regretted it. He lived to see it replaced. This was done in 1880, at the instance of the Duchy authorities, the work of lifting the stone into its former place on the piers being executed by the Messrs. Duke, of the Tor Granite Quarries, at Merivale. But the slab does not quite occupy its original position. It is now, as an inhabitant once said to me when speaking of it, "upside down and inside out."

The neighbourhood of Post Bridge, like the Hexworthy District, is partly described in excursions from other centres, and is also crossed by several of our routes. The area that has still to be noticed is therefore not large, but the rambles can, of course, be extended by linking them with those to which we have referred.

Ex. 44 embraces that part of the district southward of the Princetown and Moreton road, extending from Bellafor Tor to the Warren House Inn, and this abuts on ground noticed in Ex. 42, S. Ex. 85, and Ex. 22. In Ex. 45 that part of the district northward of the road from the Warren House Inn to the East Dart is described; this abuts on Ex. 21, 20, and S. Ex. 58. In Ex. 46 is noticed the district north of the road between the East Dart and the Cherry Brook, which abuts on Ex. 5. Grim's Pound, which is noticed in Ex. 22, may be reached by road *via* Runnage, Grendon Bridge, and Challacombe, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m., or by Bush Down and Shapley Common, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., or by the pedestrian from the Warren House Inn, as described in Ex. 45.

Excursions from Post Bridge.

[Tracks: 18, 44 to 47, 76, to 81. Routes passing through the district: 4, 35; 5bc, 42; 10, 10b, 36; 18, 44; 25, 45; 26, 52; 27, 63; 33, 64; 34, 71.]

Ex. 44.—*Lakehead Hill, Bellafor Tor, Bellafor Bridge, White's Slade, Riddon Ridge, Cator Common, Soussons Common, The Warren House Inn*, 10 m. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. less if the return be made *via* Runnage Bridge).

Near the W. end of the bridge, and on the S. side of the road, is a gate opening on the enclosed Lakehead Hill, and from this an old track leads by Bellafor Farm and Lough Tor Hole to the road above Huccaby (T. 81), another path running up the slope more to the R. and going past Bellafor Tor to Dunnabridge Pound (T. 80).^{*} Entering this we shall make our way to the ruined building which we see near the bank of the river. This was erected as a dwelling-place for miners, and is locally known as The Barracks. Mr. Robert Burnard discovered a mould-stone here, and also learnt that a blowing-house formerly stood on the spot, and that the tanners in this part of the moor used to bring

^{*} That these tracks are of considerable antiquity is certain, as they form the direct means of communication between some of the old forest tenements—Meripit, Bellafor, Brownberry, and Dunnabridge. In the hunting reports the hill they cross is usually referred to as Naked Hill. It should be Lakehead Hill as above.

their ore here to be smelted. The mould may be seen just in front of the ruin. Another, which was subsequently found here is close to the wall of a little outbuilding at the S. end of the yard. The visitor will notice that certain garden flowers, the lilac and geranium, still haunt the decayed walls.

Leaving this spot we shall make our way S. over Lakehead Hill, on which are several objects of antiquarian interest. Not far from the Princetown road R. is the pound known as Kraps Ring, which contains several hut circles. The fallen wall covers a space about 12 feet wide, but on the N. side it is not quite perfect. It is placed between two others, but these have been so despoiled that little more than low banks, hardly traceable in places, now remain. At the lower end of the northernmost pound is a dilapidated kistvaen. Near Kraps Ring, on the S.W., is a fine hut circle, 23 feet in diameter, and close to it another about the same size, though not in such a good state of preservation, but yet having the door jambs erect. Higher up the hill are some sepulchral remains. Among these is a circle of slabs, of which a few seem to be missing, 19 feet in diameter, and a kistvaen in a good state of preservation. About a furlong S.S.E. of this is another, but much dilapidated. Only the two side stones of the kist remain, but these are each nearly 6 feet long. The gate of Bellaford Newtake is about midway between this and Bellaford Tor, which bears S.W. by S. A short distance from the kist is a cairn, and a ruined kist within a double circle; some of the monuments have been restored. The remains of stone rows are seen in connection with these ancient graves.

White Ridge.

Water Hill.
Meripit Hill.

Birch Tor.



Post Bridge.

FROM LAKEHEAD HILL. LOOKING N.E.

Passing through the gate in the wall of the newtake, by the side of which runs the ancient Lich Path (T. 18), we make our way to Bellaford Tor, noticing as we go the vestiges of a large enclosure and the remains of two hut circles. Bellaford ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from P. B.), is a fine cluster of rocks, and forms a very prominent feature in the view from any elevated point in the central parts of the forest. On the summit is a small rocking-stone, and another, a thin slab, is to be found on the slope between the tor and the gate below it, S.E. (This gate is in the corner of the newtake, and on the track leading to Dunnabridge. Two granite

posts are to be seen in the wall close to it, in which are notches for bars, similar to others that have been noticed during our rambles. But these posts are higher than is usually the case, and, it has been thought, belonged to a drift gate, an idea which the proximity of Dunnabridge Pound and Lough Tor Pound renders probable). A gold coin was found on the tor by a young man of the neighbourhood about 1870, but I could not discover its nature further than that it was of early date. The view from the tor is good. The plantation seen N.E. is called the Cranery. Once a year, in April, the great Dartmoor picnic is held on the rocks, the occasion being the last day (Friday always) of the Dartmoor Harrier Week. Then "old Bellavur" becomes the centre of a scene of animation. Hundreds of spectators, some driving, some on foot, cover the slopes, while hounds, horses and riders engage in the chase around it.

Our next point is Bellaford Bridge. This may be reached by crossing the head of Cranery Bottom E., and descending to the Dart, and following it upward, but there is no public path that way. This bottom appears to have been formerly called Bellaford Combe, and there is a newtake there now of that name. In the Lydford Court Rolls of the seventh of James I. the little stream flowing from this combe is referred to as "Torrente de Beltaburr combe, Anglice Bellavur combe lake."

Retracing our steps we once more enter upon Lakehead Newtake, and turning R. into the Lich Path pass over the crest of the hill and descend towards the farmhouses. There are two of these, Bellaford and Lake, both being ancient tenements.

Bellaford Bridge is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Post Bridge. The most direct way to it from the latter is by the path running past The Barracks (T. 81). On the lower side of it is a clapper of three openings, but unfortunately the stone that spanned the centre one is missing. It was thrown off intentionally, and, as in the case of the displaced stone at Post Bridge, I discovered many years ago who it was that did this. [*Dev. Alps*, Chap. IV.] A stream falls into the Dart close by. This is known as the Dury Brook. It rises above Lower Meripit, and about 1 m. below that farm passes Dury, which latter is situated to the N. of the road running eastward from the bridge. Both these are ancient tenements. In 1689 Dury was held on lease by John Tickell, whose son Jonathan was vicar of Widecombe. We may follow the road to the Walla Brook, where it leaves the forest, or we may make our way down the L. bank of the Dart to White's Slade, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Bellaford Bridge. We have already referred to this place (Ex. 41), which is situated opposite to the farm of Lough Tor Hole. Neither of these are forest tenements. Lartercombfoote and Larterhole are mentioned about 1609; this is the moorman's form of the name of the spot to-day. In 1702 these appear as Laughter Combe and Laster Hole, and are given as the names of newtakes.* White's Slade has long been a ruin. It is generally spoken of as Snails' House, and to it attaches a story similar to the one related of a blowing-house on the South Teign, to which we have referred in S. Ex. 56. [*Dev. Alps*, Chap. IV.] This tells us how two spinsters who dwelt here aroused

* Among other newtakes named in that year are Bradrings, Winford, Broad Oak, Cocks Lake, Dead Lake, and Holeshead.

the curiosity of the few gossips in the sparsely populated neighbourhood by their mysterious way of living. They never did any work in the garden, nor had they any cattle, and no food was ever seen to be taken to the house. Yet they always presented a buxom appearance. At length it was discovered that they subsisted on black slugs, which they gathered on the moor. The secret being out the women pined and died, and the dwelling fell to ruin. Near by are some hut circles.

[For about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Bellaford Combe Lake the Dart pursues a straight course through the valley, or "hole," the farm to which the latter gives name being about the middle of this. The river then bends slightly and flows under Little Newtake Plantation and Brimpts Northern Wood. It then turns southward to Dartmeet. The Walla Brook comes down from the N. and runs into the Dart by the wood named. A short distance above the confluence the Walla Brook is spanned by the interesting clapper noticed in Ex. 41, and a little further up is Babeny. The latter is about 1 m. S.E. of White's Slade. Nearly 1 m. N. of Babeny is Riddon, an ancient tenement, the holder of which in the time of Elizabeth was more than once presented at the Lydford Court, as indeed other tenants not infrequently were, for not keeping a certain gate and walls in repair, and also for not appearing to serve the queen. This farm and Babeny are noticed in R. 5b, 42), which crosses Riddon Ridge between Bellaford Bridge and Corn Down. Rather less than 1 m. N. of Riddon is Pizwell Bridge. This spans the Walla Brook to which the road comes from Bellaford.]

Leaving White's Slade we shall make our way over Riddon Ridge, our course being N.E. by N., and in 1 m. shall reach Pizwell Bridge, which is a clapper of three openings, but of comparatively modern construction. Crossing the stream we shall leave the road which runs onward past Cator (S. Exs. 85, 86) to Corn Down, along the eastern foot of which it is carried by West Shallowford and Corndonford to Locks' Gate Cross (R. 5a), and turning L. by Pizwell Cottage and the plantation, shall make our way northward over Cator Common. On the R. or E., are the plantations known as the Grendon Strips, and our way will take us to the northern end of the one nearest to us. As we approach this point Pizwell, referred to in 1260 as a village, as we have already seen (T. 18), will be observed L. Of all the ancient holdings on the moor none is perhaps so interesting as this small group of farms. The buildings with their thatched roofs probably present the same appearance as they did some centuries ago. In 1300 the name appears as Pishull. A few years later we find an entry in the account of John de Tresympel, custodian of the forest, concerning "one clawe of land containing 8a. land at Pishull." This refers to the addition of a newtake, and it is stated to be the duty of the holder, John Renewith, to manure it in the following year. In 1346 another enclosure was made there by John French. This name frequently occurs in the various records of the forest, and is still found there. Immediately below the dwellings is Pizwell Ford.

Near the corner of the strip of plantation R. is a double circle, which, were it not so overgrown, would be very interesting. The outer one, which is 45 feet in diameter, consists of granite slabs, partially hidden by heather and furze. The inner one, which is almost

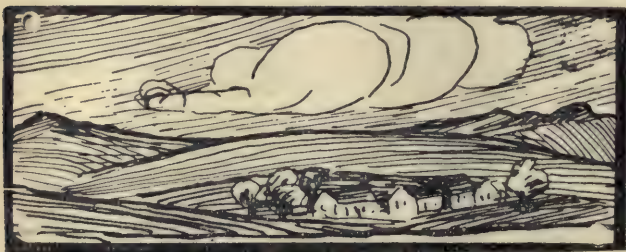
entirely hidden, is about 20 feet in diameter. In the centre is a hollow in which there may once have been a kist. This circle is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.W. of the gate across the road between Runnage Bridge, W., and Grendon Cot, E., and which is placed near the foot of the hill known as Ephraim's Pinch. The story attaching to the latter was first related to me by Mr. Edward Coaker, formerly of Hexworthy. A man named Ephraim laid a wager that he would carry a sack of corn from Widecombe to Post Bridge, a distance of five miles, without dropping it. On reaching this hill, after accomplishing three-and-a-half miles of his journey, he found the *pinch* too much for him, and was obliged to throw his burden upon the ground.

[S. of the road between Ephraim's Pinch and Grendon Cot, E., is the Grendon estate (S. Ex. 85); N. of it is Soussons Warren, the warren house, a solitary dwelling, being in view.* A path leads to it from below the gate, and there is another from Runnage Bridge. A path also leads from the house to Challacombe, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from it (T. 47, Ex. 22, S. Ex. 85). S. of the road between Ephraim's Pinch and

Bellaford
Tor.

Lakehead Hill.

Bear Down Longafor
Tor. Tor.



Pizwell.

FROM SOUSSONS COMMON. LOOKING W.

Runnage Bridge, W., is Grendon Common and Cator Common, over which we have made our way, and across the former a track runs from the corner of the plantation to Pizwell. N. of the road is Soussons Common, which extends nearly to the Warren House Inn. Not far from the road, on the N., and about midway between the "pinch" and the bridge, is a very perfect circle. It is 27 feet in diameter, and in all probability once enclosed a kist, though only a hollow is to be seen in the centre now. There are 22 stones, varying in height from 2 feet

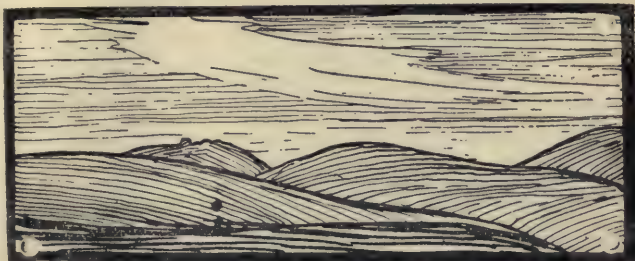
* Whether this is a corruption of an old name or of a comparatively modern one is not certain. South Sands has been suggested as one from which it may have been formed, but does not commend itself to us. Nearly forty years ago I heard the common spoken of as South Stone Common. I possess a map on which it is shown as South Shute Common. The affluent of the Webburn draining by Scudely Bogs seems once to have been known as Shute Lake. Further south, and nearer the Walla Brook, are Langlake Mires.

downward; a few being no more than one foot high. They are placed from one foot to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and only one appears to be missing. Runnage Bridge is a clapper, but like the one near Pizwell Cottage, is of comparatively modern date, and is furnished with parapets. There are three openings. At the W. end of the bridge a track runs S. by the Walla Brook to Pizwell, whence it goes on to Dury; the lane leading to

Birch Tor.

Challacombe
Down.

Hameldon.



FROM SOUSSONS COMMON. LOOKING N.E.

these farms is a little further on. Close by is the entrance to Runnage, N. About midway between the bridge and the highway at Higher Meripit, a road branches L., or S.W. This goes to Post Bridge by way of Lower Meripit, reaching the highway at the Wesleyan Chapel.]

Turning L. from the corner of the plantation into the Runnage road, which is on the line of the old Church Way (T. 76), we speedily come in sight of the circle just described, and if the visitor does not propose to return direct to Post Bridge he may strike northward from it over Soussons Common, which is in the parish of Manaton. On the L. is Runnage, which is named as an ancient tenement in conjunction with Warner. The latter, however, does not now exist, but some scanty ruins northward of the farm go by the name of Walna Buildings, and no doubt indicate its site. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the circle are the tumuli referred to in R. 26, and a little beyond these, on the R., is the Golden Dagger Mine, and just here we enter upon the common lands of North Bovey.* Bearing L. we follow the Walla Brook upward to the point where it is crossed by a footpath coming from the mine. This we follow L. to the footbridge over the leat, as directed in R. 26 52, and speedily gain the road at the Warren House Inn. Thence our way to Post Bridge is by the road over Meripit Hill (R. 35), which is noticed in our next excursion.

* These barrows were examined a few years ago, and the result communicated to the members of the Devonshire Association in a Report by Mr. Robert Burnard. In two of them various objects were found. These consisted of charcoal, burnt bones, including a small piece of a human skull, some fragments of bronze, a flint arrow-head, and a small sherd of pottery.

Ex. 45.—*Meripit Hill, Warren House Inn, Waters Down* [*Assacombe*, add 1 m.], *White Ridge, Lade Hill Bottom* [*Sandy Hole*, add 2 m.], *The Sheepfold, Stannon*, 7½ m. (With route from the Warren House Inn to Grim's Pound and Hameldon).

From the bridge our way lies up the hill through the village. Opposite to the church of St. Gabriel we shall notice the lodges at the entrance to Stannon, in one of which formerly dwelt an old woman who was known as the Witch of Dartmoor. A little further up a road branches R. by the Wesleyan Chapel, and leads by Lower Meripit to the Runnage road (Ex. 44). This forms a part of the old Church Way. Lower Meripit is one of the ancient forest tenements, and appears on the Court Rolls of the time of Elizabeth as Merepitt. In a list of Dartmoor tenants in 1344 is the name of William de Meriput. Higher Meripit is not one of those tenements, but it is, nevertheless, an ancient holding, there being in existence a lease of it from William French to Walter French and John French, dated the 10th May, 1555. The old house was unfortunately burnt down in 1907. Meripit was one of the old dwellings in which a common entrance served alike for the inmates and the cattle. The former occupied one end of the house, while to the latter was apportioned the other. The parts were separated by a wall, though it has been said that in dwellings of this kind such was sometimes deemed superfluous. In some of the ancient houses in this neighbourhood it can be seen that a similar arrangement formerly existed. Cf. Collerewe, S. Ex. 56. Passing upward with this L. we gain the commons just above where a road branches R. to Runnage. (Ephraim's Pinch and Soussons Common, noticed in Ex. 44, are reached by this road, or by the one through Lower Meripit).

Our road now passes over Meripit Hill, from the higher part of

Bellaford
Tor.

S. Hisworthy
Tor.

Princetown
Church.

N. Hisworthy
Tor.



FROM MERIPIT HILL. LOOKING S.W.

which we have a view of the forest between this point and Princetown. Descending the hill we reach Stats Bridge, whence a path runs across the common L. to Stannon, 1 m. W. This passes close to Coal Mires, in which name we probably see an allusion to the peat, which, as will

be noticed, is cut in this locality. Crossing Stats Brook, which is sometimes regarded as being the Walla Brook instead of its tributary, and the Vitifer Mine leat (taken from the Dart near Sandy Hole, and which is elsewhere met with on our rambles, T. 79, R. 10b), we ascend the hill towards the Warren House Inn. The ruins seen L. of the road are the remains of Wheal Caroline. (See *Barry Gendall* "Hulse Blom" v)

The Warren House Inn, which was formerly known as Newhouse, takes the place of a building that once stood on the other side of the road. On a tablet in the wall is the inscription: "I. Wills, Sept. 18, 1845." The statement has been made that the house now non-existent was one of the oldest on the moor, but apparently with no better grounds than the opinion of a former tenant of Bear Down Farm, as related by the Rev. E. A. Bray. As the forest tenements are the most ancient buildings on Dartmoor this is, of course, incorrect. No house is shown as existing here in Owen's *Britannia Depicta*, 1720. The old house was generally regarded as being the scene of Mrs. Bray's story of the corpse which was "salted in" in order to preserve it until the disappearance of the snow that covered the moor permitted of its removal for burial. The late Mr. Richard Cleave, of Hexworthy, gave me several particulars respecting the story, for which there certainly seems to be some foundation, that he had obtained from his father [*Crosses*, Chap. XIV.] At one period of his life Jonas Coaker, long known as the Dartmoor poet, kept the inn at Newhouse, and once had a very exciting experience with a party of miners who invaded his premises. Jonas was compelled to seek safety on the moor while the men helped themselves to his liquor. From the road near the inn the small newtakes said to resemble the four aces on the cards are plainly seen eastward (Ex. 22, S. Ex. 87). King's Oven, which is quite near to the inn, is described in Ex. 21, and other objects in the vicinity are noticed in S. Ex. 58.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and R. of the Moreton road, is Bennet's Cross, described in Ex. 22, and from this the route to Grim's Pound, also described in that excursion is given. A more direct way from the inn is to strike E. across the common towards the gap in the ridge (Ex. 22), beyond which the pound can be seen. The distance is less than 2 m., or about 4 m. from Post Bridge. The way to Hameldon Cross from the pound is described in S. Ex. 60, and the hill itself in the section devoted to it in the *Bovey Tracey* District. L. of the Moreton road is Bush Down and the Lakeland Valley, with Castle Hill, above Hurston Castle, Ex. 21.]

Behind the Warren House Inn is Water Hill, or Waters Down, as it is more often called, and to this we shall now make our way. We pass upward by the E. side of the house, and striking N.W. shall reach the cairn mentioned in Ex. 21 in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m., not far from which is the stone row also noticed in that excursion. From this point we shall strike westward for 1 m. to the corner of Stannon Newtake, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. of the summit of Meripit Hill. A short distance from this, and near the Vitifer Mine leat is a single row of stones running northward from the wall.

[Assacombe is due N. from the corner of Stannon Newtake. This is described in Ex. 21, and is also noticed in the *Tracks* Section, T. 77. Should this be included in the ramble it will increase the distance by about 1 m. Then on leaving the Assacombe row the visitor

will strike up the hill W. by S., and passing over the northern side of White Ridge (R. 10b) will reach the upper end of Lade Hill Bottom near Beach Holt. The distance from one combe to the other is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.]

Leaving the wall of Stannon Newtake we strike W. by N., and in about 1 m. shall reach the same point as will the Rambler in coming from Assacombe.

[If the excursion be extended to Sandy Hole, which will increase the distance by about 2 m., a S.W. course from the head of Lade Hill Bottom must be followed for 1 m., when the point where the Vitifer Mine leat is taken in will be reached (R. 10b). Sandy Hole Pass is just above this. Here the Dart is confined within walls built of large granite blocks, apparently for the purpose of storing the water, a dam, or hatch, having probably been placed at the lower end. Northward of the pass is Winney's Down; above the pass is Broad Marsh, where is an extensive stream-work, at the lower end of which is an old tinner's building. For Cut Hill the river should be crossed at the head of the pass, and followed up, R. bank, to where the Cut Hill stream comes into it, as described in Ex. 46. In the angle formed by the Dart and the stream named is a small tinner's hut. (The route by Drift Lane and Broad Down is the best for Cut Hill from P. B., Ex. 46). In returning from Sandy Hole the Rambler should keep near the river. A short distance below the Hole is a fine waterfall, and in the gorge through which the river runs when it bends N. there is a cache on the R. bank. When it abruptly turns S. the Rambler will find himself at the lower end of Lade Hill Bottom.]

Turning southward from the head of Lade Hill Bottom we follow the little stream nearly to the Dart. Our course is then S.E. to the deserted building known as The Sheepfold, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. This consists of a spacious courtyard, said to cover three quarters of an acre. It is oblong in shape, and the wall is of considerable height and thickness. Every 9 or 10 feet a large granite post is let into it. The entrance is at the N. end, and at the S. are the ruins of a dwelling-house, one gable still standing. In the yard are a number of small courts, or pens, which I learnt many years ago had once been roofed in, and were used as cattle shelters. The place was built by a Scotchman for the purpose of folding Scotch sheep, and was burned down between 1820 and 1830, when, it is said, a child perished in the fire. (I have never been able to ascertain the exact date). [*Hundred Years*, Chap. III.]

Stannon Tor, 1,517 feet, rises close by the Sheepfold, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. is Hartland Tor, 1,368 feet, and either may be conveniently included in the excursion. Should the visitor decide upon ascending the latter he will afterwards make his way to Hartland Farm, one of the ancient forest tenements. In this locality are the vestiges of several pounds and hut circles. Near Hartland is Ringhill. In the former, in February, 1801, Jonas Coaker was born; in the latter, in February, 1890, he died, and was buried at Widecombe. Not far from the farm, at Muck's Hole Gate, is a blowing-house with a mould-stone. The gate is between Ring Hill Newtake and Hartland Moor, and not a great way from the Stannon Brook. A path leads from the farms to Post Bridge.

Stannon Tor is not much more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cottage to which it gives name. Making our way to the latter we shall there cross the

Stannon Brook, and follow the road over Stannon Hill to the lodges in the village. The reverse of this is the best route to the Sheepfold from Post Bridge.

EX. 46.—*Drift Lane, Roundy Park, Broad Down* [*Sandy Hole, add 1 m.*], *Hollow Combe, The Cherry Brook, 6 m.*

In the section dealing with the old tracks on the moor we have spoken of Drift Lane (T. 78), a path which branches from the high road not far from the western end of the bridge, and runs up by the side of the Dart. This we shall now follow, having the Archerton enclosures L., and shall be led past Still Pool, and Hartland Farm on the opposite bank. The path then turns away from the river, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this point is an enclosure to the R. of it, the wall of which is built on the line of a much older one. This is known as Roundy Park. It contains a few hut circles, and close to the wall is a fine kistvaen. Some of the stones comprising it have been replaced. Two fragments of flint were found in it, and some bone charcoal, as well as a cooking-stone which had been used to trig one of the end stones. Still following the path, which passes up the hill towards Rowtor Gate, we cross a little stream, to which the name of Broad Down Brook has been given, and then the Powder Mills leat. Here on the slope of the hill R. is a large enclosure built, like the smaller one just noticed, on the site of an ancient pound. It contains a number of hut circles. These were noticed by the Rev. Samuel Rowe, in 1827-8, and were spoken of by him later as being in Hamlyn's Newtake. Not far from this group is a small pound, which bears the name of Broad Down Ring, locally Broad'n Ring, the down being not infrequently spoken of as Broad'n Down. This arises from the moorman's habit of duplication. Mr. Rowe noticed this enclosure also, which, he says, was situated in Templer's Newtake. Below it, and close to the Dart, is another pound with hut circles.

[Sandy Hole (T. 79, R. 10b) is 1 m. N.W. by W. of Broad Down Ring, the way lying over the side of Broad Down. In going from Post Bridge direct to Sandy Hole the large enclosure with the hut circles must be kept R., and the track followed up the hill to Rowtor Gate, when a course about N.W. by N. is struck. The route to Cut Hill from Sandy Hole will take the rambler along the bank of the Dart through the pass above it, and thence by the great stream work at Broad Marsh to Kit Steps, near which crossing place the river bends, and flows from the N. Here it receives two small tributaries, one from the W., the other from N.W. Between these is good hard ground, forming the approach to Cut Lane (T. 79). The summit of the hill must be kept L. in ascending, so as to reach the ridge to the N. of it.]

Hollow Combe, to which we shall make our way from Broad Down Ring, is 1 m. S. of Sandy Hole. If the excursion be extended to the latter it will increase the distance by about 1 m.

From Broad Down Ring we shall strike W.S.W. for 1 m. towards Lower White Tor with Rowtor Wall R., to the Cherry Brook, which here runs down through the deep and narrow gully bearing

the name of Hollow Combe, and which seems also to have been known as Gawlers Hole. Not far below the head of this the brook is crossed by the great reave which is by some regarded as a road, and to which we have elsewhere alluded (see *Reave in Terms* Section). It runs up the steep western side of the combe to Lower White Tor, where it terminates. In the other direction it can be plainly traced over part of Chittaford Down running towards the Dart, which it crosses at Still Pool, and thence goes through Webbs' Marsh towards the Wesleyan Chapel, to be seen again on the moor beyond the village. Mr. Robert Burnard has given some interesting particulars concerning it in a paper read before the members of the Devonshire Association.

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lower White Tor is Higher White Tor, called in the neighbourhood Whitten Tor (Ex. 5), and not far from this, and running S. from it, is a double stone row. It is over a hundred yards in length, but has been much despoiled, no doubt by the builders of the newtake walls near by. Still further S. is Longaford Tor, conspicuously placed on the ridge that forms the eastern side of the valley in which the oaks of Wistman hide themselves (Ex. 5). Westward of the Powder Mills are a couple of ruined kistvaens.

At the lower end of the combe we shall take leave of the Cherry Brook, which we have met on so many of our excursions, and strike S.E. over Chittaford Down towards Arch Tor, near which we cross the Powder Mills leat. Below this is Gawler Bottom, where the roots of trees and bushes of various kinds have been found by peat cutters. In 1892 an object of antiquarian interest came to light here. This was a bronze ferrule, which was buried some four feet beneath the surface. (Cf. Ex. 5). Crossing this shallow valley, down which Gaw Lake, or Gawler Brook, runs to fall into the Dart, we reach the Princetown and

Littaford
Tor.

Longaford
Tor.

Higher
White Tor.



Powder Mills.

FROM ROAD AT LAKEHEAD HILL. LOOKING W. TO N.W.

Moreton road, and turn L., having Lakehead Hill R. Soon we arrive at the enclosures of Archerton, in the midst of which is an ancient pound, now planted with trees, and also a ruined kistvaen. When these are passed we find ourselves once more at the spot whence we started, and close to the ancient clapper that gives name to the village around which we have been rambling.

ROUTES TO CRANMERE.

C. R. 15.—*From the WARREN HOUSE INN*, 6 m. N.W. over the side of Waters Down to the head of Assacombe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Thence over White Ridge to the Grey Wethers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the course being the same. Follow the wall of the Teign Head enclosures northward for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to White Horse Gate. It is well to enter the enclosures at the Grey Wethers, keeping the wall L., the ground being better there than outside. From White Horse Gate as in C. R. 13.

The return to White Horse Gate is shown in C. R. 13. Thence by the wall to the Grey Wethers; S.E. over White Ridge to the head of Assacombe, and onward to Waters Down.

C. R. 16.—*From POST BRIDGE via Stannon*, 6 m. By this route it is possible to drive to White Horse Gate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the pool. By the road leading from the lodges, over Stannon Hill with Stannon Bottom L., 1 m. Thence by the newtake wall to White Ridge and on to the Grey Wethers, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., the direction being N.W. by N. Turn L. inside the gate as in C. R. 15 (see T. 77).

The return route to the Grey Wethers is shown in C. R. 13, 15, Although Stats Brook rises over 2 m. from the Grey Wethers the name is found in this locality in the ruin known as Stats House. From the circles strike S.E. by S. over the shoulder of White Ridge to Stannon. To the village by the road.

Sittaford
Tor.

Hartland
Tor.

White
Ridge.

Stannon
Tor.



FROM NEAR ARCHERTON. LOOKING N.N.E.

C. R. 17.—*From POST BRIDGE via the East Dart valley, 6 m.* In Ex. 46 the route to Sandy Hole, and the stream-work above it, has been described. At the head of the latter the Dart bends, coming from the N., and from this point the route to the pool is shown in C. R. 1a. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the bend are two remarkable miners' buildings on the L. bank of the stream. They are placed side by side on a sort of plateau amongst fairly tall heather. In one the door jambs are still erect. Further up the Dart, and on the same bank, are the remains of two other little buildings of the same character, one close to a tiny feeder.

The return from Cranmere is shown in C. R. 13, which will bring the rambler to the head of the Dart. This he will trace downward to Sandy Hole, and thence strike S.E. to Drift Lane.

On one part of White Ridge in the vicinity of the Grey Wethers some guide stones may be seen. These were erected many years ago to mark the track over which a miner, who lived at Stannon, used to pass to his work at Knock Mine on the Taw. (Ex. 17, Part II., and T. 38, Part V.) The path from the Grey Wethers lay along by the newtake wall past White Horse Gate, and thence over the ridge to Taw Head, and down the stream to the mine. Other stones may be seen in this central part of the moor marking places where a way has been cut through the peat. These crossing-places were formed by the late Mr. Frank Phillpotts for hunting purposes. (See end of *Tracks* Section, Part V.)

Index.

A

Abbots' Way, The 36, 68, 76
 Arch Tor 93
 Archerton 105, 106
 Arrishes, The 91
 Assacombe Row, The .. 103
 Arrow Head Field 44
 Aune Head, 42, 77, 92, 93;
 Mire, 91.

B

Babeny 85, 99
 Bachelor's Hall 46
 Barracks, The 96
 Beach Holt 104
 Bear Down, 54, 55; Clapper,
 55; Man, 53, 54, 55, 56;
 Tors, 55, 56.
 Beara House 93
 Beetor Cross 52
 Bel Pool Island, 85; Little, 85
 Bel Tor Corner 85
 Bellaforde Bridge, 98; Combe
 Lake, 99; Tor, 97, 98.
 Bellamy, J. C. 55, 61
 Bench Tor 84
 Bennet's Cross 103
 Black Dunghill 70, 80
 Black Furzes 90
 Black Hole 61
 Black Hole (N.) 80
 Black Lane 75
 Black Pool 84
 Black Ridge Water 80
 Black Tor (Walkhampton), 34,
 67; Fall, 34.
 Blackabrook, The, 44, 54, 66;
 Clapper, 62.
 Blackall's Drive, Dr... .. 85
 Board'n House 48
 Bray, Rev. E. A., 55, 56, 64, 89
 Brim Brook 71
 Brimpts, 83, 84, 85; Wood, 99
 Brisworthy 77
 Broad Amicombe Hole .. 71

Broad Down 105
 Broad Hole 54
 Broad Marsh 79, 105
 Broad Rock 76
 Broad Stones 85
 Bronze Ferrule 106
 Broom Park 90
 Brownberry 89
 Brown's House 72
 Bull Park 43
 Buller, Sir Francis 64
 Byes, The 83

C

Cadaford Bridge .. 77, 78
 Castle Hill 103
 Castle Road 38
 Cater's Beam 45, 92
 Cator Common 100
 Cattle, Scotch 6, 7
 Challacombe 100
 Cherry Brook, 89, 105; Head, 50
 Childe's Tomb .. 40, 41, 42
 Chittaford Down 106
 Cholake, The 46
 Church Lane 74
 Church Rock 63
 Church Way 101
 Clay Works, Red Lake .. 76
 Cleave Brake 93
 Cleave Combe 84
 Cleave Wood 85
 Coaker, Jonas .. 44, 103, 104
 Coal Mires 102
 Cocks' Lake, 88; Menhir.. 88
 Coffin Stone 87
 Combeshed Tor 33
 Combestone Farm, 84; Island,
 84; Wood, 84.
 Conies' Down, 53, 70; Row, 53,
 54; Tor, 71.
 Corn Down... .. 99
 Corndon Tor 86
 Corndonford 99
 Countess Amicia 60

Cowsic, The, 53, 54 ; Rocks in, 55
 Crambery Tor 30
 Cranery Bottom 98
 Cranmere 79, 80
 Crazy Well Bridge, 31, 34 ;
 Pool, 31, 32.
 Crip Tor Farm 24
 Crock of Gold 43, 46
 Crockern Farm, 48 ; Tor, 51,
 63, 64.
 Crovenor Steps 71
 Crow Tor 48, 50, 51
 Cut Hill 80, 104, 105

D

Dart, Gorge of 84
 Dart Hole 50
 Dartmeet, 84 ; Hill .. 84, 87
 Davy Town 25
 Dead Lake 61
 Dean Combe 33
 De Redvers, The 60
 Devil's Bridge 21
 Devil's Frying-pan 60
 Devil's Tor 53
 Devonport Leat.. .. 35, 38, 43
 Dinger Tor 71
 Ditsworthy Warren 77
 Dolly's Cot 85
 Double Waters 21
 Down Ridge 92
 Down Tor, 33 ; Rows .. 67
 Drift Lane 105
 Drivage Bottom 35
 Dry Lakes 92
 Duchy Hotel 68
 Ducks' Pool 75
 Dunnabridge Farm, 89 ; Stone
 at, 64.
 Dunnabridge Pound, 64, 65, 88 ;
 Dolmen at, 64 ; Farm, 89.
 Dunstone Down 73
 Dury 101

E

Eagle Rock 84
 East Combe 84
 East Tor 24
 East Ockment Farm .. 71
 Ephraim's Pinch .. 100, 102
 Eylesburrow 75

F

Fairy Bridge 46
 Feather Bed 4
 Fish Lake Mire 92
 Fitz, John 62
 Fitz's Well 61, 62, 66
 Flat Tor 53
 Ford Newtake 85
 Forest Inn, The 83
 Fowler, G. W. 45
 Fox Tor, 42 ; Combe, 91 ; Farm,
 42, 43 ; Gert, 75 ; Gulf, 91 ;
 Head, 75 ; Mire, 39 ; Cross
 in, 40 ; Newtake, 91.
 Foxholes 50
 Frenchmen's Road 21
 Fur Tor Wood 80

G

Gaveston, Piers 31, 32
 Gawler Bottom 93, 106
 Goad's Stone 24, 78
 Gobbet Plain 90, 91
 Golden Dagger 101
 Gore Hill 73
 Granite Quarries 24, 29
 Great Gnats' Head 75
 Green Hill 75
 Greena Ball 61
 Grendon Common, 100 ; Circle
 near, 99 ; Cot, 100.
 Grey Wethers 107, 108
 Grim's Pound 96, 103
 Guide Stones 28
 Gullet, Mr. 64

H

Hameldon 103
 Hamlyn's Newtake 105
 Hand Hill 45
 Hanging Rock 61
 Hangman's Pit 74
 Hannaford, John 56
 Hannaford Stickles 85
 Hart Hole Lane 84
 Hart Tor (Walkhampton), 30 ;
 Row at, 30 ; Brook, 34 ;
 Huts, 67.
 Hartland Farm, 104, 105 ;
 Tor, 104.
 Hemsworthy Gate 73
 Henroost 92
 Herne Hole

Hexworthy, 82, 83, 87;
 Bridge, 84.
 Hingston Hill Rows .. 33
 Hisworthy, North, 16, 36, 66;
 South, 35; Mound near, 38
 Hockinton Marsh, 85; Tor, 85
 Hollow Combe .. 52, 105, 106
 Hollow Tor 20, 29
 Holming Beam 54, 66
 Holne Moor 83
 Holne Wood 85
 Hooten Wheals 92
 Horn Hill 93
 Horn's Cross 93
 Horse Ford 92
 Horse Hole 52
 Horsey Park 70
 Huccaby Cleave, 84, 93; Farm,
 83; Tor, 88.
 Hurston Castle 103

I

Inga Tor, 24; Kist near 24
 Iron Bridge 34
 Isabella de Fortibus.. 59, 60
 Ivybridge Lane 35

J

Jan Coe 87
 Joan Ford's Newtake .. 43
 Jolly Lane Cot 83
 Jordan Ball 73
 Judge's Chair 64, 88, 89
 Judge's Corner 65
 Jumbo, The Terrier .. 48

K

King Tor 24
 King's Oven 103
 Kingsett 32, 33
 Kit Steps 79, 105
 Kneaset Foot, Nose .. 71
 Krap's Ring 97

L

Lade Hill Bottom 104
 Lakehead Hill 96, 97
 Lakeland 103
 Langlake Mires 100
 Langamarsh Pit 84
 Langcombe Brook 77
 Langstone Circle 59
 Lanson Brook 46

Laskey, John 64
 Leedon Tor 24
 Lether Tor Bridge, 32, 33, 67
 Lich Path, The 98
 Lints Tor 71
 Littaford Tors 51, 52
 Little Newtake Plantation 99
 Lock's Gate Cross 99
 Long Ash Clapper 26
 Long Island 86
 Long Newtake 91
 Longafor Tor, 52, 106; New-
 take, 50, 51.
 Look-out Tor 36
 Lough Tor Hole, 88, 96;
 Pound, 88.
 Lower Watern Newtake .. 44
 Luckcombe Stone 92
 Lug Tor 84
 Lydford Tor 56

M

Maiden Hill 53
 Marsh, The 84
 May's Newtake 91
 Meripit, Higher, 101; Lower,
 101, 102; Hill, 72, 102.
 Merivale, 26, 63; Antiquities,
 27, 28, 66; Mining Huts
 at, 26.
 Methern Brook, 50; Hill.. 53
 Middle Brook 51
 Middle Mires 75
 Mil Tor, 85; Wood 85
 Mill, The 93
 Mill Hill 85
 Mining Huts, Fox Tor .. 42
 Mires 4
 Mis Tor, Great, 58, 59, 66;
 Little, 55; Moor, 58.
 Money Pit 86
 Moorland Hotel 74
 Moorlands 45, 74
 Mount Misery 91
 Mount View 29, 58
 Muck's Hole Gate 104
 Muddy Lakes Brook, 89;
 Newtake, 45.

N

Nakers Hill 92
 Narrator Brook 77
 New Forest, 54; Corner, 70, 80

New London 43, 44
 Newhouse 72, 103
 Newleycombe Lake 33
 Newtakes 98
 Nosworthy Bridge 67
 Nun's Cross, 37, 67; Farm, 75

O

Ockery, The 44
 Okel Tor 25
 Older Bridge 35
 Otter Pool 93
 Ouldsbroom, 74, 85; Cross, 86
 Over Tor 26, 63

P

Parson's Cottage 51, 56
 Peak Hill, 67; Pond on .. 22
 Peat Cot 36, 38, 67
 Petre's Boundstone 92
 Pigs' House 91
 Piskies' Holt 84
 Pizwell, 99; Bridge 99
 Plague Market 26
 Plym Ford, 75; Steps .. 77
 Portland Lane 77
 Post Bridge 94, 95, 96
 Pottery Found 34, 56
 Powder Mills, 106; Leat 105
 Prince Hall, 45; Bridge .. 45
 Princetown, 15; Church, 68;
 Railway, 13, 14.
 Prison Leat 70

Q

Queen Victoria's Cross .. 93
 Quickbeam Hill 77

R

Raddick Hill, 34; Lane .. 33
 Raven Rock 84
 Red Cottages 25, 29, 66
 Red Lake Clay Works, 76;
 Ford, 75.
 Riddon, 99; Ridge 85
 Riddy Pit 32
 Ring Hill, 104; Newtake, 104
 Ringleshutts Mine 74
 Ringmoor Cot, 77; Down 77
 Roads on Moor 11, 12

Round Hill, 44; Farm .. 38
 Roundy Farm 32
 Roundy Park Kist 105
 Routrendle 24
 Row Tor 51, 53
 Rowbrook 84, 86, 87
 Rowden Down 73
 Rowtor Gate, 51, 93, 105;
 Marsh, 51.

Royal Hill 43
 Royal Oak Level 24
 Rue Lake (Dart) 46
 Rundle Stone, 29, 55, 57;
 Tor, 17.

Runnage Bridge .. 100, 101
 Rush Bottom 80
 Ryder's Hill 92

S

Saddle Bridge 74
 St. Gabriel's Chapel .. 102
 St. Raphael's Chapel .. 84
 Sand Parks 39, 42
 Sandy Hole, 79, 93, 104, 105, 108
 Sandy Way 42, 74
 Scudely Bogs 100
 Settlements, Moorland .. 11
 Seven Sisters 85
 Shallow Ford 59
 Shallowford, West 99
 Sharp Tor (Walkhampton) 22
 Sharp Tor (Dart) 86
 Sharrah Pool Marsh .. 85
 Shavercombe Brook .. 77
 Sheepfold 104
 Sheepstor 77
 Sherberton Common .. 86
 Sherburton, 90; Pirs .. 91
 Sherburton, Little .. 89
 Sherwill 85, 86
 Shute Lake 100
 Simon's Lake 85, 87
 Siward, Earl 36
 Siward's Cross 36, 37
 Skir Ford, Gert, Hill .. 92
 Slade 93
 Smith Hill, 89; Brook .. 89
 Snails' House 98, 99
 Snider Park Plantation .. 88
 Snow Storms 29
 Soldiers' Pond 21
 Soussons Common .. 100, 102
 Spader's Cottage 65

Splatton Hill 76
 Spriddle Combe, 70 ; Lake 53
 Stanlake 22, 34
 Stannon, 102 ; Brook, 105 ;
 Hill, 105 ; Newtake, 103.
 Stats Bridge, 102 ; Brook, 103,
 107.
 Still Pool 105, 106
 Stone Implements 57
 Stonechat, The 55
 Stony Bottom 77
 Stony Marsh 85
 Store, The 60
 Strane, The 39
 Stream Hill Ford 39
 Summer Hill 53
 Swincombe, The, 39, 42 ; Farm,
 46, 67, 91 ; Ford, 91 ;
 Newtake, 89.

T

Tavy Hole 71
 Templer's Newtake 105
 Ter Hill 91
 Thrushel Combe 67
 Timber Bridge 70
 Timber Pool 90
 Tor Royal Kists 43
 Travellers' Ford 54
 Trena Bridge 44
 Two Bridges 15
 Tyrwhitt, Sir T. 85

V

Vitifer Leat 103
 Vixen Tor 66

W

Wain Tor 58
 Walkham, The, Huts on, 63, 66
 Walkham Head 70

Walkhampton Common, 21, 30,
 33 ; Cross on, 35.
 Walla, or Wella 60
 Walla Brook, 85 ; Clapper, 85,
 99.
 Walna Buildings 101
 Ward Bridge 25, 66
 Warren House Inn .. 100, 103
 Water Hill, Waters Down, 103
 Webb's Marsh 106
 Week Ford 84, 93
 Wellaby Gulf 92
 Wellsfoot Island 85
 Wennaforde Brook 84
 Wheal Anne Bottom 39
 Wheal Caroline 103
 Wheal Emma Leat, 91 ; Weir, 39
 White Horse Gate 107
 White Ridge 107
 White Rock 14
 White Tor (Tavy), 69 ; Menhir,
 59.

White Tor, Higher, 52, 106 ;
 Lower, 52.

White Wood 84
 White Works, 36, 38, 39, 67
 White's Babeny 86
 White's Slade 86, 98
 Whithill 25
 Widecombe 72
 Wild Banks 50, 51
 Wind Tor 73
 Windy Post 68
 Winney's Down 104
 Wistman's Wood 47, 48
 Wo Brook, The, 92 ; Foot .. 84

Y

Yar Tor 84, 85, 86
 Yes Tor (Walkhampton), 24 ;
 Huts near, 66.

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*A Topographical Description
of the Forest and Commons*

BY
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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE favourable reception accorded to the former editions of this Guide has rendered a further issue necessary. In this some considerable alterations in the arrangement have been made. While a description of Dartmoor in one volume had much to recommend it, the plan was also not without its disadvantages. The ground covered being extensive it was impossible to produce such a book as the author considered the subject demanded without its becoming rather bulky, and this was inconvenient from the tourist's point of view. It is now divided into five parts, but there has been no abridgement of matter. The few alterations in the text are chiefly of the nature of additions which were needed in order to bring the book up to date.

The author is much gratified at knowing that the Guide has been found helpful by the tourist in the past, and ventures to believe that in its present form it will prove of still greater value in the future.

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PREFACE.

DURING recent years the claims of Dartmoor as a holiday and health resort have become widely recognized. Those to whom an old world region is an attraction will find in it a field of surpassing interest. No district in England of similiar extent is so rich in pre-historic remains, and in none does Nature wear a wilder aspect.

To this elevated tract of land no guide book, in the true sense of the term, has hitherto appeared. It has, of course, been noticed in county guides, and there are also topographical works and handbooks descriptive of it, but in the former the accounts are necessarily superficial, while in the latter the visitor is not given any directions for finding his way over those parts of the waste remote from roads. To enable him to learn what Dartmoor really is he needs something beyond notices of the more celebrated, because more readily accessible, places and objects of interest. He should be led from the beaten track, and wander among the hills where signs of man's occupancy are not, where silence broods over the sea of fen, and the pasture grounds of the cattle that range at will are as they were when the Norman herdsman drove his beasts there; or he should stray into solitary combs encumbered with the ruined huts and fallen rock-pillars of the people who once made this wild land their home. As my acquaintance with Dartmoor is a life-long one, and as it has been with me a subject of study and of systematic investigation during many years, it is with some degree of confidence that I take upon myself the task of conducting the visitor over it, and leading him into its remoter parts.

This book is the first to give a complete topographical description of Dartmoor, and the reader may depend upon its being correct. Its aim is to furnish the visitor with an account of all that is to be found on the moor worthy of note, and to acquaint him with the best means of reaching the various objects from any point. The districts into which the moor has been divided are described in the excursions, and

at the end of these are given routes to each of the other districts. By this arrangement the moor is crossed in every conceivable direction, so that it is not possible to find any part of it that is not noticed somewhere in the book. For the sake of convenience the terms used in connection with the forest and commons are given, with their meanings, in glossarial form, some archæological terms being also included.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. PHILIP GUY STEVENS, of Princetown, for the series of pen-and-ink sketches he has been at such pains to furnish, and which were executed on the spot. It is hoped they will be found useful as a means of helping the visitor to identify the principal tors and hills.

If I gain the confidence of the rambler who uses this book my satisfaction will be complete. There is some reason for me to hope that I shall do so, as I venture to believe that he will discover ere we have gone far on our wanderings together that I am really and truly a Dartmoor man.



CONTENTS.

PART IV.

	PAGE
Road Distances to Ashburton	1
" " Brent and Ivybridge	36
Important Points near Ashburton	2
" " Brent and Ivybridge	38
" " in Southern Dartmoor	76
Excursion 26. From Ashburton	3
" 27. " " 	9
" 28. " " 	14
Holne Chase and Buckland Woods	17
Shorter Excursions from Ashburton, 88 to 98	22
Ashburton to Ilsington	23
" " Widecombe	24
Route 47. Ashburton to Brent and Ivybridge	31
" 48. " Plympton and Shaugh	31
" 49. " Princetown and Two Bridges	32
" 50. " Tavistock	33
" 51. " Lydford	34
" 52. " Okehampton	34
" 53. " Chagford and Moreton	34
" 54. " Bovey Tracey	35
The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh	39
Holne to Avon Head	33
Excursion 29. From Brent	45
" 30. " " 	51
" 31. " " 	61
Shorter Excursions from Brent. 99 to 111	64
" " Wrangaton, 112.. .. .	73

Х.

CONTENTS. PART IV.

	PAGE
Golf Links near Wrangaton (from Brent)	74
" " " (Ivybridge)	96
Brent to Avon Head and Hexworthy	106
" Holne Moor and Hexworthy	108
" Ivybridge	31
Excursion 32. From Ivybridge	77
" 33. " "	85
" 34. " "	91
Shorter Excursions from Ivybridge, 113 to 119	96
" " Cornwood, 120, 121	99
Ivybridge to Brent	108
" Cornwood	98
" Avon Head and Hexworthy	105, 106
(For Holne Moor the first point is Brent : See Brent to Holne Moor).	
Cornwood to White Hill Corner	101
White Hill Corner to Cadaford Bridge	104
Route 55. Brent and Ivybridge to Plympton	100
" 56. Brent to Shaugh	100
" 57. Ivybridge to Shaugh	101
" 58. Brent to Princetown	101
" 59. Ivybridge to Princetown	103
(Another Route, <i>via</i> Cadaford Bridge, is shown in Part V., p. 19, <i>vide supra</i> , pp. 98. 101, 104).	
Route 60. Brent to Tavistock	104
" 61. Ivybridge to Tavistock	104
" 62. Brent and Ivybridge to Lydford	104
" 63. " " " Okehampton	104
" 64. " " " Chagford and Moreton	105
" 65. " " " Bovey Tracey	108
" 66. " " " Ashburton	108
Routes to Cranmere from Southern Dartmoor	108

MAPS.

Sketch Map of the Moor	facing page	i
Surroundings of Cranmere .. .. .	.. .. .	106

ONE INCH MAPS.

12.	Ashburton District	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4
13.	Ashburton and Hexworthy Districts	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12
14.	Brent and Ivybridge District	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	36
15.	" " "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	46
16.	" " "	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	86

The numbers of the Routes and Excursions as given in the first edition of the Guide are retained throughout. T. signifies Track; Ex. or S. Ex., Excursion or Shorter Excursion; R., Route; and C. R., Cranmere Route. The entire length of each Excursion is given: Route distances are given one way only.

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GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

IN FIVE PARTS.

Part I. PRINCETOWN, TWO BRIDGES, HEXWORTHY, AND POST BRIDGE DISTRICTS.

Deals with the whole of the central part of the Moor, and contains notices of Crazy Well Pool, Siward's Cross, Childe's Tomb, the Merivale Antiquities, Mis Tor, Wistman's Wood, Dartmeet, etc.

Excursions 1 to 6; 41 to 46. Shorter Exs. 1 to 14. Routes 1 to 8. Cranmere Routes 1, 2, 15, 16, 17.

Part II. TAVISTOCK, LYDFORD, OKEHAMPTON, AND STICKLEPATH DISTRICTS.

Describes Northern Dartmoor, extending from Sampford Spiney on the West to Throwleigh on the East: Notices Brent Tor, Lydford Gorge, Hill Bridge, Tavy Cleave, Fur Tor, the Island of Rocks, Yes Tor, the Belstone Range, Cosdon, etc.

Excursions 7 to 18. S. Exs. 15 to 47. Routes 9 to 30. C.R. 3 to 11.

Part III. CHAGFORD, MORETON, LUSTLEIGH, AND BOVEY TRACEY DISTRICTS.

A Description of Eastern Dartmoor: This part contains a notice of Cranmere Pool, and among other places and objects included in the Excursions are the Scorhill and Kes Tor Antiquities, Teign Head, Fernworthy, Grim's Pound, Drewsteignton Dolmen, Fingle Bridge, Lustleigh Cleave, Hey Tor, etc.

Excursions 19 to 25. S. Exs. 48 to 87. Routes 31 to 46. C. R. 12, 13, 14.

Part IV. ASHBURTON, BRENT, IVYBRIDGE, AND CORNWOOD DISTRICTS.

The whole of Southern Dartmoor, so rich in antiquities and charming border scenery, is described in this part. Among other places noticed are Rippon Tor, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, the Buckland Woods, Holne Chase, Brent Moor, Shipley, the Valley of the Erme, Stowford Cleave, Hawns and Dendles, etc.

Excursions 26 to 34. S. Exs. 88 to 121. Routes 47 to 66. From the southern part of the moor the starting points of the Cranmere Routes are Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17. These are given in Part I.

Part V. PLYMPTON, SHAUGH, YELVERTON, AND DOUSLAND DISTRICTS.

Describes Western Dartmoor from Cornwood to the Walkham : Shaugh Bridge, the Dewer Stone, the Plym Valley, Meavy, Sheeps Tor, and the Burrator Lake. This part also contains a brief description of the old pack-horse tracks on the Moor, to which reference is frequently made in the book, as well as a Dictionary of Terms used in connection with the Forest and Commons.

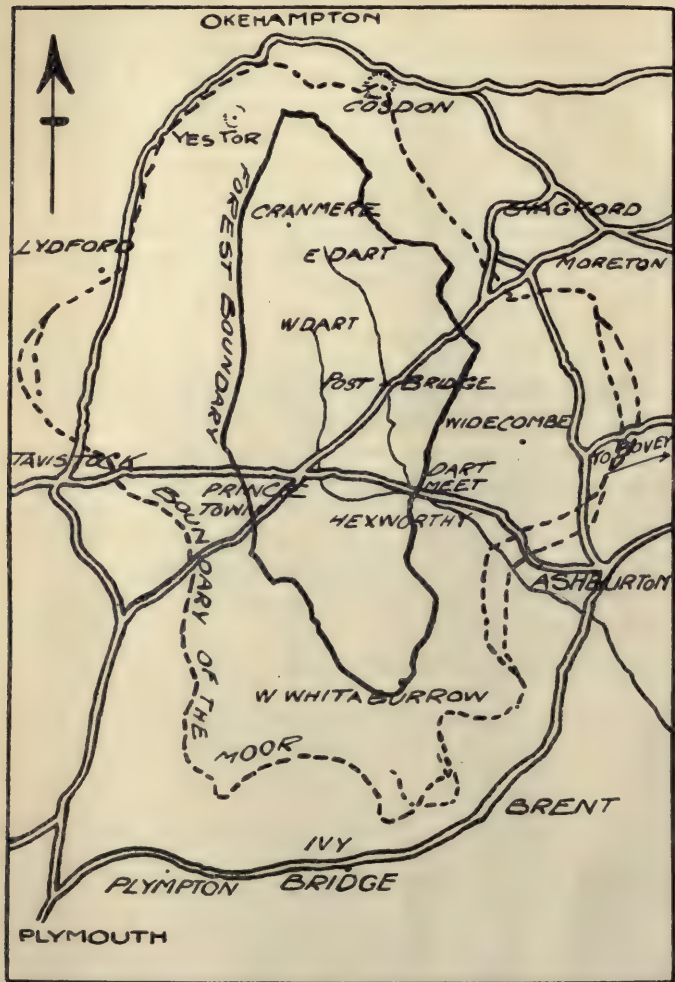
Excursions 35 to 40. Routes 67 to 76. For Cranmere Routes see Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17, in Part I.

Each Part contains directions for reaching Cranmere Pool from the Districts described in it.

Where reference is made to other of the Author's
books the titles are thus abbreviated.

"A Hundred Years on Dartmoor"	..	..	..	100 Years.
"Gems in a Granite Setting"	..	..	..	Gems.
"The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and Its Borderland"	..	..	..	Crosses.
"Amid Devon's Alps"	..	..	..	Dev. Alps.
"Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies"	..	..	..	Pixies

SKETCH MAP



BOUNDARIES OF DARTMOOR FOREST & COMMONS.

GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

ASHBURTON DISTRICT.

DISTANCES. BY ROAD: *AUSEWELL CROSS*, 2 m. *BECKY FALL*, via Rewlea Cross, Halshanger Cross, and Lud Gate, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. *BICKINGTON*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *BOVEY TRACEY*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *BRENT*, see South Brent. *BUCKFASTLEIGH*, 3 m. *BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *CHAGFORD*, via Welstor Cross, Swine Down Gate, and Beetor Cross, $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. *COCKINGFORD MILL*, via Buckland, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. *COLD EAST CROSS*, via Welstor Cross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Halshanger Cross, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. *CROSS FURZES*, via Buckfastleigh, 6 m. *DARTMEET*, 8 m. *DEAN*, 4 m. *DEAN BURN* (Gate near Warn Bridge), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *DEAN PRIOR*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. *EXETER*, 19 m. *GRENDON BRIDGE*, via Cockingford and Bittleford Down, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *GRIM'S POUND*, via do., $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. *HALSHANGER CROSS*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HEMBURY CASTLE*, via Gallant le Bower, or via Dart Bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HEMSWORTHY GATE*, via Welstor Cross, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. *HEXWORTHY*, via Dartmeet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Holne Moor Gate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HEY TOR*: The road runs within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of the tor, and this point is the same distance from Ashburton, viz., $6\frac{1}{4}$ m., whether it is approached by way of Halshanger Cross and Lud Gate, or by Welstor Cross and Hemsworthly Gate. *HOLNE BRIDGE*, 2 m. *HOLNE CHASE LODGE*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HOLNE MOOR GATE*, 5 m. (Reservoir $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further). *HOLNE VILLAGE*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. *ILSINGTON*, via Halshanger Cross and Bag Tor Mill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Owlacombe Cross and Sigford, 5 m. *IVYBRIDGE*, 13 m. *LEUSDON*, via Pound's Gate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. *LID GATE* (for Buckfastleigh Moor), 7 m. *LUD GATE*, via Rewlea Cross, Halshanger Cross, Bag Tor Mill and Pinchaford, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. *LYDFORD*, via Two Bridges, 27 m. *MANATON*, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. *MORETON*, via Welstor Cross, Swine Down Gate, Langstone, and North Bovey, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *NEW BRIDGE*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *NEWTON ABBOT*, 8 m. *OKEHAMPTON*, via Dartmeet, Two Bridges, and Moor Shop, 35 m.; via Chagford, 23 m. *PLYMOUTH*, via Ivybridge, $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. *PLYMPTON*, via Ivybridge, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. *POST BRIDGE*, via Grendon, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *POUND'S GATE*, via New Bridge, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. *PRINCETOWN*, via Dartmeet, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Holne Moor, 16 m. *SCORRITON*, via Holne, 5 m.; via Buckfastleigh, 6 m. *SOUTH BRENT*, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. *SWINE DOWN GATE*, 7 m. *TAVISTOCK*, via Dartmeet and Two Bridges, 21 m. *TOTNES*, 8 m. *TWO BRIDGES*, via Dartmeet, 13 m.; via Holne Moor, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *WELSTOR CROSS*, 2 m. *WIDECOMBE*, via Buckland and Cockingford, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. *YELVERTON*, via Princetown, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Cornwood, 24 m.

BY RAIL: *ASHBURTON* is the terminus of a branch line running from the main line of the G.W.R. at *TOTNES*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. The intermediate stations are *BUCKFASTLEIGH*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *ASHBURTON*, and *STAVERTON*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. *NEWTON ABBOT*, via *TOTNES*, $18\frac{1}{4}$ m. *BRENT*, do., $16\frac{1}{4}$ m., q.v. for stations W.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Cold East Cross—Hemsworthy Gate—Holne—New Bridge—Pound's Gate—Welstor Cross—Widecombe (Part III.) *Places of Interest.* The Coffin Stone (Part I.)—Buckland Beacon—Buckland Woods—Dartmeet—Gorge of the Dart—Hembury Castle—Holne Chase—Leusdon—Liswell Meet—The Nutcracker (log on Rippon Tor). *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Money Pit (Part I.): kistvaen near Yar Tor—Saddle Bridge: old enclosures—Sharp Tor Circles (Part I.)—Torhill: huts and reaves—Tunhill: kistvaen—Yar Tor Hill: huts.

As one of the four Stannary towns Ashburton had a connection with Dartmoor during several centuries. It was early the seat of the woollen industry, which is said to have been introduced into the town by the monks of Buckfast, which house was founded prior to the Conquest. Bishop Stapledon, who built the Chapel of St. Laurence, in 1314, obtained for the town a charter for a market and two fairs. Being a royal manor the inhabitants were granted freedom from toll in all markets, by Henry IV. The church is said to replace a structure erected by Ethelward, son of William de Pomeroy, in 1137. The town does not appear to have witnessed any very stirring events during the Civil War, but Fairfax arrived there with his army in 1646, on the day following the battle on Bovey Heathfield, the general staying the night at the Mermaid Inn. During the time prisoners of war were confined on Dartmoor, between 1809 and 1815, Ashburton was one of the towns round the moor in which officers on parole were permitted to reside. In the churchyard is a stone to the memory of one of these, a young Frenchman. It is near the door of the tower, on a little knoll, which is known as the Strangers' Hill. The inscription on it runs thus:—

I C I

repose François Guidon,
natif de Cambrai en France,
Sous Lieutenant au 46me. Regt.
de Ligne. Décédé le 18 7bre,
1815, Agé de 22 ans.
Requiescat in pace.

Two Devonians who became famous were natives of this town; John Dunning, first Lord Ashburton, and William Gifford, founder and editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Another who belonged to the town was W. Mann, the author of *Rural Employments in Spring*, a poem published in 1825.

The pleasing situation of Ashburton, which is surrounded by hills, renders it a favourite place of sojourn with the visitor. The main road from Exeter to Plymouth runs through it, and forms the thoroughfares called East Street and West Street, in the latter of which the church is situated. These streets are crossed at their junction by another thoroughfare, the southern part of which is called St. Laurence Lane, and leads to the railway station; the other part is North Street. The moor is approached by way of the last-named.

Excursions from Ashburton.

The area over which these excursions extend is bounded on the N. by a line drawn from Bag Tor Wood to Hemsworth Gate, and thence to Blackslade and Dunstone, being that which forms the southern boundary of the *Bovey District*; on the W. by the road running from Dunstone through Ponsworthy to Sherberton Common, thence to the Gorge of the Dart below Mil Tor, and down that river to New Bridge. The rambles also include Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods, as well as Holne village, Hembury, and Buckfastleigh.

[Tracks 49, 51, 52. See the Section in Part V.]

Ex. 26.—*Valley of the Yeo, Rushlade Common, Halshanger Common, The Nutcracker, Rippon Tor, Newhouse, Foale's Arrishes, Whitaburrow, Pudsham Down, Ruddyclave Water, Buckland Beacon, 9½ m.*

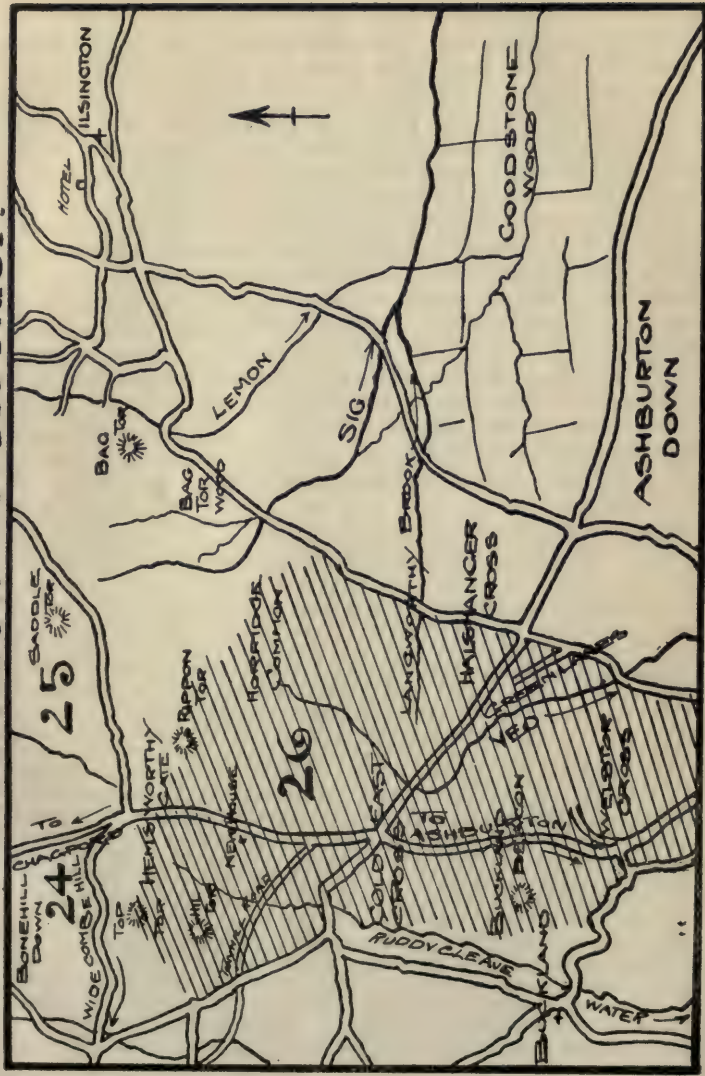
Leaving Ashburton by way of North Street we soon reach Great Bridge, at the end of the town where the road to Buckland and Holne turns L. over the Yeo. We do not cross that stream here, but at Barnsey Bridge, a little further on, our course being northerly. Very soon we reach Pitt Farm, where our road bends R. to Rew Cross. We take the L. branch, and in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. reach Rewlea Cross, where we keep straight on to Lurgecombe Mill, and again meet the Yeo. Our road now runs up a narrow valley, with very steep tree-covered sides, Boro Wood being on the L. and Whiddon Scrubbs on the R. Half-a-mile from the mill we cross Waterleat Bridge, and leaving the Yeo pass up the hill to Rushlade. We turn R. at the farm buildings into the road that runs on by Halshanger, but shall only follow it for about 150 yards. We then turn L. into an approach to the moor called Green Lanes, a kind of narrow stroll running between the enclosures and leading to Rushlade Common. On reaching the latter we strike the road coming up from Halshanger Cross R. (S. Ex. 88), and which is carried along the verge of the down close to the plantation known as The Belt, with the enclosures of Welstor L. This will lead us to Water Rushes, where the Yeo comes down from Halshanger Common. The road runs on to Cold East Cross (R. 42, 53), and thence by Pudsham Down and Dunstone Down to Blackaton and the forest (S. Ex. 86, 85), but we leave it on crossing the stream, and enter the gate R. Just within this is a mire, which, however, we shall avoid by striking northward. (The Summer House, described in S. Ex. 89, is situated on the further side of the Yeo, due E. of the gate). Passing up the slope, and bearing a little to the L., i.e., W. of N., we at length reach a dilapidated wall, through one of the many breaks in which we shall make our way, and keeping

it on the R. continue the ascent of the hill. This wall runs upward towards Rippon Tor, and it will shortly bring us to an outlying pile on which is a curiously-poised stone that once moved with very slight pressure, but has now nearly lost its logging power. It is about 1 m. from Water Rushes, and stands in a corner formed by the wall we have followed and another coming up from near Newhouse L., which place it overlooks. (This second wall, which is carried over the hill in a direction from N.W. to S.E., separates the two commons of Halshanger and Horridge, and also marks the boundary between the parishes of Ashburton and Ilsington). The logan is known as the Nutcracker, and seems to be the one mentioned by Polwhele as existing between Widecombe Church and Rippon Tor.* He says: "It is called the Nutcrackers, having been the resort of the common people during the nut season, for the purpose of cracking their nuts." That the author in question should have believed that the country people took the trouble to bring nuts to Rippon Tor in order to crack them is certainly surprising, but that he did not tell us the Druids did likewise is much more so. But he may have suspected that these ancient seers preferred to crack jokes, and that the only nuts they cared anything about were chestnuts. A hundred yards S.E. of the pile, but on the other side of the wall, is a low cairn.

In the corner formed by the two walls we shall notice a gate, and passing through this shall make our way to Rippon Tor, which we see just above us. This fine height attains an elevation of 1,563 feet, and is a conspicuous object from numberless points on the moor, while its frontier situation renders it equally so from the lowlands. The view from it is similar to that gained from Hey Tor, but is more extensive towards the S.W. (Ex. 25), where Brent Hill and the Eastern Beacon, instead of being partly hidden, fully reveal themselves. (*Brent District*). Westward, towards Princetown, a great stretch of forest is seen, with North Hisworthy rising against the sky (*Princetown District*), and extending from it towards the north a long range of dusky moor. To the S. and S.W. a considerable tract of cultivated country is seen, embracing much of the South Hams; the estuary of the Teign forms a striking feature eastward; while woodlands and fields roll away further east and to the north, till the moor again fills up the scene. At the foot of the hill, to the N., the long Hound Tor Combe is seen to great advantage, with Lustleigh Cleave at its further end, and the tors that rise on either side of it (Ex. 23, 24, 25). We are too far off to discern the pixies on Holwell Lawn, even should the hour be propitious for their gathering there, as gossip used to say was sometimes their wont, but we may possibly see a buzzard circling round Hey Tor. The late Prebendary Wolfe, who had a residence at Leighon (Ex. 24), once observed as many as thirteen of these birds settling down upon the rocks near the house, and knew of several instances of their nesting in this valley. He was also able to speak of ravens breeding there. The golden eagle, it is said, was

* Polwhele's *Historical Views of Devonshire*, 1793. The mention of Widecombe Church might be thought to point to the Ruggle Stone (S. Ex. 87), but equally so the mention of Rippon Tor points to the rock in question. Moreover, the name given by Polwhele is that by which this logan has long been known.

12. ASHBURTON DISTRICT.



seen in this part of the moor by two ramblers when on their way from Rippon Tor to Hey Tor in May, 1891.

Rippon Tor consists of a number of scattered piles of rocks, though none of them are striking. But the visitor will, nevertheless, be well rewarded for making the ascent, for besides the magnificent view the spot is full of interest. Here the dwellers in the huts that stud the slopes in the vicinity of the hill brought their honoured dead for burial (as they did to other elevated situations on the moor), and here in a later day, but one, perhaps, remote from us, the stone-hewer came to fashion the symbol of Christianity. Three cairns may be seen here, one of them, which is formed among the rocks on the summit, being 90 yards in circumference, and quite near to it, and almost covered with turf, is a kistvaen. A large reave runs from this cairn down the hill in a north-westerly direction towards Hemsworthy Gate, 270 feet below, and rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. away, and from thence is continued for some distance over the common. About 30 yards N.N.W. of the summit of the tor is one of the most curious of the stone crosses of Dartmoor. It is cut in relief on a block of granite only slightly raised above the ground, and it has been suggested that this was done in the belief that the holy symbol would free the spot from any heathen superstitions that may have attached to it. However this may be, it seems hardly probable that this cross was ever intended to be set up, seeing that it would have been an easier task to fashion one for such a purpose from a smaller and more shapely block. The length of this cross is 6 feet 8 inches. [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] Under the cairn, and about 30 yards from the cross, is an unfinished mill-stone, and another may be seen close to an overhanging rock on the great reave. The former is 4 feet in diameter, and the latter 5 feet. (cf. S. Ex. 56, 105; Ex. 29).

Bidding adieu to this elevated spot, we descend the hill westward with the wall L., and at the bottom shall reach a gate opening on the Ashburton and Chagford road (R. 53). On passing through it we shall notice by the side of the way a flat rock which forms a bond-mark of Ashburton parish. On its surface is the letter A with the date 1793, the characters being rather large and deeply cut. Here we are close to the scanty remains of Newhouse. These consist only of a few low walls marking the site of a dwelling, and some enclosures near it with a dozen weather-beaten thorn bushes. Newhouse was formerly an inn, but did not suffer extinction, as will readily be imagined, in consequence of being kept open during prohibited hours; it was burnt down. In the days when the woollen manufacture at Chagford was in a flourishing state wagons from the factory there often passed this way, while much lime was also formerly carried over the road from Ashburton to the neighbourhood of the former town. In the morning the farmers' men who came to fetch this would drive at a rapid pace over the down in order to reach the kilns as early in the day as possible, and thus avoid being kept waiting for their load. Then they would get on their way and waste at Newhouse the time they had saved by being early at Ashburton. It was quite a common thing, at certain times, to see a large number of carts drawn up in the road near this solitary hostelry while their drivers quenched their thirst within.

The Ashburton boundary line crosses the road, and runs north-

westward from the flat rock to another mark about 150 yards distant, an upright stone called Grey Goose Nest, and one of a line running about S.W. and N.E. To this we now make our way, and on arriving find ourselves at the northernmost point of Ashburton, with Ilington on our R. and Widecombe in front of us, the stone marking the meeting-place of the three parishes. Crossing the line (which runs S.W. to Blackslade Ford less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and N.E. to Stittleford's Cross, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. away, and close to Hemsworthy Gate, S. Ex. 82, 90) we enter upon Blackslade Down, and leaving Blackslade Mire L., shall follow an old reave running up the slope N.W., and be led directly to the enclosures known as Foale's Arrishes. These have been already briefly noticed in S. Ex. 87. They are formed by a number of small reaves, much overgrown, which intersect each other at right angles, and in the spaces thus formed there are a few hut circles. These also occur on the outside of the low walls. It was at Foale's Arrishes that a certain villager once decided to settle, and though his neighbours tried to persuade him to remain where he was, set out one day with the avowed intention of erecting a shelter on the spot, and passing the remainder of his days there. But like Cyrus, who, as Persian legends say, having gone into retirement, suddenly disappeared, the labourer was never seen again. Whether he was spirited away by the pixies, or fell a prey to the Evil One, who is said to take an airing occasionally on Tor Hill, on the slope of which the Arrishes are situated, nobody could say; all that was certain was that the neighbourhood knew him no more.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of these enclosures is the ancient grave near Blackslade, sometimes referred to as the Tunhill kistvaen. This is noticed in S. Ex. 87, as also are the tors in this part of the moor. We make our way to the kist, our line being very nearly the same as that described in R. 42 B, and on reaching it find ourselves on the old Tunhill Road (T. 51).

[This road runs down the stroll W. and forks; the R. branch going to Tunhill, the L. to Blackslade. From the latter a road runs to Chittleford and on to Dunstone. *Vide* R. 42 B.]

From the kist we may either cross the road and strike southward to the fine cairn known as Whittaburrow, and then turn R. to a track running by the side of the enclosures, and so reach Pudsham Down, or we may follow the Tunhill road S.E. as far as Blackslade Ford, and then take the Blackslade Water for our guide. In either case Ruddycleave Bridge will be our next point. The former route will lead us by the track N. of Wittaburrow southward to the road that comes up R. from Chittleford and Widecombe, past the entrance to Scobitor (Scobitor Rocks are within an enclosure near the house). This we follow across Pudsham Down to a guide-post, where we join the road coming R. from Stone Cross and Cockingford (R. 5 A). Turning L. we descend the hill with the enclosures of Ruddycleave R. to the bridge.

If we follow the Tunhill road we reach Blackslade Ford in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., close to which, on the R., is a small cairn. On the L. one of the walls belonging to the old enclosures of Newhouse comes down the hill. Just below the ford is a tiny rivulet on the R. called William's Well, and from this point the wall of the enclosure R. forms both the boundary of Blackslade Manor and of Widecombe parish. A few trees will be noticed at Burrow Corner, where the wall turns up westward.

Choosing a path on the L. bank of the Ruddycleave (the Blackslade Water mentioned above is merely that part of the same stream nearer its source) we shall now follow it downward, and at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the ford shall reach the bridge, which is of clapper construction.

[The Tunhill road runs from the ford up the side of the common sometimes called Yarder,* in a south-easterly direction to the Chagford and Ashburton highway, which it strikes about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Newhouse (T. 51). If the Rambler decides to return that way he will, on reaching the road, turn R., and passing over Dry Bridge, soon arrive at Cold East Cross. The latter point he may also gain from Ruddycleave Bridge by following the road up the hill E.S.E. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. A few hut circles will be seen close to the road soon after leaving the bridge. From Cold East Cross the return to Ashburton may be made by way of Green Lanes or Welstor Cross (R. 32). The former, which is the more direct, will be the reverse of the route by which we reached the commons. Take the L. branch and follow the road, with the wall L. to The Belt (*ante*), and near the end of this strike R. through the stroll to Rushlade. Thence down the valley S., as in S. Ex. 81, reaching the Yeo at Waterleat Bridge. This stream will then become the Rambler's companion to Lurgecombe Mill, whence he will continue S. past Rewlea Cross to the town.

For Welstor Cross take the road R. at Cold East Cross, and follow it S., passing along the eastern verge of Buckland Common, with the enclosed land and Higher Plantation L. At Welstor Cross, where is a guide-post, bend L. and descend the hill to Rewdown Cross, marked also with a guide-post. Keep straight on to Rewlea Cross, and then turn R. to the town, or the corner may be cut by taking the footpath across the fields R. a few score yards beyond Rewdown Cross, and which reaches the road at Pitt Farm and Tucking Mill. Another way, from Welstor Cross, the distance being about the same, is by striking R. at that point to Ausewell Cross, which is close by, and then turning L., as the guide-post will show. The way runs down the hill past Druid (L.) to Water Turn, where the road L. must be taken. Keep onward S.E. (there are guide-posts here) to Headborough, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which is Great Bridge, on the outskirts of the town.]

From Ruddycleave Bridge we shall strike southward over the common, gradually leaving the stream, which runs down the valley R., and make our way to Buckland Beacon, 1 m. from the bridge. This is noticed in S. Ex. 92, to which the visitor is referred. After having looked upon the fine view commanded from this rock, we strike eastward to a gate in the wall, and crossing Welstor Common to another gate, reach the road and turn R. to Welstor Cross. The route to the town from this point has been described above.

* So named from the remark of a visitor at Newhouse, who, on being shown the largest of the enclosures, observed that the individual who formed it had not been particular to a *yard* or two, but had helped himself freely to the common land, and wondered he had not taken in the piece of common in question.

Ex. 27.—*Buckland-in-the-Moor, Cockingford, Bittleford, Pons-worthy, Leusdon, Lizwell Meet, Spitchwick, Pound's Gate, Leigh Tor, New Bridge, 13½ m.*

(The commons above Pound's Gate, described in Ex. 28, may also be included in this excursion by turning R. at the Upper Plantation after leaving Leusdon and passing through Uppacott to Bel Tor, or by striking into Dr. Blackall's Drive above Leigh Tor).

We shall first make our way by North Street to Great Bridge, as in the preceding excursion, where we turn L. to Headborough. A little beyond this is Holne Turn (guide-post), where the Tavistock road runs L., one branch of it passing through Holne and Hexworthy, the other crossing New Bridge and going through Pound's Gate and Dartmeet. We continue straight on to Water Turn, where is another guide-post, and just before reaching it shall notice the road running R. to Druid. Keeping R. we pass up the hill between Highgrove and Higher Ausewell, the latter being on the L., and skirting the Druid Plantations R., shall soon reach Ausewell Cross. [If preferred the rambler may make his way to this point by Rewdown Cross, as in S. Ex. 92.]

The guide-post at Ausewell Cross will show the visitor that he must continue straight on for Buckland—that is, about N.W. The road here runs downhill, Ausewell Wood being on the L., and some enclosures bordering Welstor Common on the R. At the entrance to Ausewell Cottages L. the boundary line between the parishes of Ashburton and Buckland crosses the road (S. Ex. 92), and on passing this we have Combe Wood L. and Buckland Common R. Rather over ½ m. further down is Southbrook, immediately below which the Ruddycleave Water (Ex. 26) issues from the moor between Birch Wood on its R. bank, and Bagley Wood on its L., and on reaching this we find ourselves in one of those delightful dells which make the Dartmoor borderland so beautiful. Crossing the stream, which comes white flashing from the green hollow above the bridge to lose itself amid the thick woods below, we pass up to the little village, if such a tiny place may be so described, of Buckland-in-the-Moor.

This ancient border settlement occupies a pleasing situation on the higher part of a tongue of land peninsulated by the Webburn, the Dart, and the Ruddycleave Water, the steep hillsides to the E., W., and S. of it being clothed with woods, while a number of moor farms cover the rising ground to the N., extending in that direction to Pudsham Down. There is no doubt that it deserved its adjunct in early times, but much land has been won from the waste, and many bare slopes have been covered with trees, since it was first named, so that it can now hardly be said to be in the moor. The manor formerly belonged to Roger de Bockland, a man of great worth and wealth, one of whose successors, William de Bockland, was Sheriff of Devon, and also of Cornwall, during the first five years of the reign of Richard I. It

was given to Tor Abbey in the thirteenth century, afterwards coming to the Ercedeknes.* In the sixteenth century it was in the possession of the Woodleys, one of whom, Ralph Woodley, died in 1593, and is commemorated by a black marble tablet in the church, and later became the property of the Bastards, to which family it now belongs. *the White table 1593*

Raffe Carsleghe, of this parish, who died in 1547, left his body to "holy buriall within the churchyard of St. Peter, of Bucland-in-the More," and bequeathed "one yeo sheep" to the "head store within the said church," and another to "the store of Our Lady." It was by the discovery (by Mr. Charles Worthy, in 1888) of the contemporary copy of Carsleghe's will at the District Probate Registry, that the dedication of Buckland Church was ascertained, this being unknown previous to that year. It is a daughter church to Ashburton, and is a small structure with the low tower so characteristic of the moorland border churches, and has a stair turret on its southern face. The screen is elaborately carved and illuminated, and is said to have been brought from Buckfastleigh Church. The circular font is Norman, and exhibits the ziz-zag ornament and cable moulding.† Ruddyccleave Farm, about 1 m. distant (Ex. 26), has pertained to the church from a very early period, the rental being devoted to its repair and the payment of the clerk and sexton. Outside the churchyard gate is the octagonal base of a cross, from the centre of which a sycamore is now growing, and on the wall close to the gate are the mutilated remains of the object which probably once surmounted it. Another cross may be seen built into the wall at Buckland Court opposite, between the higher gate and the entrance doors. [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] The ancient church, shaded by a grove of fine trees, the picturesque cottages, the sylvan surroundings, and the glimpses of distant hillsides where fields climb up to meet the moor, form a delightful picture, to which the tranquillity resting over all lends a further charm.

[The road to Buckland Bridge and New Bridge is noticed in S. Ex. 92.]

Turning into the Widecombe road with the church L., we take the L. branch at the fork close by and make our way to Higher Pudsham, with Great Lot Wood in the valley of the Webburn below us. From Higher Pudsham we pass on to Stone Cross, 1 m. from Buckland, and turn L. down the hill to Cockingford. (R. 42 A). The name of this place, which consists only of a farm and a mill and a smithy, is suggestive of the old-time punishment of the ducking-stool, and it is indeed not improbable that here viragos and scolding wives were once brought unpleasantly acquainted with the curative properties of the waters of the Webburn. Crossing Cockingford Bridge we pass up the hill to the road coming R. from Widecombe (R. 42 A), where is a guide-post. Turning L. we soon reach another guide-post, where we keep straight on and speedily arrive at Bittleford. Here two or three

* In the early part of the fourteenth century, the forest having reverted to the crown in the person of Edward II., Thomas le Ercedekne was appointed Constable of Lydford Castle and Custos of Dartmoor.

† The church was pulled to pieces in 1907 in order to be "restored," when the screen was removed to Ermington for renovation.

cottages will be seen on the L.; the farm being on the R. The house seems to have been rebuilt in 1706, which date may be seen on the porch. A short lane leads from it to Bittleford Down (S. Ex. 86), and here was probably the gate named in the Court Rolls of the time of Elizabeth, where an entry of the 4th May, 1587, has reference to the ruined state of Bittleford Yeat.

Resuming our walk we soon cross the road coming R. from Jordan (S. Ex. 86), and running L. to Lizwell, and descend the hill to Ponsworthy, where we cross the West Webburn. The bridge which we may well imagine gave name to this little place was, in all probability, a clapper; the present one is a small structure of one arch, and apparently can boast some antiquity, a stone at the eastern end of the northern parapet bearing the date 1666. The hamlet, consisting of a few farmhouses and cottages and a smithy, occupies a secluded situation in a narrow valley, but though so near to the moor betrays few signs of it. It is placed in the midst of very fine scenery, and a short walk in any direction will bring the visitor to some interesting point. Lizwell Meet, where the two Webburns unite their waters, one of the beauty spots of the Dartmoor borderland, is about 1 m. distant, and may be reached by a path branching from the road near the E. end of the bridge and running through Cleave Wood along the L. bank of the stream, or it may also be approached from Leusdon. [*Gems*, Chap. XIII.] In another direction the high land of Corn Down, which commands extensive views of the forest, may soon be gained. The road to it runs up westward by the smithy to Lock's Gate Cross (R. 42 A), where it enters upon Sherberton Common, above which the down is situated. This part of the moor is noticed in our excursions from Hexworthy (Ex. 41).

Leaving this retired hamlet by the S. road we pass up by Sweatton Farm to Leusdon Common, and just beyond Sweatton Plantation take the L. fork at the branch. This will speedily bring us to the church of St. John the Baptist, built in 1863 by the late Mrs. Larpent, which serves the needs of the inhabitants of this part of the extensive parish of Widecombe. [100 Years, Chap. IV.] It takes the place of the Chapel of St. Leonard, which formerly existed at Spitchwick, near by. A cross is erected to the memory of the generous donor. The pulpit was placed in the church by Mrs. Stone in commemoration of her husband, Mr. John Stone, of Leusdon Lodge, who died in 1899. He took considerable interest in the welfare of the parish, and was a great lover of the moor. Passing onward with Leusdon Lodge R. we bear L. to Blackaton Down, which we reach immediately above the tor of the same name. The outlying pile below the enclosures L. is usually known as Logwell Rock.

[The turning R., close to Leusdon Lodge, leads to Lower Town Farm, where an old cross that formerly stood on the common near Ouldsbroom (Ex. 41), now serves as a gate-post. *Crosses*, Chap. XVI.]

From Blackaton Tor we look down upon the woods that conceal Lizwell Meet, which is only about 300 yards from the main pile, and upon the narrow valley of the East Webburn, through which the stream comes down from Cockingford. It flows between Lizwell Wood, W., and Great Lot Wood, E., and is spanned by a footbridge under Lizwell Farm.

Returning from the down we again pass the church, and then

bend L. to Leusdon Common, from which the view is exceedingly fine. We look across the Webburn valley upon the little church of Buckland, which is seen rising amid the trees that thickly clothe the sides of the hills, and beyond it to the Beacon lifting itself above them. More to the R. is the gorge which marks where the Dart pursues his devious course round the romantic Holne Chase, his waters being hidden by the dense woods. Half-a-mile further on, at the end of what is called the Upper Plantation, we reach the road coming down from Sherberton Common R. (R. 6 A), where we turn L., and a few score yards further on shall come upon the entrance to Spitchwick. In the Seventeenth century this manor belonged to the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, and in the earlier part of the eighteenth century was in the possession of the Rev. John Wotton. Subsequently it became the property of Dr. Blackall, and was bought by its present holder, Mr. F. P. T. Struben, in 1901.

Our road to Ashburton has already been sketched in R. 6 A. Just below the lodge it makes a bend, and here on the R. is a small oblong pound. Near to it is the entrance to Lake Farm, the date on which is 1661, a very good example of an ancient moorland homestall. A little further on we reach the hamlet of Pound's Gate, where is a post office, and a wayside house of entertainment called the Tavistock Inn, from its situation on the road from Ashburton to that town (Ex. 28). Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this we enter again upon the commons at New-bridge Hill, with the rocky ridge of Leigh Tor, or, as it is sometimes called, Long Tor, on the L. The road branching R. at the corner of the enclosures was made by the late Dr. Blackall, and is usually known as Dr. Blackall's Drive (Ex. 28, S. Ex. 95). The view from Leigh Tor, or indeed from any point on this part of the down, is very fine, and embraces the greater part of Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods. One of the piles of the tor has had the fanciful name of the Batch Loaves bestowed upon it, and another is called the Ravens' Rock.

[If it should be desired to return to Ashburton by way of Buckland the Rambler will make his way down by the side of the tor to the road below it, and then turning L. will follow the directions given in the *Holne Chase Section* and in S. Ex. 93. This will increase the distance by 1 m.]

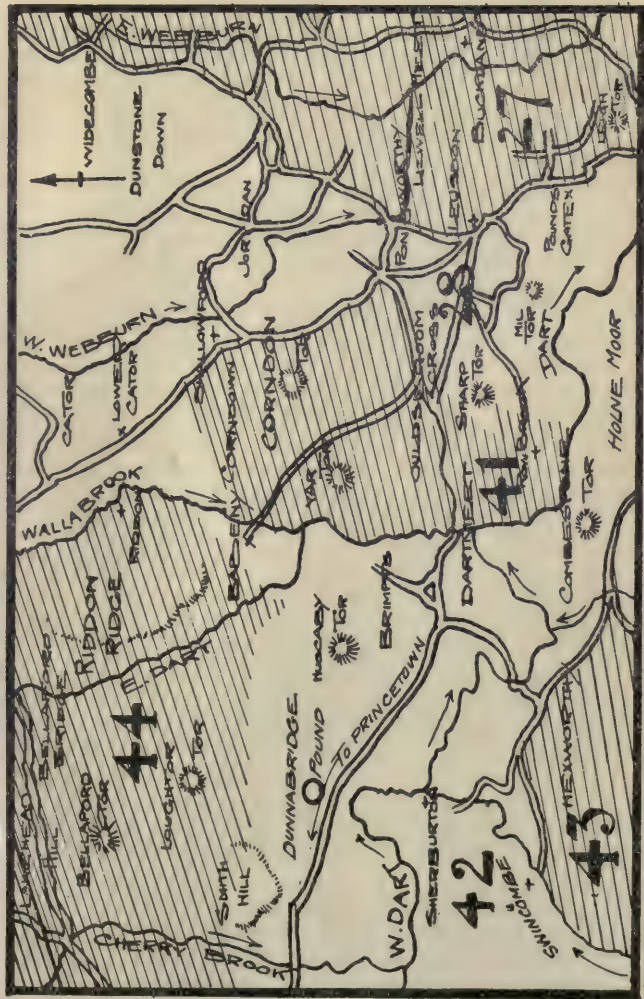
Turning into a green path L., which crosses the road here and again part way down the hill, we shall follow it to the foot of the steep descent, where we turn R., and skirting New Bridge Marsh, shall soon reach the structure of that name on the Dart (Ex. 28 and *Holne Chase Section*). Crossing this and passing the Holne Chase Lodge L. we ascend the hill, with Kinghurst Down Wood R., and having reached the summit, 507 feet, almost immediately commence the descent to Holne Bridge, about 300 feet below, and 1 m. distant. When this is reached we cross the Dart and follow the road to Holne Turn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on; roads branch off at Horsehill and Hele Cross, but these points are marked with guide-posts. From the Turn we proceed as in Ex. 26.

500
in
from
Spitchwick

1
Lake
Farm

of Mr Simpson 1938

13. ASHBURTON & HEXWORTHY DISTRICTS



"EXCURSIONS 27, 28, 41, 42, AND PARTS OF
43, 44."

Ex. 28.—*Holne Bridge, Chase Hill, New Bridge, Pound's Gate, Sherberton Common, Bel Tor, Dr. Blackall's Drive, Mil Tor (Sharp Tor, Hexworthy District), Gorge of the Dart, 12 m.*

This excursion will take us over that part of the moor situated between Pound's Gate and the Dart below Mil Tor, at the southern end of Widecombe parish. We shall enter upon the commons at New Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, retracing our steps over the road described at the end of Ex. 27.

[If preferred the Rambler may make his way to the foot of New Bridge Hill by the Buckland road, as described in Ex. 27 and S. Ex. 92.]

Our first points will be Great Bridge, Headborough, and Holne Turn, as in Ex. 27. We then branch L., and passing the turnings at Hele Cross and Horsehill (guide-posts), shall reach Holne Bridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Turn. Hence we pass up Chase Hill, having North Park Wood, belonging to the Holne Park estate, L., and the woods of Holne Chase R. Near the top of the hill, and again at its summit, a road branches L. (guide-posts), but these we pass and descend to New Bridge, a structure of three arches, and having pointed buttresses. In places it is covered with ivy, and like most of the bridges in the Dartmoor country, presents a picturesque appearance. Crossing this we have in front of us a wide level, on the side of the steep slope beyond which is New Bridge Hill Cottage. Hannaford, once the seat of Sir Robert Torrens, and now the property of Mr. Bolitho, is L. of this. Further L., on the other side of the Dart, is seen the hill on which the village of Holne is situated, with Holne Cot near the summit, and R. of it, and still higher, the Vicarage (S. Ex. 96). According to peasant tradition the level was formerly a favourite gathering-place of the pixies, and many stories concerning the little people were once related in the locality. [*Pixies*, Chap. II.] Turning R. we make our way along the edge of New Bridge Marsh L., and at the end of it shall strike into the green path noticed in Ex. 27, which will lead us to the top of the hill above Leigh Tor, whence we follow the road to Pound's Gate.

[If the Rambler goes by way of Buckland he will turn R. shortly after passing the foot of Leigh Tor, and climbing the side of the common with the rocks near him R. will soon reach the road, Ex. 27.]

The Tavistock Inn at Pound's Gate figures in local legend. It was at this hostelry that the Evil One, in the form of a dark horseman, stopped for refreshment when on his way to Widecombe on the afternoon of the dreadful thunderstorm in 1638, and paid the hostess with money that afterwards turned into dried leaves. [See the section in the *Bovey Tracey District on Hameldon and the Widecombe Valley*, and *Pixies*, Chap. II.]

Passing through the hamlet we shall notice the upping-stock, or mounting-block, near the post-office, and the pound on the L. of the way just beyond it, and which we have already mentioned (Ex. 27). Above this the road runs R. over the common to Leusdon and Ponsworthy (Ex. 27), but we shall keep straight up the hill, and passing the Wesleyan Chapel and Lower Uppacott, where is an approach L. to Lower Tor (*post*), shall soon reach a point where the road forks. The branch R. runs along the lower edge of Sherberton Common, and under Sherberton Farm to Lock's Gate Cross, but we continue to follow

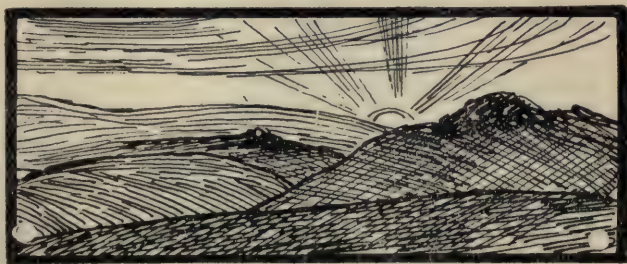
the Tavistock road L., which will speedily bring us also to Sherberton Common (Ex. 41). On this part of it, however, we shall find nothing to detain us.

During our progress from Leusdon Common to the point we have now reached a grand view has gradually unfolded itself, though it has necessitated our turning to look back upon it. Its main features are the same as those we noticed on our way from Leusdon to Pound's Gate (Ex. 27), but it is much more extensive. The view of the tors on the commons eastward of the Widecombe valley is particularly fine, and a wider range of country westward is visible.

The road we have hitherto followed forms part of R. 49 A. to which the reader is referred for a description of its continuation, as we now desert it. On the L., within a farm enclosure, is Bel Tor, which, although only a small pile, is sufficiently interesting to call for notice. A gate in the wall will enable the rambler to reach it. On the surface of a logan, curiously poised and appearing as though it would topple over at any moment, is a rock basin measuring 38 inches by 32, with shelving sides, and to this a tradition attaches. It used to be said that good fortune would await anyone seeing the reflection of the rising sun in the water collected in it. As health is more to be valued than wealth, and as early rising is conducive to the former, there is perhaps more truth in this than might at first appear. Two other rocks forming part of the tor are very strangely shaped, and on a pile

Combestone Tor.

Sharp Tor.



Holne Moor.

FROM BEL TOR, LOOKING W.

below them there are two other rock basins, one being 21 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep; the other is smaller. In neither of these basins is there any appearance of the notch sometimes found on the edges of similar cavities.

At Bel Tor Corner, 1,148 feet, quite near to the pile, a road runs southward. This is Dr. Blackall's Drive (Ex. 27, S. Ex. 95), and we shall follow it between the walls of the farm enclosures to the common from the steep side of which Mil Tor looks down upon the Dart. Here a track branches off on the L. to Lower Tor, another of the many good examples of moorland farms in this neighbourhood. The porch bears the date 1707. The view from the point we have now reached is exceedingly fine. Below us the Dart courses through a deep

and narrow gorge, on the further side of which are the rocks of Bench Tor, 560 feet above the river, and beyond it the wide expanse of Holne Moor (*Brent District*), backed by the dusky slopes that hide the solitary parts of the south quarter of the forest. Near to us on the R. is the bold pile of Sharp Tor, uplifting itself from the brow of the hill, and with its almost mountainous outline forming perhaps the most striking feature in the view. Below it is the winding gorge, and this we trace far downward to the L. This ravine is seen to great advantage from the road between Chase Gate and Holne village (S. Ex. 96), and is noticed in our excursions from Hexworthy.

If proof were needed that the formation of rock basins is due to natural causes Mil Tor, or Mel Tor, as it is sometimes called, would supply it. The disintegration of the granite here in process strikes the visitor at once, and when he climbs to the uppermost rock and finds four of these basins on its surface he feels it is only what he might expect to see there. The largest is 32 inches by 20, and 6 inches deep, the next in size being 18 inches by 14, and 4 inches deep, and at the edge of each of them is a notch, or little channel, where the water has run off when falling rain has kept the basins full. The other two are smaller, and only one of them has a notch. Around them are a number of small hollows, the rock altogether being of a very friable nature. One large mass which has fallen from the tor is split in two parts. I first noticed this in 1878, when it had not long been on the ground.

[Mil Tor Wood is below this fine pile. Some interesting remains east of the tor are noticed in the *Hexworthy District*, where also the gorge is more fully described. Sharp Tor, on the further side of the combe W., down which flows the little Simon's Lake, also falls within the limits of that district. Ex. 41. Part I.]

Returning to Dr. Blackall's Drive we follow it S.E., with the farm enclosures on our L., passing on the way an ancient pound, the wall of which is in ruins. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the tor is Brake Corner, where the road is carried round under Aish Tor, 922 feet, a small pile of no particular interest.* The visitor may now either follow the drive to the main road, which he will reach a short distance from Pound's Gate at the point noticed in Ex. 27, and make his way to New Bridge as there directed, which will shorten the excursion by about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; or he may leave the drive when it begins to bend to the L. and descend the steep side of the common nearly to the Dart, some 500 feet below. If he decide upon this he will strike about S., and noticing the enclosures of Hannaford will keep them close on the L. Some way down the walls form a sharp corner, below which, on the R., is a part of the river known as Hannaford Stickles. Still further down is Deadman's Corner, and passing close to this the visitor will bend L. and soon strike a track coming from Lower Hannaford, which he will follow to New Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Routes to the town from New Bridge are given in Ex. 27. New Bridge to Ashburton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; New Bridge to Buckland village, 2 m.; Buckland village to Ashburton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

* Near by is Aish Farm, and another not far off is called Leigh Tor. But it is likely that in these instances the farms did not derive their names from the tors, but that the reverse was the case.

Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods.

[Ashburton is the nearest point to Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods. The road leading to these is described in Ex. 28. Visitors from Newton Abbot, if by road, will reach the town *via* Half Way House; if by rail *via* Totnes. If the visitor from Buckfastleigh desires to go direct to the Chase he will cross Dart Bridge, and when about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond it will turn into a road diverging from the highway on the L. This must be followed for about 1 m., when, keeping L., Holne Bridge will be reached (*vide post*). Brent and Ivybridge visitors may choose either of these ways.

From Hexworthy the road over Holne Moor is followed, and on entering upon the enclosed lands the first turning L. must be taken. Leaving Holne village R. the road soon bears L. to the head of Holne Chase Hill (R. 6 B.) From this point the entrance to the chase at Holne Bridge is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. down the hill R., and to the lodge at New Bridge a little less than that L.

From Dartmeet the route is by Ouldsbroom, Uppacott, and through Pound's Gate to the lodge at New Bridge. But the pedestrian will be well rewarded if he follows the river downward from Dartmeet Bridge. He will be led through the deep gorge, noticed *ante*, passing under the solitary Rowbrook Farm, in the vicinity of which is so much that is interesting (Ex. 28, and Part I. Ex. 41.)

Widecombe visitors will take the road through Cockingford, turning R. at Stone Cross to Buckland-in-the-Moor and New Bridge, or make their way to the latter through Ponsworthy and Pound's Gate. For Holne Bridge the road through Venton to Ruddycleave Bridge and Cold East Cross must be followed; there turn R. to Ausewell Cross (Ex. 27); thence L. down the hill past Highgrove; branch neither L. nor R. at Water Turn, but keep straight on to Hele Cross; turn R.; the road runs direct to the bridge.

From Hey Tor the first point is Hemsworth Gate; turn L. to Cold East Cross and Ausewell Cross (*vide supra*). From Ilsington the road should be followed to Halshanger Cross, and then down the valley of the Yeo to Great Bridge, where turn R. to Holne Turn; thence as in Ex. 28.]

The course of the Dart through the gorge below Sharp Tor and Mil Tor, noticed in the preceding excursion, and also in the excursions from Hexworthy, is S. of S.E. At Wellsfoot Island, S. of the Hannaford enclosures, it turns towards the E., and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on again turns, and runs northward under Cleave Wood to New Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the second bend. In this part of its course the river sweeps round the southern end of Widecombe parish, to which indeed it acts as a boundary from Walla Brook Foot below Babeny to its confluence with the Webburn. On passing under New Bridge it pursues a north-easterly course, afterwards turning on itself and flowing southward to Holne Bridge, the distance covered by its windings being $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., although these bridges, as we have already seen, are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart. The area enclosed within this great loop forms the wild tract of heather and wood known as Holne Chase, which has thus the Dart for its boundary

on three sides and the road between the bridges on the fourth. Being thus partly surrounded by water the name has been thought to be a corruption of *holm*, an island, and that the parish of Holne, in which the chase is situated, was called after it, but early forms of the name do not seem to support this view. It sometimes appears as Hole, which is the local pronunciation to-day, though this is usually broadened into Hall.* The length of the chase from N. to S. is over a mile, its average breadth being about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Near its northern extremity, where it is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, is an ancient camp about 550 yards in circumference. This is one of those to which we have elsewhere alluded (S. Ex. 64) as existing on the eastern confines of the moor, others in the immediate neighbourhood being Place Wood Camp, Boro Wood Castle, and Hembury Castle, noticed further on. But Holne Chase Castle, as this camp is called, though resembling the others in construction, differs from them in not being a hill camp. It is only about 150 feet above the river, and is surrounded by higher ground.

The manor of Holne, which includes the chase, is said to have belonged to the Barony of Barnstaple, which was one of the possessions of Judhael of Totnes at the time of the Domesday Survey. It subsequently passed to the Audleys, and to the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, from whom it descended to Sir Bouchier Wrey. Holne Park, south of the chase, and now separated from it by the road running up from Holne Bridge (R. 49 A), is mentioned in a suit, in 1631, as having been leased in the time of Henry VIII. to Thomas Prideaux, of Ashburton, for seventy years. This also came with the chase into the possession of Sir Bouchier Wrey. The properties are now owned by the Hon. Richard Dawson. *now*

For about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below New Bridge the Dart flows between Holne Chase and the common on which Leigh Tor is situated (Ex. 27). This then gives place to Park Wood, belonging to Spitchwick, soon after passing which the river receives the Webburn, here spanned by Buckland Bridge. From this point onward the steep hillside rising from the L. bank is clothed with trees, Hardridge Wood, Greypark Wood, Combe Wood, and Ausewell Wood, following each other, the three former being in the parish of Buckland, and the latter in the parish of Ashburton. They are usually known collectively as the Buckland Woods, and between these and the chase the Dart runs from Buckland Bridge to Holne Bridge.

We have already stated (Ex. 27) that the manor of Buckland became the property of the Bastards. In the early part of the nineteenth century the representative of the family purchased the manor of Ausewell, which adjoined the property, and planted fir and other trees on the heathy land of which much of it consisted. In a note by the editor of the 1811 edition of Risdon's *Survey of Devon* the area thus covered is said to have been 700 acres. The present owner is the Rev. W. P. Bastard.

now to the day

* Derivations have also been suggested from *hol*, a hollow, cf. *holt*; and from *holline*, holly—the latter being the most probable. According to a note in Carrington's *Dartmoor*, a tract near the chase was formerly known as Holly Chase, but I cannot find from any other source that this was so.

By the courtesy of their owners Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods are open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from May to October; notices of the precise dates are posted at the entrances to the drives, and furnished to the principal hotels in the neighbourhood. To the chase both carriages and pedestrians are admitted, but carriages only may enter the drives. Two of these are carried along the wooded hillside, and a third runs near the river. It is the latter that the excursion coaches are permitted to use, and they enter at Buckland Lodge, which is reached from Buckland village by a steep descent (S. Ex. 92). But we propose first to visit Holne Chase and then crossing the Dart at New Bridge, make our way to the lodge by the road following the course of the river, and describe the coach run from that point.

Before setting out, however, it will be well to notice briefly the higher Buckland Drives. These are reached by way of Ausewell Gate, the first point being Water Turn, the way to which has already been described (Ex. 27). Here the gate L. is entered. A short distance beyond this the way forks, when the R. branch is followed. Further on the way again forks, the two branches forming the drives. These run parallel for some distance under Ausewell Common, the lower of the two passing quite close to Raven Rock mentioned hereafter. Above this is the cluster bearing the name of the Ausewell Rocks, though often called in the locality Hazel Tor.* These rocks are scattered about a small open space covered with heather, on the highest part of which, 1,041 feet, are two cairns. The view from this part of the woods is exceedingly fine. The higher of these two drives goes onward to Ausewell Cottage; the other, keeping at a lower level, runs across Combe Wood; beyond this they unite and reach the public road at Southbrook, not far from the bridge over the Ruddycleave Water, noticed in Ex. 27.

[Holne Bridge is 2 m. from Ashburton; the length of the Holne Chase Drive from Holne Bridge to the New Bridge Lodge is 3 m.; thence across New Bridge and down to Buckland Lodge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the lower drive through the Buckland Woods from Buckland Lodge to Holne Bridge, 2 m.; the circular drive is thus over 10 m.]

We shall enter Holne Chase at the gate near Holne Bridge, the road to which has already been described (Ex. 28.) That there has long been such a means of crossing the Dart at this spot is shown by an entry in the registers of Bishop Stafford, dated August, 1413. A bridge that had previously existed here having been washed away, it was directed that the archdeacons should give notice of an indulgence to all the faithful who should contribute to the re-building of it. Thus by enabling some people to get over certain little difficulties others would be helped to get over the river. The archdeacons were very appropriately chosen. Crossing this picturesque structure, which consists of four arches, we enter the gate on the R., and following the drive for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall reach the main one that comes L. from the lodge on Chase Hill. Here we turn R., and passing the grounds of Chase House soon reach the wilder part of this ancient domain. As already stated, Holne Chase is partly encircled by the Dart, and carried very near to this is the drive we are now following. As we progress

* The name also appears as Ausewell and Hazwell.

the objects on the Buckland side come into view, and are seen to considerable advantage, but are described as we reach them in returning.

High up on the R., opposite Chase House, is Cleft Rock, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on Raven Rock, which presents a fine appearance from this part of the chase. A little further on our road runs quite near to the vallum of Holne Chase Castle, L. Some interesting relics were found in the chase in 1870. They consisted of about a dozen flat iron bars, and were discovered below the surface under a small heap of stones, placed on a large flat one. For long they were thought to be either unfinished swords, or pikes, but it has lately been suggested that they were "currency bars" of the Britons, notwithstanding that Cæsar says this people used brass or iron rings as money. But we understand this difficulty has been removed by arguing that the reading of the passage in which this statement occurs is incorrect; that instead of "rings" we should read "bars." Unfortunately, we are unable to appeal to Cæsar to tell us what he really did write, but we read "rings" in our younger days, and that *bars* our reading anything else now. An account of the find by that well-known antiquary, the late Mr. P. F. S. Amery, of Druid, was read before the members of the Devonshire Association in 1906.

On passing below the camp there is a good view of the rock known as the Lovers' Leap on the northern side of the Dart. A little further on, and immediately below us, is Eagle Rock, under which the Dart makes its great bend. Here our road bends, too, and presently again leads us quite near to the castle, on the western side of which we now find ourselves. Across the river we see the charmingcombe through which the Ruddy cleave Water descends foaming to the Dart, and as we advance the meeting-place of the Dart and the Webburn comes into view. Continuing on our way we notice the Spitchwick Lower Lodge on the further side of the stream, with Park Wood, which stretches nearly up to Pound's Gate, covering the side of the hill above it. The highest point of Chase Wood, which, however, is not much over 600 feet, is on our L., and near this are some remains of Chase Mine. Adits are also found in other parts of the wood, and a lead will be seen that formerly belonged to it, but this is now used for the purpose of conveying water to some fish-rearing ponds. Passing onward we soon reach the lodge near New Bridge, on the road described in Ex. 28.

[The excursion coaches usually stop here for a short time when on the return journey from Buckland to Ashburton, to enable tourists to visit the chase. It is a good plan to walk through it and meet the coach, which goes by way of the public road, at the foot of Chase Hill. Should the visitor decide upon this he will pass the objects just noticed in the following order. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lodge, Spitchwick Lower Lodge across the Dart L.; Chase Wood R.; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on confluence of the Dart and Webburn L.; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, Ruddy cleave Water L.; Holne Chase Castle R.; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Eagle Rock close L., with bend of the Dart; Lovers' Leap across the river L.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Raven Rock, high amid the trees L.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Cleft Rock L.; Holne Chase House R.; straight on for the lodge on Chase Hill; or turn L. for the gate at Holne Bridge.]

Turning R. at the lodge a few steps bring us to New Bridge, which we cross and follow the road R., as in Ex. 28. Very soon we approach the river at a bend called New Bridge Hill Corner, where it suddenly

turns towards the E., and again bends northward at Higher Corner Pool. Here on the L. is the steep road leading up to Pound's Gate, but we keep on past Deeper Marsh with the Dart R. We shall not have proceeded far before we notice an ancient circular enclosure on the R. of the way. This is sometimes referred to as Leigh Tor Pound, and also as Deeper Marsh Pound. Near this are several islands, and just below them another bend in the river, at what is known as the Lower Corner Pool, where there are more islands. Before reaching the latter we pass under Leigh Tor, a short distance beyond which is Spitchwick Lower Lodge L. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on we find ourselves at Buckland Bridge, in the midst of a charming scene. It is thrown over the Webburn immediately above the confluence of that stream and the Dart; on one hand is seen the narrow valley through which the tributary comes down, and on the other the meeting-place of the waters, the last-named forming the subject of some lines by Keble. (The two Webburns are noticed in the *Excursions from Widecombe*, and in Ex. 27). Crossing the bridge we speedily arrive at Buckland Lodge, where we leave the road we have been following. This climbs up through the wood L. to the Higher Lodge at Buckland village, rather over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, and 500 feet above us (Ex. 27, S. Ex. 93).

As we have already stated it is the lowest of the three Buckland Drives over which the excursion coaches go, and they enter at the lodge we have now reached. For about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the road runs along the edge of Hardridge Wood, with the Dart close on the R., and then Warren Bridge is crossed, where the Ruddyleave Water (Ex. 26, 27) comes down through a ferny hollow to fall into the larger stream. Now we are in Greypark Wood, from which we look across the chase to the steeps beyond it, where the Raven Rock, a mass of grey, thrusts itself out from its leafy environment. Ere we have gone far from the bridge we reach that part of the river where it changes its course. Hitherto it has been flowing towards the north; we now see its waters running in a southerly direction. At the bend is the fine Eagle Rock, which we passed in the chase; a fitting natural outwork to the ancient encampment on the slope above it. Here we see it draped with ivy and other plants, and the graceful quickbeam, to give the mountain ash its moorland name.

When we begin to set our faces southward we approach the most striking rock mass in this winding valley. It is known as the Lovers' Leap, and the story attached to so many rocks of a similar character, not only in England, but in other countries, is related in connection with it. But whether this was formerly a spot to which despairing lovers in general made their way in order to throw themselves, Sappho-like, into the waters, or whether it was so named from a particular pair of lovers, we cannot say, since tradition is silent on the subject. This fine rock projects itself from the steep hillside, and the Dart makes a bold sweep round it. It rises almost perpendicularly from the waters to a considerable height. In places its sides are covered with creeping plants, and small trees and bushes grow from the clefts. The drive here deserts the river for a short distance, and is carried above the rock. In passing this an upright iron bar will be seen, which was placed here to mark the spot on which the Prince Consort stood when he visited the woods, by George Sparks, a former well-known whip of Ashburton, who drove his royal highness on that occasion.

Leaving this striking scene we pass down the valley with the Dart again for our companion, and speedily come in sight of a great crag on the hillside some 400 feet above the river. This is the Raven Rock, but it is hardly seen to such advantage here as from the points from which we have already beheld it. One part of this mass used to be known as the Duke's Nose. Viewed from a certain spot the rock presents a rude resemblance to the human face in profile, and in this, as in the case of the Rock on Roborough Down (*Yelverton District*), imagination has been able to detect the features of the Duke of Wellington. This rocky pinnacle looks down upon a part of the Dart marked by the Long Island in its channel.

During our progress along the bank of the river we have been able to obtain many good views of the chase, and shall have noticed that it is of a wilder character than the woods on the Buckland side, and this will again become evident as we pass on through Ausewell Wood. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Raven Rock, and when opposite to Holne Chase House, we pass the Cleft Rock, which is about 200 feet above the drive, and here near the river are the remains of a building that show that in days gone by men were attracted to this wood by something besides the scenery. Within the scanty vestiges of a blowing-house is a cavity about four feet deep, which seems to have been a furnace. It is oval in shape, and measures 4 feet by 2 feet 9 inches. Quite near to this are the ruined walls of another small building, and there are also the remains of a leat and a large heap of slag. These ruins were discovered buried beneath debris by Mr. P. F. S. Amery.

In some far away time the channel of the Dart was here much higher than it is at present. This is shown by a bed of gravel above the left bank, a little below the point we have now reached.

On leaving Ausewell Wood the drive passes across two fields to the gate opening on the public road near the northern end of Holne Bridge. The way to the town is described at the end of Ex. 27, the points passed being Holne Turn and Headborough.

(Near the southern end of Holne Bridge, where Chase Hill makes a very sharp bend, is the lodge at the entrance to Holne Park).

Shorter Excursions.

[The route to Bag Tor Mill and Ilsington is described in S. Ex. 89, and this connects the *Ashburton* and *Bovey Districts*. S. Ex. 96 shows the route to Holne Moor, and connects *Ashburton* with the *Brent District*. Other links between these districts are formed in the usual manner by the excursions and routes.]

S. Ex. 88.—*Place Wood Camp, Halshanger, and Boro Wood Castle*, 5 m. Opposite to the Golden Lion Hotel a branch from East Street leads to Roborough Lane. This is crossed by the road coming L. from the Terrace Walk, formed in the earlier part of the last century by Lord Clinton, and the point may also be gained from Great Bridge by following that delightful promenade, which commences there. Proceeding northward Langstone Cross is soon reached (guide-post). $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of this the road skirts Woodencliff Wood L. At a little distance on the R. is Place Wood, and between this and the road

are the remains of an ancient hill fort. These are not extensive, and when in a complete state the camp apparently was not more than 300 yards in circumference.

[The camp may be reached by a footpath from Great Bridge. This runs under the Terrace Walk, afterwards crossing the road close to Cuddyford Bridge, which spans the Yeo. The path then runs northward to the road at Woodencliff Wood. Cuddyford is suggestive of an ogre who was formerly said to haunt this part of the Yeo, one Cutty Dyer, the terror of children in the days of our grandfathers.]

Following the road from the camp N. the visitor will be led between Higher and Lower Brownswell to Ashburton Down, a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. The down, most of which is now enclosed, is on the R. Here is a guide-post, and another at Owlacombe Cross, a short distance further on. At the second the visitor will turn L., and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. will reach Halshanger Cross. The road going straight up the hill soon enters on the common near the Belt (Ex. 26), but this must not be followed. Turn L. to Rushlade, and pass down the hill, as in Ex. 26, to Boro Wood R., which is reached soon after crossing Waterleat Bridge. At the lower end of the wood, not far from Lurgecombe Mill, there is a gate opening into it. A path runs from this very nearly up to the old camp which takes its name from the wood. It is altogether a much finer example than the other, and is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference. From Lurgecombe Mill the way to the town is described in the excursion just named.

S. Ex. 89.—*The Commons of Horridge and Halshanger*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. With route to Ilsington, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ashburton. The first point is Rushlade (Ex. 26). The visitor will then continue straight on N. past Halshanger Cross to Langworthy Bridge and Mountsland. Just beyond the latter is the hamlet of Horridge, where a gate L. gives access to Horridge Common. On entering we shall bear westward for a short distance, when we shall strike a group of hut circles, and about 300 yards N. of these shall find another group. Bearing a little W. of N. we ascend the hill with Bag Tor Wood below us R., and when we have reached the western edge of this shall look down over Bag Tor Down N. (Ex. 25, S. Ex. 80). N.E. across the little valley is Bag Tor, and to the R. of it Mill Wood and Crownley Parks; northward are seen Saddle Tor and Hey Tor.

The road to Ilsington runs on from Horridge to Westabrook, and thence by the entrance to Bag Tor to Bag Tor Mill. Just beyond this is Burchanger Cross, from which the village is about 1 m. distant. The route is described the reverse way in S. Ex. 81, and the points named are noticed in the *Ilsington District*.

[Bag Tor Down may be reached from the Ilsington road by following it to Westabrook, instead of turning into the common at Horridge. A path which passes through Bag Tor Wood to the down runs from Westabrook courtyard, but as it is not a public one, it will be necessary to obtain permission to go that way.]

Turning S., but bearing a little W., we shall pass down the hill to the source of the Yeo, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Water Rushes (Ex. 26). This stream rises just within the confines of Horridge Common, and crossing the end of Mountsland Common, enters Halshanger Common, the boundary of which is here marked by a wall running S., and to this point we shall follow it.

[If it be desired to embrace Rippon Tor and the Nutcracker (Ex. 26) in this excursion the visitor will pass up to the former from the western corner of Bag Tor Wood, from which it is distant $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. On leaving the tor turn S. to the gate close to the logan, and then passing through one of the gaps in the wall strike S.E. for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Yeo, which will be reached near the point where it enters Halshanger Common.]

Crossing the Yeo we strike due S., having for a short distance the wall on our L., and in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall reach the small ruined building known as the Old Summer House. This is now a mere shell, circular in shape, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in interior diameter. There is a chimney, the remains of a window, and a doorway. The view from this old house is remarkably fine, for though it is not by any means on the highest part of Halshanger Common it is yet so happily placed that it commands many striking objects in the surrounding country. Haldon, with the distant farm lands beyond it, is seen north-eastward; the estuary of the Teign, presenting all the appearance of a lake, E. by S.; Torquay, Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, and Dean, from S.E. by E. to S. by W., with the South Hams extending from the valley of the Dart westward and to the sea; Brent Hill and Ugborough Beacon Rocks rise up S.S.W.; and thence northward stretches a tract of wooded and semi-wild country, backed in places by the moor.

The gate at Water Rushes is a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of the Summer House, but it will be better for the visitor to strike N. of that line, as the ground is boggy near the Yeo. By keeping higher he will reach that stream above the mire, and crossing will make his way down the R. bank to the gate. From this point the route to Ashburton is described in Ex. 26, the way lying by the Belt and through Green Lanes to Rushlade, and thence through the valley of the Yeo.

S. Ex. 90.—*To Hemsworthy Gate*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Ashburton. This point, which is named so frequently in the excursions in the *Bovey District*, is reached by way of Rushlade (Ex. 26) and Cold East Cross (R. 5), or by Welstor Cross (S. Ex. 92, R. 53). From the cross the Chagford road (R. 53) is followed northward to the gate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. Here the boundary of Widecombe parish, marked by stones, comes up from the S.W. (Ex. 26) to a bondstone in the wall, known as Stittleford's Cross. A small incised cross will be seen on its face, together with the initials R.M. [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] The boundary line then runs N.W. by N., being marked by the wall, and a short distance beyond Seven Lords' Lands (S. Ex. 82) turns abruptly E. to Hawkeswell at the source of the Becky Brook (Ex. 25). The route to Widecombe from Hemsworthy Gate, which passes near the Ruggle Stone, is shown in S. Ex. 82, 87.

S. Ex. 91.—*To Widecombe*, 6 m. from Ashburton. *The route for Hameldon and Grim's Pound.* The first point is Cold East Cross (See Ex. 26; guide-post). Then take the road N.W. down to Ruddy-cleave Bridge. At the guide-post on Pudsham Down just above this turn R.; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the road bends L., and leaving Scobitor L. descends the hill to Chittleford; pass through this to Venton (S. Ex. 87), a short distance beyond which is the Ruggle Stone Inn (the logan of that name is on the common R., and quite near); cross Venton Bridge to the village. For routes to Hameldon and Grim's Pound from Widecombe see S. Ex. 84.

Stone
in
Hemsworthy
A 1793

S. Ex. 92.—*Buckland Beacon, Buckland-in-the-Moor, and New Bridge*, 10 m. As the route to Ausewell Cross, which is close to Welstor Cross, our first point, has already been sketched in Ex. 27, we shall now make our way to the latter by way of Rewdown Cross, and for this purpose shall first proceed to Pitt Farm, a short distance N. of Great Bridge. Here a footpath L. will take us to the road a little E. of the cross, which is marked by a guide-post. Taking the R. branch we pass up the hill with Druid a short distance L., and Boro Wood Castle in the wood above us R. (S. Ex. 88), and noticing the Druid Plantations L., in which is an old copper mine, shall shortly reach Welstor Cross. The road runs L. to Ausewell Cross, but we shall keep R., or northward, and speedily reach the commons, which are here enclosed by a wall L. In this, there are three gates, and on reaching the first we enter and pass up the slope W., with the Rifle Range R., to Welstor Rock. In front of us is another wall, in which there is also a gate, and on passing through this we shall find ourselves close to Buckland Beacon. This small group of rocks attains an elevation of 1,282 feet, and though presenting nothing striking in itself, should by all means be visited on account of the particularly fine view commanded from it. The wooded valley of the Dart to the S.W., with the meanderings of the river, at once arrests attention. On the L. of this part of the picture, nearly due S. and only 1 m. distant, the Ausewell Rocks are seen rising amidst the trees (*Buckland Woods* Section); due W., and the same distance from us, is the tower of Buckland Church, with Leusdon Church on the further side of the valley (Ex. 27). Beyond the Ausewell Rocks, and over 3 m. from them, is Buckfastleigh Church (S. Ex. 98), and still further away to the S.S.W. the conspicuous Brent Hill (*Brent District*). Rising against the sky to the L. of Buckland Church is the dull sweep of Holne Moor, W.S.W. (*The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh: post*), with North Hisworthy above Princetown (*Princetown District*) far away to the R. of it, and almost due W. Thence the eye ranges northward until it rests on lonely Cut Hill, N.W. by W., $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. away as the crow flies (Ex. 11); the low mound of turf on its summit, which is seen from so many parts of the moor, can readily be distinguished. N. by W. Hameldon lifts up his great rounded form (*Hameldon and the Widecombe Valley*; S. Ex. 84); north-eastward is the high land of Haldon, seen away to the R. of Rippon Tor (Ex. 26), which rises N.E. by N. less than 2 m. from us. Further to the R. is the Channel, with the coast line from Beer Head, near the mouth of the Axe, to the estuary of the Exe. From Exmouth we trace the coast downward to the Bolt Head and Bigbury Bay, when intervening hills hide it from view. Lying snugly in the valley S.E. by S. is the town of Ashburton.

The wall to the E. of the Beacon forms the boundary between the parishes of Ashburton and Buckland-in-the-Moor. This line descends the steep hillside to the Dart, which it reaches immediately above the Lovers' Leap. Early in the reign of James I. these two commons were the subject of a suit in the Exchequer, the dispute having reference to this part of them. We keep the wall L. on leaving the Beacon, and passing a bondstone in it called the Grey Mare, and a spring known as Stidwell, which forms another mark, descend the steep pinch, with some small enclosures L., to a gate opening on the road from Ausewell

Cross to Buckland. Here we turn R. and make our way to the village as in Ex. 27.

[Should the visitor not desire to include Buckland in his walk he will turn L. on reaching the road, and follow it to Ausewell Cross, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Thence the return to the town is as given at the end of Ex. 26. This will shorten the distance by 4 m.]

Buckland has already been noticed in Ex. 27, and it only remains to speak of the road running from it down to the Webburn and onward to New Bridge. This leaves the church on the R., and descends a very steep hill, with Hardridge Wood L. Great Lot Wood (Ex. 27) covers the side of the valley R., and through this there was formerly a drive to which the public were admitted. It was closed in consequence of the road being greatly damaged by a flood. At the bottom of the hill is Buckland Lodge, and near it R. the bridge over the Webburn, noticed in the *Holne Chase* Section. Crossing this our road will lead us by the river past Spitchwick Lower Lodge R., and under Leigh Tor (Ex. 27). A little further on the Dartmeet road turns up the hill R. (Ex. 28), but we pass onward, keeping the river L., and soon reach New Bridge.

We may now retrace our steps, and return *via* Buckland, as in the *Holne Chase* Section and S. Ex. 93, or proceed direct to the town by way of Chase Hill, as in 6 A and Ex. 27. The former will be the longer route; see end of Ex. 28.

S. Ex. 93.—*Round Holne Chase and the Buckland Woods by the Public Road*, 9 m. Fine views of the chase and woods are obtained from the public roads that encircle them. The visitor will first make his way to Holne Bridge and over Chase Hill to New Bridge, as in Ex. 28. From this point he will proceed to Buckland Lodge, following the directions given in the *Holne Chase* Section. He will then ascend the hill between Hardridge Wood R. and Great Lot Wood L. (S. Ex. 92) to Buckland village, noticed in Ex. 27. From the church the visitor will follow the road running S.E., and crossing the Ruddycleave Water and passing Southbrook will reach Ausewell Cross in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the way being the reverse of that described in Ex. 27. It was on the commons near here that a hearse and four horses were seen moving slowly over the snow on the night that Colonel Bastard died. People said that the steeds were spectral ones, and indeed there were a certain few who could vouch for it that spirits were at the bottom of the matter. These latter were jovial fellows who had some acquaintance with the coast as well as with the moor.

The route to the town from Ausewell Cross is described in Ex. 26. Part way down the hill Higher Ausewell is passed R., and further from the road is Ausewell Down (*Holne Chase* Section), just below, but on the L., is Highgrove, and a little further removed, Druid, the residence of Mr. John S. Amery, to which place we have already referred.

S. Ex. 94.—*Dartmeet*, 8 m. from Ashburton. The way lies by Holne Bridge and New Bridge, through Pound's Gate to Sherberton Common, the route given in Ex. 28 being followed to Bel Tor Corner. From that point R. 49 A will show the way. (It is noticed in the *Hexworthy District*).

S. Ex. 95.—*The Gorge of the Dart and Dr. Blackall's Drive*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. These have already been noticed (Ex. 28). The directions given in that excursion will be followed until the visitor reaches New Bridge. He will then turn L. and make his way past the fish pond (where the

road runs up R. to Hannaford) to the common near Wellsfoot Island, at the second bend of the Dart. Turning northward, with the enclosures R. and the river L., he will enter the gorge, and make his way past Hannaford Stickles to a part of the river in which there are several islands. (These are noticed in our description of the gorge in the *Hexworthy District* in Part, I. to which the visitor is referred should he desire to make his way further up this fine ravine). Turning from the Dart the Rambler will climb the steep hillside R. to Dr. Blackall's Drive, which he will strike where it winds below the little pile of Aish Tor. Here he will turn R. and either follow the drive to the road, or make a short cut to the latter down the hill R., leaving the Hannaford enclosures on that side. The return route *via* New Bridge is given in Ex. 27 and R. 6 A. See also end of Ex. 28.

S. Ex. 96.—*Holne and Holne Moor Gate*, 10½ m. The visitor will follow the road to Holne Bridge as described in Ex. 28 and ascend Chase Hill, passing the lodge R., to the fork, where is a guide-post, ¾ m. from the bridge. Here he will branch L., and just beyond a second guide-post will reach Chase Gate. 300 yards further on is a third guide-post, where the R. branch must be chosen, and passing Green Down L. the visitor will shortly reach a fourth post, where the road turns L. to Holne village, which is close by. There is a fine view of the Dart gorge after passing Chase Gate. Holne is a small border village of very pleasing appearance. Most of the cottages have little gardens in front of them, and when the flowers are in bloom a charming picture greets the eye of the visitor. There is an old-fashioned inn—the Church House—with a wide porch and parlour room, and a large open space in front of it. The church, which belonged to Buckfast Abbey, is situated near it on rather higher ground, and is late Decorated. There is a particularly fine screen, and a good pulpit. In the lower panels of the former is a series of painted figures of saints, a list of which may be seen by the visitor. In the churchyard is a cross, which was restored some years ago, and also the grave-stone of Edward Collins, one time landlord of the Church House, who died in December, 1780. The lines it bears have repeatedly appeared, but have evidently been copied by the various writers who have given them from a source other than the stone. At all events, I have never seen them given exactly as they appear upon it, and, indeed, it would now be difficult to decipher all the words. Many years ago, however, I was able to do this, and the rendering in my book on the stone crosses of Dartmoor (Chap. X.), and which is here reproduced, may be relied upon as being correct :

Here lies Poor Old Ned,
On his last Mattress bed,
During life he was honest and free ;
He knew well the Chace
But has now run his Race
And his Name was COLLINS D'ye fee.

. Dec^r, 1780. Aged 77.

The Ram Feast, or Holne Ram Roasting as it came to be termed, had several years ago degenerated into a mere meaningless feature in a village festival, being held in connection with steeplechases and

sports of a kindred nature. But many years ago we knew those who remembered when it was observed with something like its original simplicity. The feast took place on old Midsummer Day, when early in the morning a party would set off to the moor, and the first ram that could be caught was taken to a field called Play Park, close to the village, and in which it has been said a menhir used to stand. There the animal was killed and roasted. That this rude custom was a survival of a religious celebration there is little doubt, but those who observed it in later times were ignorant that it once had a meaning. Latterly the ram, which was provided beforehand, was roasted on Green Down.

Instead of returning to the road where we left it at the guide-post we shall pass up N. of the church, and regain it a little further on. Here we find ourselves at the lodge at the entrance to Holne Cot, which is pleasantly situated on the hillside a short distance below. The road to the house also leads to a fisherman's path by the river which runs up through the gorge to Dartmeet, and is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from the 1st March to 30th September. Turning L. we pass onward to where our road is joined by another coming up L. from Langaford Hill (*post*), and here is the entrance to Holne Vicarage R. This will always possess a peculiar interest as being the spot where Charles Kingsley was born, though the present is not the actual house. That was taken down and rebuilt in 1832, thirteen years after Kingsley's birth, which event took place while his father had temporary charge of the parish.

Passing up the hill the visitor will reach Holne Moor Gate in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Just before he comes to it he will notice a gate R., belonging to Stoke Farm, where he should pause for awhile to look upon the view commanded from it. Certainly there is no finer one throughout the Dartmoor borderland. All the prominent heights over which our rambles from Ashburton have extended are seen, together with Hameldon and the rocky crests on the eastern side of the Widecombe valley, while the picture of the Buckland Woods and Holne Chase is superb.

(The Ashburton visitor has been brought to this point in case he should desire to include Holne Moor in his rambles. This is described, together with Buckfastleigh Moor, in a section included in the *Brent and Ivybridge District*. See also R. 49 B. and C).

From Holne Moor Gate the visitor may return to Ashburton by retracing his steps over the Holne Bridge road, following the instructions given in R. 6 B, or he may go by way of Buckfast as shown in R. 6 C. The latter route will take him first to Play Cross, and down Langaford Hill, thence past Hawson Farm L., near the gate of which is a cross built into the wall (*Crosses*, Chap. X.) Just beyond this is Brook R., and Hawson Court L. The way then runs down the hill to Burchetts Lodge, soon afterwards climbing up to the cross-roads known as Hockmoor Head, rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, where is a guide-post. Here the ramblor will turn L., and at the distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. will turn R., almost immediately afterwards again turning L. At this point, which is called Fritz's Grave, there is a guide-post. The way then runs up past the Grange, just beyond which a road branches R. Pass this and take the next turning R. through Buckfast to Dart Bridge. Cross this and follow the high road to Ashburton, as in R. 66. This will add about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the ramble. (For Buck-

Re-visit
at corner

fastleigh keep straight on from Hockmoor Head. At the next fork the L. branch leads to the church and the town ; the R. branch direct to the town).

The visitor may vary the route from Ashburton to Holne by following the road to New Bridge, but this must not be crossed. Just before it is reached a path will be seen L. leading up through Cleave Wood (R. 33), which will bring him to the fields close to Holne Cot. On the way he will obtain some good glimpses of the Dart, passing Salters Pool and the Horseshoe Falls. Above the Cot he will reach the road near Holne village.

S. Ex. 97.—*Hembury Castle and Buckfast*, 9 m. As in the preceding route the visitor will first make his way to the fork near the top of Chase Hill, and pass on by Chase Gate. At the fork, 300 yards beyond this he will strike L. over a little open space bearing the name of Gallant le Bower, where there is a remarkably fine view of the Widecombe valley N. There is a guide-post where it is entered, and another a little further on. At the second one follow the road S.E., and in about 1 m. Hembury Castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ashburton, will be seen L. This ancient hill fort is situated on high ground between the valley of the Dart E., and the Holy Brook, a tributary of the former. On the E. side the ground is very steep, and covered with the coppice known as Hembury Woods, and this also clothes the sides of the camp. In the Dart, at the foot of the hill, is Black Pool Island, and just below this the river changes its southerly course to an easterly one. Lysons computed the area of Hembury to be about seven acres. There is a very strong rampart, with wide and deep ditches, and an inner mound on its western side. Tradition speaks of it as a Danish camp. It has been remarked by Mr. R. J. King that there is scarcely an earthwork throughout the country to which the Danes have not been linked, and this he regards as a proof of the strong impression made by their attacks. On the other hand Mr. Thomas Wright, in a paper on the *History of the English Language*, considers that much more has been ascribed to the Danes than they have any claim to. The story goes that this fort was taken from them by a stratagem. Some women of the neighbourhood allowed themselves to be captured and conveyed to the camp, and rising in the night when the occupants were sunk in a deep sleep induced by the fumes of wine, slew them, and admitted their compatriots. Some oval stones and a bronze celt were discovered here many years ago.

On leaving Hembury the visitor will descend the steep road to Holy Brook, and crossing this will speedily reach Fritz's Grave, where he will turn L. to Buckfast.

Very few remains of the Abbey of Buckfast now exist. Just before reaching the hamlet the visitor will pass the Grange, where the abbey barn may be seen, and a part of the abbots' lodgings, consisting of a tower, is also standing. It is said to have been founded by Cynewulf King of Wessex, in 760, but while there is no satisfactory evidence of this there is some that it was founded prior to the time of Alfred. It was established for Benedictine monks, and afterwards re-founded for Cistercians, in 1137, or in 1148. The Cistercians, as we have before remarked, were great traders, and those of Buckfast (early forms of which name were Bucfestre and Bulfestra) were dealers in wool (T. 1). In 1236 they were admitted to the Guild Merchants of Totnes. The

last abbot prior to the Dissolution was Gilbert, or Gabriel Donne, who was appointed in 1535, and three years later, on the 24th February, 1538, surrendered the abbey to the Commissioners of Henry VIII. For 365 years the abbey had no existence, and then, on the 24th February, 1903, the first abbot of a revived order of Benedictines was installed.

It was in 1882 that the site of the old abbey was purchased on behalf of the community of monks now residing there. The foundations of the old buildings were unearthed, and a new abbey erected upon them, so that the modern structure is similar in design, as far as it possibly can be, to the older one.

There is a tradition that the apparition of a certain Sir William Kingdon, who had been a benefactor to the abbey, used to appear on the night of the 3rd July in the church, on the spot where he had been buried, and that the monks came to believe that he had been guilty of a crime that troubled his soul.

Buckfast Abbey had a close connection with Dartmoor, for Holne Moor, or perhaps it might be more correct to say a part of it, as well as Buckfastleigh Moor and Brent Moor, belonged to it. (*Brent District*).

On leaving Buckfast the visitor will make his way to Dart Bridge, and return to Ashburton by the high road as in R. 66.

S. Ex. 98.—*Buckfastleigh*, 7 m. The way to this town is shown in R. 47. Buckfastleigh has long been celebrated for its manufacture of serge, the woollen industry having probably existed here since the days of the Cistercians at Buckfast (T. I, S. Ex. 97). A market was granted to the abbot in 1352, and a fair, to continue for three days, in 1459. A market and a fair were also granted to "the Abbot and Convent of the house and Church of the Blessed Mary of Buckfast," to be held in the manor of Kingsbridge, which belonged to the abbey. The church is situated on a hill, apart from the town, and is approached on one side by a road and on another by a flight of steps, 195 in number. The tower is surmounted with a spire, the only example in the Dartmoor country. Tradition states that it was intended to erect the building on a site nearer to the town, but that the Evil One removed the stones as fast as they were placed in position to the hill on which it now stands. (cf. *Brent Tor and Plympton*). In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient building, and an old cross said to have been brought from Dartmoor. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.] The hill on the side nearest Buckfast has been extensively quarried.

If the visitor ascends to the church by the steps he must look for them shortly after entering the town. They will be seen on the R. of the road. On leaving the church he will follow the road W., and taking care not to turn R., will be led directly to the higher part of the town. The return to Ashburton will be as in the preceding excursion.

The route to Buckfastleigh from Holne Moor Gate has been given in S. Ex. 96. In going to that gate the visitor will leave the town at its northern end, and make his way up by Bilberry Hill to Hockmoor Head. Thence keep straight on with Hawson Court R., and Brook L. The ascent of the steep Langafoord Hill has next to be made; at Play Cross the village of Holne is close by R. Keep straight up the road to the gate. Carriages should either turn L. just after passing Hawson Farm and go through Scorrilton, or R. at the foot of Langafoord Hill.

Routes from Ashburton.

R. 47.—To Brent and Ivybridge, S.W. *Dart Bridge, Buckfastleigh, Dean (old road to Brent through Harbournford), Whiteoxen, Palstone (branch R. for Brent), Brent Bridge, Wrangaton, Bittaford Bridge.* Brent, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Ivybridge, 13 m. Reverse, R. 66.

[Objects: Ex. 32, seen from near Wrangaton.]

This is a road route, and few directions are needed. The visitor will leave the town by way of West Street and Pear Tree Cross. The road then runs southward to the Dart, which is crossed at Dart Bridge (S. Ex. 96, 97). Passing through Buckfastleigh (S. Ex. 98) the visitor will soon reach the little village of Dean, where the old coach road, which runs through Brent, branches off. (This is a rather nearer way to that village than the new road, and is much more interesting. The Rambler will pass up the long, but not steep, hill to Clampit's Stile, and shortly after passing this will descend upon the hamlet of Harbournford, where the Harbourn is crossed by a footbridge. Brent is 2 m. further on. This road is noticed in our description of the Brent District).

The new road runs about S. from Dean, and for the first mile is quite level. Dean Prior Church (S. Ex. 100) is then passed, and shortly afterwards the road runs under Whiteoxen Arch. Beyond this it passes the grounds of Marley, and when these are left behind the country becomes more open, and Brent Hill is seen not far to the R. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on a farm will be noticed close to the road L. This is Palstone, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond it is a cross-road, where the visitor bound to Brent will turn R. The road to Ivybridge shortly afterwards passes through Brent Mill and over Brent Bridge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on reaches Wrangaton. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this is Bittaford Bridge, where the Lud Brook is crossed, and from which Ivybridge is 2 m. distant.

R. 48.—To Plympton and Shaugh, S.W. by W. For points on the road to Plympton, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m., see R. 47, 55; on the way to Shaugh, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m., the following are the points from Dean onward:—*Warn Bridge, Gigley Bridge, Yolland, Shipley Bridge, Zeal Bridge, Hickley Plain, Three Barrows, Stall Moor, High-house Waste, Pen Beacon, Emmett's Post, Shaugh Moor.* Reverse, R. 73.

[Objects: Exs. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36.]

The route to Plympton consists of R. 47 and R. 55, q.v.

Routes to Shaugh are given from Brent and from Ivybridge, R. 56, 57; the former is the more convenient for the Rambler from Ashburton. But in case a route going deeper into the moorlands should be desired the following is furnished. It will be well, however, not to choose it if the streams are likely to be in flood, as the Erme and the Yealm have to be crossed.

The Rambler will branch R. from the Ivybridge road at Dean, as in the preceding route, but instead of following the wide road that leads to Brent, will strike into a lane R. close by some cottages, and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. will be led into another lane, when he will turn L. Passing over Warn Bridge at the lower end of the valley of Dean Burn

(S. Ex. 100) he will pass up the hill W. by S., leaving the hamlet of Dean Combe L. Turning neither to the R. nor to the L. he will, at the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bridge, reach a lane running at right angles to the one he is following (see R. 33, and S. Ex. 103). Here he will turn L., and proceed for a few score yards, when he will turn R., and descend to Gigley Bridge. At the top of the lane beyond the bridge is a small green, with a gate opening upon a stroll, R. This he will pass through, and descend the stroll, at the further end of which is Dockwell Gate. He will not go quite so far as this, however, but will enter a gate L., and follow the track (T. 59) to Yolland Farm. Passing the fine grove of trees and through the yard the further entrance gate will soon be reached. Just beyond this the Rambler must turn R. at Yolland Cross, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. will pass through a moor gate, and find himself at Shipley Bridge (S. Ex. 106). This he will cross, and turning L. will once more enter upon a lane at Shipley Gate, with Zeal Farm R. Just beyond the farmyard he will cross Zeal Bridge, and enter a gate R., and passing through two fields will reach a hunting-gate, and gain the moor. His course will now be up the steep side of Hickley Ridge to Hickley Plain and Red Brook, due W. He will only follow up the stream for a short distance, his course still being W., and his mark the lofty Three Barrows. This he will reach soon after crossing the Bala Brook Head track (T. 61). From Three Barrows the frontier height of Pen Beacon is plainly seen W., but though this is on his route the Rambler must not make for it direct. He will steer W. by N., and crossing the Blackwood Path (T. 63) descend the steep side of the hill to the Erme. His mark should be a gully on the further bank, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the wall of Piles Newtake (Ex. 32, 33). Down this runs a small stream, and near where it falls into the Erme that river can generally be crossed. On climbing the west bank of the river he must steer due W. across Stall Moor, with Pen Beacon in full view. He will cross the track running out to Erme Pound (T. 66, Ex. 33) and the branch leading towards Yealm Head. The Yealm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Erme) should be crossed a short distance above Dendles Wood. Then the Rambler will pass over Dendles Waste and Hawns to Broadall Lake (T. 67). The way then lies over High-house Waste, which is bounded on the west by a small stream. Pen Beacon (R. 7, 59; Ex. 34) is just above this, and on reaching it, or the slope below it, the course must be changed to W. by N. This will bring the Rambler to the Lee Moor Clay Works leat, the left bank of which he will follow upwards to the head of the storage reservoir belonging to the works. Passing to the other side of this he will strike S. by W. and speedily reach the Cornwood (L.) and Dousland (R.) road. Crossing this to Emmett's Post he will steer due W. for 1 m. over Shaugh Moor to Brag Lane End, close to Shaugh village.

R. 49.—To Princetown and Two Bridges, W. by N. (A) *Holne Bridge, New Bridge, Pound's Gate, Ouldsbroom, Dartmeet, Dunnabridge Pound.* T. B., 13 m.; P. T., $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. (To P. T. via Hexworthy and Swincombe, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) (B) *Holne Bridge, Holne Village, Saddle Bridge, Hexworthy.* P. T., via Swincombe, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; T. B., $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. (C) *Holne Village, as before, Ringleshatts, Aune Head, Sand Parks, White Works.* P. T., $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; T. B., 14 m. Reverse, R. 6.

[Objects: Exs. 27, 28, 41, 42, 43, 3, 4.]

A is a road route; the others are over the moor for a part of the way, C passing through some of its wilder parts. If the start be made from Buckfastleigh B or C should be chosen, and the way will lie first to Holne Moor Gate, as described in S. Ex. 96.

(A) Holne Bridge is the first point, whence the Rambler will make his way up Holne Chase Hill, and then, keeping R. down to New Bridge, as in Ex. 28. Crossing this he will follow the road up the hill with Leigh Tor R. (a narrow path cuts off some of its windings), and in 1 m. will reach Pound's Gate. Passing through the hamlet he will keep L. to Uppacott, and soon gain the commons, whence is a magnificent view (Ex. 28). The moor farm close to which he will pass is Ouldsbroom, and just beyond this he will strike another road coming from Ponsworthy R., at Ouldsbroom Cross. Here he will turn L. and descend the long hill to Dartmeet. Directions from this point onwards will be found in R. 42 A.

(B) To Holne Moor Gate as in S. Ex. 96, or if from Buckfastleigh as at end of S. Ex. 98. Thence the Rambler will follow the road past the new reservoir, and on by Hangman's Pit (*Holne Moor Section*) to Combestone Tor Hill, at the foot of which he will cross the Wo Brook and enter the forest. About 1 m. on he will reach Hexworthy, and is referred to R. 42 A for a description of the way from that place.

(C) Holne Moor Gate is the first point, *vide supra*. A few score yards beyond this a disused road branches L., the spot being marked by an upright stone. Striking into this the Rambler will be led to the long deserted Ringlehuts Mine. The termination of the road is reached soon after the springs of the Wennafoord Brook are crossed, and here a deep gully named Ringlehuts Gert (*Holne Moor Section*) runs up the hill, its direction being E. and W. This must be followed to its head, when the Rambler must bear S.W. This will soon bring him to Sandy Way (T. 56), here only a green track, which he will follow westward to Aune Head Mire. (This bears W. by S. from the head of the gert). Leaving this swampy spot L. he will strike N.W. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., following the track if he can discover it (but it soon grows indistinct) and then strike W. This course will speedily bring him to a branch of the Swincombe river, which he will trace downwards to the enclosures of Fox Tor Farm (Ex. 3), where he will cross, and make his way down the side of Sand Parks, with Childe's Tomb L. and the stream R. Near the confluence of this branch with another that flows eastward is a ford, and here he will cross the latter stream. From this point, if his destination be Two Bridges, he will pass through the hunting-gate as described in Ex. 3, and make his way due N. over Tor Royal Newtake to Moorlands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. Turning R. he will pass this, and then turn L. to Prince Hall Bridge, as in R. 63 (see also Ex. 4), making his way past the house to the lodge. Here he will turn L. to Two Bridges, to which a walk of 1 m. will bring him. Should the Rambler be bound to Princetown he will pass up the valley from the ford under Fox Tor, with the stream L. and the newtake wall R., to White Works, whence he will cross the hill to Peat Cot and make his way to his destination by Castle Road (T. 7), or by the South Hisworthy Tor path (Ex. 3).

R. 50.—To Tavistock, W. by N. R. 49, Ashburton to Princetown, and R. 1, Princetown to Tavistock, form this route. *Via Dartmeet*

and Two Bridges, 21 m.; *via* Holne, Hexworthy, Swincombe, and Princetown, 20 m.; *via* Holne, Aune Head, and Princetown, 21 m. Reverse, R. 12.

R. 51.—To Lydford *via* Two Bridges, N.W. by W. *Holne Bridge, New Bridge, Pound's Gate, Ouldsbroom Cross, Dartmeet, Hexworthy, Gobbet Plain, Swincombe, Prince Hall, Two Bridges, Cowsic Valley, Lich Path, White Barrow, Hill Bridge, Down Lane*, 24 m. Reverse, R. 19.

[Objects: Exs. 27, 28, 41, 42, 5, 10.]

The first part of this route, *i.e.*, from Ashburton to Two Bridges, is described in R. 49 A. From Two Bridges the way lies up the Cowsic valley for about 2 m., when the Rambler must bear N.W. by N., and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. will strike the Lich Path (T. 18). This he will follow westward, crossing the Prison Leat and the Walkham at Sandy Ford, from which point the way to Lydford is shown in R. 44. Another way from Two Bridges is described in R. 2 B.

The road route from Dartmeet to Two Bridges is noticed at the beginning of the *Princetown* Section, and in Ex. 42.

For the route from Buckfastleigh to Holne Moor Gate see end of S. Ex. 98.

R. 52.—To Okehampton, N.W. by N. With branches to Belstone and Sticklepath. *Buckland-in-the-Moor, Cockingford, Bittleford Down, Grendon Bridge, Warren House Inn, South Teign, Teign Clapper, White Moor Stone, Taw Plain*, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 26.

[Objects: Exs. 26, 44, and 22 to 17.]

The road must be followed to Buckland Church as in Ex. 27, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Thence the way lies for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Cockingford, turning L. at the second cross-road. (The first turning L. is merely an entrance to a farm). From Cockingford ascend the hill W. and turn L. into the road leading from Widecombe to Ponsworthy. A few hundred yards on is a road R. Into this the Rambler must also turn, when he will shortly reach Bittleford Down, and take the N.W. road over it. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on, after passing a road leading to Jordan Mill L., this runs due N. Then another turning is passed L., leading to Cator, and about 1 m. further on the Broadford Brook is crossed at Lower Blackaton. Passing up the road W. the Rambler will reach Hill Head, whence he will descend to Grendon Bridge, where he will cross the West Webburn, and follow the road to Ephraim's Pinch (Ex. 44). Mounting the short hill he will leave the road and strike due N. for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing over Soussons Common. He will then cross the Walla Brook and mine leat to the Warren House Inn (Ex. 21, 45). Behind the inn is Water Hill, and N. of that Hurston Ridge. The way lies over these, the course being a little W. of N. to the head of the Metheral Bogs, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. From this point the route is the same as in R. 45.

R. 53.—To Chagford, N.N.W., and Moreton, N. *Welstor Cross, Cold East Cross, Hemsworthy Gate, Swine Down Gate*. (To Moreton: *Hayne Down, Langstone, North Bovey*). *Heytree Cross, Barramore Bridge, Beetor Cross*. To Chagford, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Moreton, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 32.

[Objects: Exs. 26, 24; S. Exs. 61, 77.]

This is a road route throughout, but passes over much of the moor. The first point will be Welstor Cross, to which the Rambler will make his way as in S. Ex. 92. He will then take the road N. At the distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Cold East Cross is passed (this point may also be reached by way of Rushlade, see Ex. 26), and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, Hemsworthy Gate (S. Ex. 90). Rippon Tor rises on the R., between these two points, and the scanty remains of Newhouse are seen close to the road L. Just beyond Hemsworthy Gate a green track runs over the common R., which will bring the Rambler to the road again. From this point Swine Down Gate (R. 45), to which he must now make his way, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. Hound Tor rises on the R. Passing through the gate a road will be seen running R. This is the one the visitor bound for Moreton will follow. See *post*. For Chagford we keep straight on, with the hedge L. and Swine Down R. Cripdon Down succeeds the latter, the hedge being still L. Then we leave the commons, and passing Fordgate Farm, shall reach Heytree Cross, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Swine Down Gate. We keep on northward, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cross road shall pass the turning L., where the lane leads to Vogwell. The next turning R. is the road running to Easdon Farm and Manaton; then comes a road R. to Langdon Farm and North Bovey; then a cross road—R. to North Bovey and L. to Westcombe Down; then a road R. to Gratnar; then, just after crossing Barramore Bridge, another R. to Hele. A little further on the Rambler turns L. when Beestor Cross is reached. Chagford is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from this point, and the route thither is described in S. Ex. 61.

To Moreton from Swine Down Gate. The road runs N. over Hayne Down, passing close to Bowerman's Nose, for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. It then goes on to Langstone Cross, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., where is a guide-post. Here the visitor turns R. to Langstone, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., where there is another post. North Bovey is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. He turns L., and passing between Higher and Lower Luckdon will soon reach the village. The road to Moreton is described in S. Ex. 61.

R. 54.—To Bovey Tracey, N.E. *Bickington, New Inn, Leverton*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 39.

A road route. The visitor will quit Ashburton by way of East Street. 3 m. from the town he will pass through Bickington, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on will reach the New Inn. Near here he will leave the highway and turn L. to Leverton, 1 m. Just beyond this he turns R. to Brimley Corner, where he must take the second road R., and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. will reach Ashburton Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bovey Station.

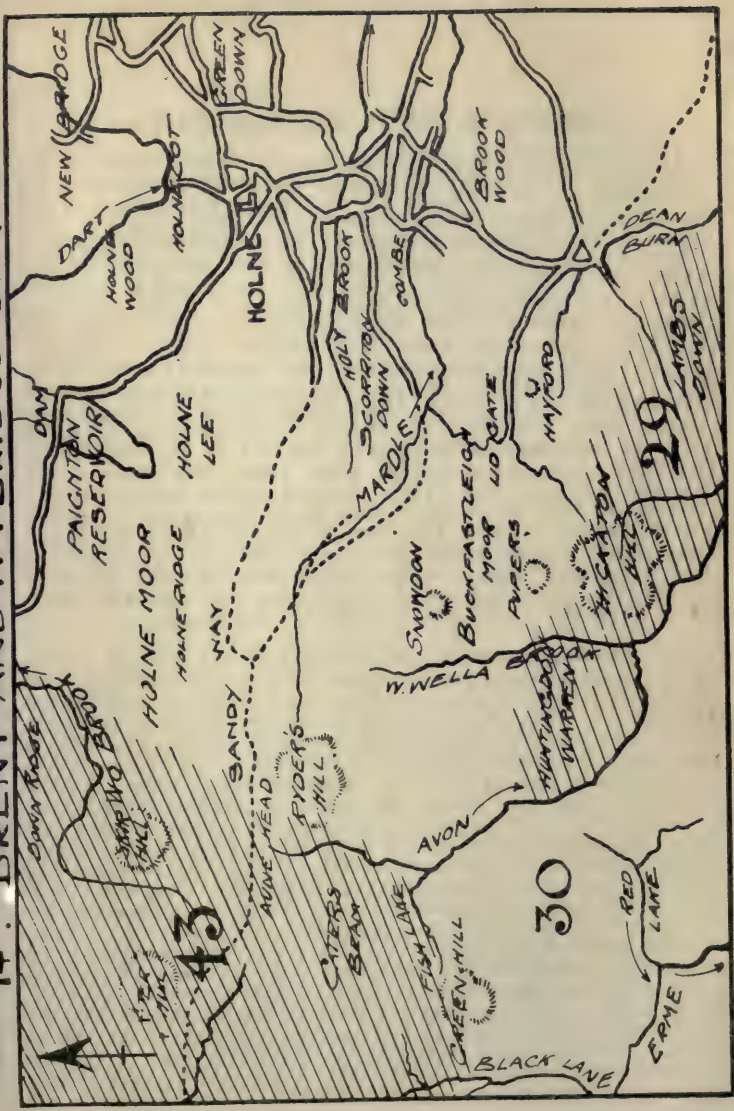
BRENT AND IVYBRIDGE DISTRICT.

(These places are five miles apart ; see R. 47, 66).

DISTANCES. BY ROAD: *AISH RIDGE*, B., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., *via* Wrangaton, Pennaton Bridge, and Aish, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. *ASHBURTON*, B., $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; I., 13 m. *BOVEY TRACEY*, B., $15\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. *BUCKFASTLEIGH*, B., $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; I., 10 m. *CADAFORD BRIDGE*, *via* Cornwood, B., $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. *CHAGFORD*, *via* Buckfastleigh, Welstor Cross, Swine Down Gate, and Beetor Cross, B., $20\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; I., 25 m. *CORNWOOD*, B., 8 m. ; I., 3 m. *CROSS FURZES*, *via* Harbournford, Dean Combe, and Wallaford Down, B., 7 ; I., 12 ; *via* Skerraton Down (over turf), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. less. *DEAN*, new road, B., $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., 8 m. ; old road, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. less. *DEAN BURN* (gate near Warn Bridge) *via* Harbournford and Dean Combe, B., $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. *DOCKWELL GATE*, B., $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. *EXETER*, B., 26 m. ; I., 31. *GIGLEY BRIDGE*, B., $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. *HARBOURNFORD*, B., 2 m. ; I., 7 m. *HARFORD CHURCH*, B., 7 m. ; I., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HEXWORTHY*, *via* Buckfastleigh, B., $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; I., $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. *HOLNE VILLAGE*, *via* Buckfastleigh, 4 m. short of Hexworthy. *LYDFORD*, *via* Cornwood, Cadaford Bridge, Dousland, Huckworthy Bridge, and Moor Shop, B., 29 m. ; I., 24 m. *MORETON*, *via* Buckfastleigh, Welstor Cross, Swine Down Gate, Langstone, and North Bovey, B., 19 m. ; I., 24 m. *OKEHAMPTON*, as for Lydford, q.v., B., $36\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., $31\frac{1}{2}$; *via* Chagford, q.v., B., 30 m. ; I., 35. *OWLEY GATE*, B., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., *via* Wrangaton, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. *PLYMOUTH*, B., 16 m. ; I., $10\frac{3}{4}$ m. *PLYMPTON*, 5 m. short of Plymouth. *POST BRIDGE*, about 4 m. beyond Two Bridges, q.v. *PRINCETOWN*, *via* Dousland, B., 21 m. ; I., 16 m. ; *via* Hexworthy, B., $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. *SHIPLEY BRIDGE*, B., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., or *via* Wrangaton, Pennaton Bridge, and Aish, about the same. *TAVISTOCK*, *via* Dousland, B., $21\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $16\frac{3}{4}$ m. *TOLCH MOOR GATE*, B., 10 m. ; I., 5 m. *TOTNES*, B., 7 m. ; I., 12 m. *TWO BRIDGES*, *via* Dousland, B., $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; *via* Hexworthy, B., 19 m. ; I., 24 m. *WRANGATON STATION*, B., 2 m. ; I., $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *YELVERTON*, *via* Cadaford Bridge and Greenwell Down, B., $16\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; I., $11\frac{1}{4}$ m.

BY RAIL: Brent and Ivybridge Stations are on the G.W.R., and are $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart ; *WRANGATON* (from which the Eastern Beacon is readily reached) is situated between the two. *NEWTON*, B., $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; I., 20 m. *PLYMOUTH*, B., 17 m. ; I., $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *TOTNES*, B., $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; I., $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. The railway distances from these to other stations near the moor are shown in the table at the commencement of each District.

14. BRENT AND IVYBRIDGE DISTRICT.



EXCURSIONS (PARTS OF) 29, 30, AND PART OF 43

Important Points and Landmarks.

Broad Rock—Brent Hill—Coryndon Ball Gate—Harford Bridge—Huntingdon Cross—Owley Gate—Pen Beacon—Petre's Bound Stone—Petre's Cross, and the Cross Ways—Pupers—Shipley Gate—Three Barrows—Ugborough Beacon—Watercombe Waste Gate—Western Beacon. *Places of Interest.* The Abbots' Way—Black Pool—Cornwood—Erme Pound—Harford—Hawns and Dendles—Knattleburrow Pool—Piles Wood—Red Brook Bottom—Shipley—Stowford Cleave—Valley of the Avon—Valley of Dean Burn—Zeal Falls. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Addicombe, and Butterdon and Weatherdon Hills, and Tor Rocks: hut circles, cairns, and stone row—Biller's Pound—Burford Down: stone row—Broadall: hut circles—Cholwich Town: stone row—Erme Plains: hut circles—Erme Pound Rings: enclosed hut settlements—Glascombe Ring: enclosed hut settlement—The Glazes: stone row—Gripper's Pound: hut settlement—Hickaton Hill: hut enclosures—Red Brook Bottom: huts and enclosures—The Rings: hut enclosure—Stall Moor: stone circle, rows, cairns, kist, and hut enclosures—Three Barrows: cairns and reave—Ugborough Moor: stone rows—Yealm Head Ring: hut enclosure. *Mining Remains.* Brock Hill: stream works and miners' huts—Erme Head: stream works and deep excavations—The Erme, at Hook Lake and below: blowing houses and streaming remains—Huntingdon: blowing house and streaming remains—Stall Moor: stream works and miners' huts—Yealm: blowing houses.

The two chief streams of southern Dartmoor have already received mention in our routes, and are also named in the section descriptive of the old tracks on the moor (R. 7, 33; T. 1, 54, 56, 65, 75). These are the Avon and the Erme, the one rising in the forest near Ryder's Hill, and the other on its border line under Green Hill. They both discharge their waters into Bigbury Bay, the former near Bantham, its embouchure being marked by the interesting Borough Island, and the latter at Mothecombe, about 4 m. below the village of Ermington. On leaving the moor the Avon runs through a narrow valley to the little market town of South Brent, while the course of the Erme after bidding adieu to the commons is through the romantic Stowford Cleave to Ivybridge. From either of these places the visitor may conveniently explore the interesting south quarter of the forest and the extensive moors which here form its purlieus.

The parish of Brent has always had a connection with the forest of Dartmoor, although it does not appear among the foresters' accounts as one of the ancient vills, nor does any estate or hamlet within it. In the south bailiwick we find the ville of Helle (Holne); the hamlet of Stourton in the parish of Buckfastleigh (Scorriton); the vill of Shiridon, in the parish of Dean (Skerraton); and the vill of Vgborough (Ugborough); but there is no mention of any others. Brent Moor, the verge of which is over two miles from the village, extends to the forest boundary, and the two are contemporaneous for some distance.

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The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh.

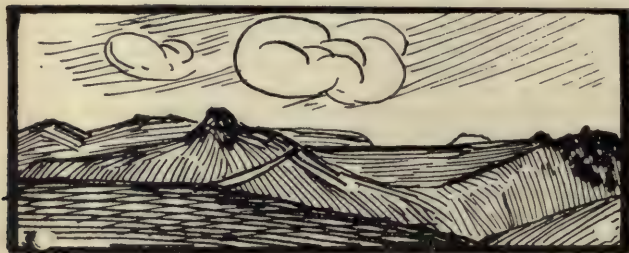
[As Holne Moor and the adjoining Buckfastleigh Moor may be conveniently reached either from Ashburton, Brent, or Hexworthy, it has been thought well to describe them in a separate section. They are included in our *Brent and Ivybridge District*, as that comprehends the commons extending from the Dart and the Wo Brook to the Pen Moor ridge, westward of the Yealm, and includes besides these two moors those of Dean, Brent, Ugborough, Harford, and Cornwood, as well as a part of the south quarter of the forest. Ashburton visitors will reach Holne Moor as described in S. Ex. 96; those from Hexworthy will enter upon it at Saddle Bridge, following the instructions given in R. 6 B; while from Brent and Ivybridge the way lies first to Skerraton Down, and thence to Water Oke Corner, as in S. Ex. 101; or to Cross Furzes and Lid Gate, as shown in S. Ex. 102; or R. 64 may be followed to Play Cross, whence the road L. ascends to the moor gate (S. Ex. 98). Holne Moor is also crossed by R. 6, C, Princetown to Ashburton, and by T. 2, 55, and 56; T. 55 and 57 cross Buckfastleigh Moor.]

Commencing our brief survey at Holne Moor Gate we make our way north-westward by the Hexworthy road over Sholedon, having some enclosures R. These comprise the four farms known respectively as Fore, Middle, Scale's, and West, Stoke, always called in the neighbourhood Stock. On the L. a little way removed from the road is the Shanty, a dwelling erected within recent years. We shall also notice on that side a road branching L. and marked by an old stone. This leads to the deserted Ringleshutts mine, just beyond which it connects with Sandy Way (T. 56). Soon after crossing Holne Moor leat for the second time we come in sight of the Paignton Reservoir, and here we desert the road and strike across the side of Ricketts Hill R. to Bench Tor. This consists of several piles, two of them being named in an old deed North Bench Tor and South Bench Tor respectively, which overlook the Gorge of the Dart (Ex. 28, 41). Another is known as the Eagle Rock. Cf. Lug Tor, Ex. 41. Immediately below it is White Wood, and on the further side of the river Mil Tor Wood, which climbs the steep slope under the tor of that name. Sharp Tor is seen to the L. of the latter, with the solitary Rowbrook Farm below it. These or other prominent heights are in view from any part of the road between Holne Moor Gate and Hexworthy, and the Rambler finds something to delight him throughout the whole of the way. When he begins to lose sight of the tors above the gorge the lands of the forest settlers disclose themselves, with Bella Ford rising proudly from the midst of the long lines of grey walls that spread over the heath like a net-work. Descending from the tor we cross the dam at the lower end of the reservoir, and make our way up the hill to rejoin the old road, a great part of which is now far beneath the surface of this artificial lake.

The Paignton Reservoir, which was opened in 1907, is formed in a valley usually known as Wenna Ford Bottom, and is supplied with

water by the Wennaforde Brook, which rises not far above it, and a short distance northward of Ringlehuts Mine. Near its head are some open workings now overgrown with vegetation, in the midst of which a few trees flourish. The road formerly crossed the stream at Wennaforde Bridge, a small structure of one arch that stood a short distance above the present dam. It formed an interesting feature in what was altogether a charming scene, and though the construction of the reservoir has, like the formation of the one at Burrator (Ex. 39), given us an artificial lake to look upon, it has only substituted one attraction for another, and it is not at all certain that the moor has gained by the change. Wennaforde Brook was formerly crossed by the track running from Horse Ford to Holne village, and Buckfast (T. 2) at Workmen's Ford, not far below its source. Many years ago, having reason to believe that a cross once existed near this passage on the stream, I made search for it. In this I was unsuccessful, but met with some reward by the discovery of a stone that may have formed the base of a cross, though I was rather disposed to regard it as a mould-stone. Another worked stone was once to be seen near the Dart under Bench Tor; it had a circular hole in its centre, and appears to have been of the kind we have noticed on Rippon Tor and in other places on the moor (Ex. 26, S. Ex. 56). The Wennaforde valley above the bridge has been extensively streambed, but the workings are now in great part hidden by the water.

Yar Tor.	Corndon Tor.	Sharp Tor.	Hameldon.	Chinkwell Tor.	Bel Tor.	Mil Tor.
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Road to Rowbrook.

FROM HOLNE ROAD, W. OF RESERVOIR, LOOKING N.N.E.

On the W. side of the lake, and not far from the dam, are the vestiges of some farm enclosures which are apparently very old. But the visitor will pass much more ancient memorials as he makes his way onward, for hut circles are found on each side of the road, and on the L. a number of long reaves. Below, on the R., but hidden from sight, is the pixy-haunted Langamarsh Pit, with the lonely farm of Rowbrook on the hillside above it, and, further up the stream, the pool known as Langawell. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the dam a track branches R. near a tumulus. This runs to Combestone Farm, about 1 m. distant. In local parlance it is Cumston, and appears two hundred years ago as Comberstone. Continuing on the road we reach in about another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a bend where the Wheal Emma leat runs quite close to

us L., and here we shall notice a hollow running down to the Dart R. The work of the tin-seeker is abundantly evident, but grass and heather now cover the heaps he cast up, and the mountain ash grows in the sheltered nooks that these form. The spot is known as Hangman's

Mil Tor. Top Tor. Pil Tor. Hey Tor. Rippon Tor. Buckland Beacon.



N.E.

Bench Tor.

E.

FROM HOLNE ROAD, W. OF RESERVOIR.

Pit from an unfortunate circumstance that happened here over ninety years ago. A moorman who lived at Round Hill, near Two Bridges, was returning from Brent Fair, where he had changed his horse for another, and finding, it was supposed, that he had the worst of the bargain, was so troubled at what he had done that on arriving at the hollow he determined to take his life. He was found hanging from one of the trees amid the stone heaps, and on being cut down the body was taken to a barn at Hexworthy. Many years ago I heard a story in the neighbourhood to the effect that about the time when it was thought he must have committed the rash act his wife imagined she saw him approaching the door of their house.*

Soon after passing the hollow we reach Combestone Tor R. (100 Years, Chap. X.) whence the track to Dockwell Gate runs southward (T. 55). Near this track are several low cairns. The remains of one are still to be seen close to the highway. I remember when it was nearly intact, but in 1878 it was broken up for road material. Just beyond the tor another track leads to Combestone Farm.

Before us is Combestone Tor Hill, one of the steepest on the moor. At its foot is Saddle Bridge, which replaces an old structure taken down nearly forty-five years ago in consequence of becoming unsafe. It stood just above the present bridge, and being covered with ivy wore a very picturesque appearance. It used to be said, but with what truth we know not, that it was here the Prince Consort killed his first trout on Dartmoor, when on one of his visits to Princetown. The spot is a very romantic one. The Wo Brook, which here acts as the forest boundary, comes tumbling over the rocks, its banks overhung with the mountain ash. (This stream is also noticed in the

* It was in Hangman's Pit Bottom that Lovey Lee hid the Malherb amphora as related in Eden Phillpotts' *American Prisoner*.

excursions from Hexworthy). Having descended the hill we shall pass, just before reaching the bridge, a rectangular enclosure L., and also some hut circles. Below these we turn up the valley, with the brook R., and the enclosures of Slade on its further bank.

Bella-					Challa-	
ford	Lough	Brimpts		Water	combe	Yar
Tor.	Tor.	Plantation.	White Ridge.	Hill.	Down.	Tor.



Dartmeet
Bridge.

FROM COMBESTONE TOR, LOOKING N.

At the distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we reach Horse Ford, where the track coming from the W. over Down Ridge crosses the stream (T. 2). This runs E. up the side of Horn Hill to Horn's Cross, near to which it is intersected by the Dockwell track (T. 55). A short distance N. of this point, which was formerly known as Stascombe Telling-place, is a low cairn. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.]

A little above Horse Ford, which is paved with flat stones, on one of which is the letter H., denoting Holne, the Holne Moor leat is taken in from the Wo Brook, and above this the Wheal Emma leat (Ex. 3) is carried over the stream. The latter, which is of much more recent construction than the other, was cut in 1859. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further up is Dry Lakes, a hollow on the L., in which are several old trees, and up this we shall make our way S., following in the steps of the Perambulators of 1240 and 1609, who draw the line from the Wo Brook to Ryder's Hill, or as they called it Battysnull, or Knattleburroughe.* On reaching Dry Lakes Head we still keep S., with Holne Ridge L., and speedily cross Sandy Way (T. 56), the bound here being known to the moormen as Fieldfare, or Filfer Head. Ryder's Hill, the ancient Knattleburrough, is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the track. The hollow seen L. just before we gain its summit is the head of the Mardle Combe, the extreme upper end of it being known as Bourne's Pit, and the part immediately below that as Rounder's Hole, and here are bond-stones called by

* "Ascendendo usque ad la Dryeworke, et ita ascendendo usque ad la Dryfeld ford, et sic inde linealiter usque ad Battysnull." *Perambulation of 1240*. "Ascending to Drylake, al's Dryewoorke, and from thence ascending by Drylake unto Crefeld flord or Dryefeld ford and from thence to Knattleburroughe, wch. they take to be the same that is called in the old records Gnatteshill." *Survey of 1609*. Other forms of the names are Corfield Ford and Cattyshill.

those names. They mark the line between Holne Moor and Buckfastleigh Moor, which is drawn from Bourne's Pit to Petre-on-the-Mount, a bond stone on the summit of Ryder, as the latter hill is always called by the moormen. Below Rounder's Hole the Mardle acts as the boundary between these two moors.

Ryder's Hill attains an elevation of 1694 feet, and commands a wonderful view of South Devonshire and the Channel. On a clear day it is possible to see the Isle of Portland and the Lizard Point, the horizon of sea between these two points being broken only in one place. There is a small cairn on the summit, but it is very much dilapidated. On this are two stones, a rough one about two feet high having the letter H. cut on it, and another more carefully worked and about four feet high with the letter B graven upon it. These represent Petre-on-the-Mount and Petre's Bound Stone.

The line between the forest and Buckfastleigh Moor runs S.E. to West Wella Brook Head, where is another bond-mark called Wella Brook Stone. Thence it is carried down through the deep workings of Wella Brook Gert past Higher Huntingdon Corner to Huntingdon Wall, whence it turns north-eastward up Gibby's Beam, a narrow trench cut through the hill from the Wella Brook to Snowdon Hole (T. 58, 55). But we shall leave the line at the bond-stone, and strike L. to Snowdon, which is quite near by. On this hill there are four cairns, the stones composing which are covered with moss. They are in a line running about N. and S. The southerly one is 80 yards in circumference; the next 52; the third, 45; and the northern one only 20 yards. Turning S. along the brow of the hill we cross Gibby's Beam, and make our way south-eastward to Pupers, the piles of which we see on the hill before us. There are three of these, known respectively as Inner Pupers, Pupers Rock, and Outer Pupers. The word is a corruption of Pipers, and the usual story of men being turned into rocks for playing and dancing on a Sunday is related of these masses. On Outer Pupers the letter B is cut on the face of the rock. From Inner Pupers two reaves branch off, one of them running S.S.E. down the side of Pupers Hill to Water Oke Corner, a distance of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., and marking the limits of Buckfastleigh Moor.*

We now turn down the hill N.W. by Black Bush to Snowdon Hole, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and after passing this shall notice the vestiges of some ancient enclosures on the smooth turf close to the rocks. Below the hole the ground is very miry, and here is the source of the Snowdon Brook, as well as of another little stream that runs towards Lid Gate. As we make our way onward under Snowdon, our course being northerly, we have the Mardle below us R. At the head of Scea Wood, which is visible, is Chalk Ford, whence a track runs from the stream over Scorrilton Down. Not far above this the Wheal Emma Leat falls precipitously down the side of the steep hill to empty its water into the Mardle. Eastward of the leat is the Holy Brook, which runs through Gibby's Combe to Michel Combe. A little further up stream the round hill known as Nap will be noticed. On this are four cairns,

* This reave is crossed by the Huntingdon track (T. 57), which is marked by a few stones, the one near the reave bearing the name of Kit's Stone. The rocks crowning the hill are sometimes known respectively as Higher, Middle, and Lower, Pupers.

one of them being very large, but the stones of which they are formed, and which are mixed with earth, are small, and much overgrown with vegetation. The ground around them is plain.

On reaching Hapstead Ford a short distance below Mardle Head, we may either cross the stream and make our way N. to the head of Ringle shutts Gert, or pass down the R. bank for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Mardle Ring, an ancient enclosure with a hut circle in its higher part. In the former case the gert will be followed E. to the remains of the old mine house whence the road already alluded to will conduct the rambler to Holne Moor Gate. In the latter we shall, after examining the enclosure, which is in a rather ruinous state, cross the stream work through which the Mardle here runs, and make our way N.E. up the hill towards Holne Lee, noticing three cairns just after crossing Sandy Way. From these the summit of Ryder bears W. of W.S.W. On our right are Two Hills and Whit Hedges, the latter being near where Sandy Way enters between the enclosures at Lane Head, and runs down the hill above Gibby's Combe Wood to the hamlet of Michel Combe. (At the head of Gibby's Combe is a point on Scorrington Down known as Sitting Down End, where it is usual for refreshments to be served when the bounds of the Manors of Buckfastleigh and Holne Bozom are viewed). Passing over Holne Lee we notice a couple of cairns about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. of the three already referred to, and just beyond these shall reach the Ringle shutts road, where we turn R. to Holne Moor Gate.

Among other remains on Holne Moor may be mentioned several long reaves which intersect each other, some cairns and a small pound. These are situated on Holne Ridge, N. of the head of Ringle shutts Gert. On Buckfastleigh Moor there is a group of hut circles near the Snowdon Brook and Mardle.

Holne and Buckfastleigh Moors were anciently claimed by the Abbot of Buckfast as part of his manors, but the men of Devon always contended that they were part of the Commons of Devonshire. One of the manors was given to the abbey by Richard Bauzan, whose name still survives in Holne Bozom. Henry III. granted the confirmation of this gift. It set forth that Richard Bauzan bestowed upon the abbey and convent of Bufestre (Buckfast), "for the souls of his father and mother, and his brother Stephen Bauzan," his land of Holne, "with all its appurtenances, as in demesnes, villenages, woods, turbaries, homages, and services of free men (to wit) Stephen Mugge, Michael Mugge, Wilmund Sola, Osbert Corbyn, and Warin de Buddinton, and all other appurtenances." To hold of him and his heirs freely, quietly, &c., by hereditary right for ever in ways, paths, meadows, feedings, wastes, woods, plains, heriots, wardships, escheats, and all other issues appertaining to the said land; doing to him and his heirs a thirtieth part of one knight's fee for all service, suit, &c."

Excursions from Brent.

Tracks in the vicinity Nos. 1, 55 to 62, 75.

Ex. 29.—*Dockwell Gate, The Longstone, Antiquities on Brook Hill and Hickaton Hill, Huntingdon Warren* [Extension to Heng Lake, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.] *Huntingdon Cross, Remains on the Avon, Long-a-Traw, Shipley Tor, 13 m.*

Leaving the town by the western railway bridge we pass the entrance to the vicarage L., and ascending Splatton Hill shall soon reach Lutton Green. About 1 m. beyond this, northward, is Gingaford Cross, reached soon after a lane turns L. to Yolland, and about 300 yards further on the spot by the roadside L. known as Bloody Pool. Here some bronze spear heads were found in 1854. [Crosses, Chap. II.] $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is a small open space (R. 48) from which a stroll, entered at the further end of it, leads to Dockwell Gate. We pass down this, and having gained the commons shall find ourself on the green path running to Combestone Tor (T. 55). Built into the wall on the R., not far from the gate, is a circular stone of the kind we have noticed in other parts of the moor (Ex. 2, S. Ex. 56, Ex. 26, S. Ex. 105), one of several to be found in this locality. It is 3 feet 10 inches in diameter, and about 10 inches thick. The hole in its centre is 5 inches in diameter, and the same in depth, going only half way through the stone. Near it is another partly fashioned into a circular shape.

We speedily desert the track and turn R., and keeping near the wall of the enclosures shall soon reach Dockwell Brake. Within this is a pound, forming part of a group of remains on the slopes of Dockwell Hole, the name of the hollow below us. In this pound is a circular stone similar to those we have just noticed. Having viewed this ancient enclosure we shall make our way to the Harbourn, which has one of its springs in the hollow and another just within the verge of Dean Moor, on the E. side of it. This stream, which is referred to by Leland, who says "Harbertoun water cummith out of a well spring," serves as the boundary between the parishes of Brent and Dean for about 3 m. from its source. Crossing the stream close to the brake in order to avoid the mire we shall proceed for a short distance up its eastern bank, and then re-cross it under Parnell's Hill. Here we shall find another pound, across which are two rows of stones, with the remains of hut circles in the south-west corner. A couple of hut circles will also be seen outside the wall. Above this is a third enclosure, but the wall is very imperfect, and the two hut circles within it in a very ruinous state. Not far from Harbourn Head is the menhir known as The Longstone. This is 3 feet 9 inches wide at its base, and tapers to 1 foot at the top, the thickness throughout being 13 inches. Its height is 8 feet, and it is leaning considerably out of the perpendicular.

On Parnell's Hill, a short distance W. by N. of the menhir, and in view from it, are two cairns, and to these we now make our way. One

is 78 yards in circumference; the other measures 5 yards less. They are 23 yards apart, of no great height, and covered with grass. N.N.W. of these, and on the further side of a slight depression, is another, of similar character, but smaller, measuring only 35 yards in circumference. The view from this point is exceedingly fine. S.S.W. are the Ugborough Beacon Rocks, with the cairn-crested ridge running northward from the pile; N. of this rises the lofty Three Barrows, whence the eye ranges R. by Knattaburrow, Eastern and Western Whitaburrow, to Huntingdon Warren, and Ryder, the latter bearing N.W. Far away beyond this is Water Hill, above King's Oven (Ex. 21); to the R. of which is Hameldon and the Widecombe valley, with the tors that overlook it, and still further R. Rippon Tor. Much nearer to us in this direction is Yar Tor, above Dartmeet, Corn Down Tor, Sharp Tor, and the Buckland Woods. Eastward is a fine stretch of cultivated country backed by Haldon, and to the R. of that elevated land the estuary of the Teign. Beyond is the Channel, which bounds the view round towards the W., where the Ugborough Beacon Rocks rise against the sky.

Striking westward we cross the grassy track running from Combestone Tor to Dockwell Gate (T. 55), having on our R. Water Oke Plain, and make our way over the northern part of Small Brook Plain to Grippers Hill. Descending the western side of this at Waterfoot Clatter, we reach the confluence of the Avon and the Brock Hill stream. We cross the latter, which here comes down through a rocky hollow where it forms a number of small cascades, and in which are a few dwarf trees, and passing up the slope, with the little stream below us R., shall presently come upon a group of remains of a very interesting character. A rectangular enclosure will be seen, the lower wall of which is about 100 yards from the Avon, and in this are several small courts together with the walls of buildings. These appear to be the erections of mediæval tinnerns, but were evidently formed on the site of remains belonging to pre-historic days.* The upper wall of the main enclosure forms part of an ancient pound, containing several hut circles, one of a series on Hickaton Hill, this side of which is often spoken of as Brock Hill. In no part of the moor can pounds and hut circles be better studied than here. Some of the finest examples of primitive dwellings may be seen, and the remains being at some distance from modern enclosures they have not suffered at the hands of the spoiler.

Passing up the hill we shortly come upon another pound through which passes the Abbots' Way (T. 1), as named in our section on the ancient tracks. This old path, which comes up from Brock Hill Ford R., is here very clearly defined.† A few score yards to the N. is another and much larger pound, the circuit of the wall being 825 yards. This

* The Hickaton circles and other remains here noticed as existing on this hill were fully described by me in the *Western Antiquary*, Vols. VIII., IX.

† The Abbots' Way is here carried along the side of the hill, descending to the West Wella Brook, which it crosses at Huntingdon Ford, and immediately after crosses the Avon at Avon Ford. The old posts of Huntingdon Gate will be seen not far from the cross, near the confluence of the two streams. Further up the Wella Brook is another ford where a track leads to the warren house, and also a rude bridge.

15. BRENT & IVYBRIDGE DISTRICT.



PART OF Ex. 29, 30 ;
Ex. 31 & 32 .

is ten feet wide in some places, and from 3 feet to 4 feet high. The pound is divided into parts, and it is indeed possible to regard it as being several distinct pounds close together, and having portions of their walls in common. One of the entrances to the enclosures is very perfect, and in some of the hut circles the door jambs are still erect.

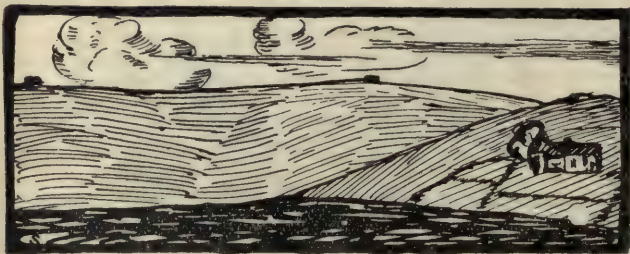
The Brock Hill Water, which has been streamed throughout its whole length, comes down from Brock Hill Mires, and above the ford several tinnerns' buildings may be found, and are curious on account of their unusually small size. Near its head, where the Hayford leat is taken from it, the stream bends to the L. as we ascend, this higher part of the hollow bearing the name of Crad Hole. On the slope at the head of this is Crad Hole Ring, a pound 260 yards in circumference, and containing four hut circles. N. of it is Pupers Hill, with the rocks crowning its summit. If the stream be not followed up the rambler may reach this pound by striking over the hill N.W. by N. from the enclosures above Brock Hill Ford.

Proceeding north-westward up the slope we soon come in sight of Huntingdon Warren House, on the further side of the West Wella Brook. A house and a newtake existed here before the close of the seventeenth century, but there is no mention of the place by the jury of survey who passed this way in 1609. W. of the house, and on the highest part of Huntingdon Hill, is a fine cairn 76 yards in circumference, which is usually known as Huntingdon Barrow, but is sometimes referred to as the Heap o' Sinners. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. southward of this, on the slope overlooking the Avon, are three pounds, one of them, the easterly one, being very small. Little shelters, formerly used by the warreners, have been constructed in the walls.

Eastern
Whitaburrow.

Western
Whitaburrow.

Huntingdon
Warren.



FROM HICKATON HILL, DEAN MOOR, LOOKING S.W.

Extension to *Heng Lake*. Instead of descending to the Wella Brook and tracing it downward to Lower Huntingdon Corner, the rambler may extend his walk by keeping R. towards the long disused Huntingdon Mine, and crossing the track (T. 57) leading to a ford below, reach the little river higher up, the rocks on the summit of Pupers being R. Still further up the tiny T Gert Stream comes down L. and above this is Wella Brook Gert, where some very deep open

workings will be seen. At the head of this is Higher Huntingdon Corner, whence the boundary of the warren runs over the hill in a south-westerly direction. We shall not, however, proceed quite so far, but soon after reaching the workings shall strike off L. at a track leading to T Gert, and taking a wall which here runs parallel to the boundary, but S. of it, for our guide, shall follow it S.W. for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Avon. Here, looking up stream, we have a good view of Cater's Beam; its rounded form is clearly defined against the sky to the L., or W., of Aune Head. We turn L. and make our way down the river to Heng Lake, which flows out of the gully of that name on the R. (R. 33). Below this is Broad Falls, where the Avon enters Higher Bottom, and passing downward on the L. bank we shall find in this hollow a good example of a blowing-house, with a mortar-stone lying on the turf near it. The ruin is $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and nearly 15 feet in width, on the outside; at one end the wall is about 6 feet high. On the brow of the hill above it is a little shelter, which was built by a former warrener, and not far from this is the spring called Broady Well. Below the hollow on the R. bank is Stony Gert,* and still further down Huntingdon Clapper, which, although not boasting of any antiquity, is yet more than ordinarily interesting on account of its remote situation. It consists of two openings, but unfortunately the stone over the western one was displaced by a flood some years ago, and now lies in the bed of the stream. The late warrener, Pearse, used to cross by means of a plank. On the R. is Fernside, and part way up this slope, a little further down than the bridge, is a small stone circle, apparently of the kind usually found enclosing kistvaens, but its real nature cannot very well be determined, as the stones are much overgrown. Below this the Avon bends L., and here the Buckland Ford Water, which is crossed by the Abbots' Way, falls into it (T. 1). This old path is carried up the hill by the side of Piper's Beam, whence it goes on to the Cross Ways (R. 7). Below the bend the Avon runs under Bush Meads to Huntingdon Cross, and here we meet the Wella Brook, which, coming down from the great gert it gives name to, and flowing below the warren house, forms throughout its length a boundary of the forest.

Although we know that Huntingdon Cross was standing in 1557 (see Ex. 31), there is no mention of it in the survey of 1609, which, however, is hardly to be wondered at seeing that the Wella Brook marked the forest limits, and that the point given by the perambulators of 1240 was the confluence of that stream with the Avon. This was followed by the jury of survey of nearly four hundred years later. But the jurors who presented the forest bounds at Lydford Castle in 1786, though naming the same line, make mention of the cross also. It is likewise named in a certificate respecting some tin bounds at Huntingdon, dated 1759. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and stands just within the limits of the forest. On the slope eastward is Biller's Pound 280 yards in circumference, but the wall is very low. This adds another to the number of similar objects existing on the hill rising between the Brock Hill stream, the Avon, and the Wella Brook. Below it are nine hut circles.

* In this locality was formerly a mine called Wheal Dorothy. It is not improbable that the workings seen here represent it.

Making our way down the L. bank of the Avon, and noticing as we proceed abundant evidence of the former presence here of the tin streamer, we shortly come upon the ruins of a building. It is situated about 40 yards from the stream, from which a water-course can be traced. It was probably a tin-mill, or place where the ore was crushed. Below this, and quite near to the bank, are some upright stones, called the Three Brothers, which have something of the appearance of a portion of a stone row, but they more probably formed part of a reave which runs from the lowest of the enclosures we have already noticed on the Brock Hill Stream. Very soon this little feeder is reached, and we shall observe that where it pours its waters into the Avon it is confined within banks roughly faced with stones. (On the R. bank of the Avon, and rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the cross, is a pound divided by interior walls into three, in a manner similar to the one on Brock Hill. Within it are several hut circles).

Proceeding down the Avon, with Gripper's Hill, L., and Leaman's Mead R., we shortly reach Fall Rocks, where a cascade is formed, and here the L. bank is very steep. Not far below this point we come upon Gripper's Pound, a small enclosure in the midst of a clatter. In shape it is not unlike a horse-shoe, and the wall, which is about three feet high, is 160 yards in circuit. There are the remains of two or three hut circles within it, and others, connected by low reaves, are to be seen between it and the river. A small erection, which is evidently comparatively modern and formed out of one of these primitive dwellings, bears the name of the Blackman's Holt. Both pound and huts are in a ruinous condition, but their situation lends an interest to them. They stand in what is certainly the most charming spot on the moorland Avon. The side of the hill is strewn with rocks, amid which the heather grows and tall ferns flourish, while a few thorn bushes also find shelter here.*

At the foot of the hill the river makes a couple of bends, and below the second enters a miniature canyon, where it is pent up between walls of solid rock. It was over this that the daring John Dill leapt his horse when pursued by the farmers, from one of whom he had "borrowed" the animal without going through the form of asking whether he might have it, for the purpose of conveying certain goods that had been quietly landed by night from a village near the coast into the interior. It will be seen that the valley in which this is situated is apparently closed in at its upper and lower ends. This formation has given to it its name of Long-a-traw, literally "long trough," which object it may be said to resemble. But the canyon is a "long trough," too, and it is therefore not unlikely that the name originated from this, but it is the valley that is generally understood by the name in the neighbourhood.

Below the canyon Small Brook falls into the Avon, and close to the confluence is one of the bond stones marking the line between

* The valley of the Avon is probably the "Avena" of the fourteenth century. In an account of the Bailiff of Dartmoor *temp* Edward III., there is an entry of "6s. 11d. received of 83 beasts agisted at Avena, outside the forest, this year (1354) at 1d. a head, of divers tenants of the lord of venville, there being at night only for having that easement." Those who were not tenants of the lord also used to agist there, and paid 1½d. per head.

Dean Moor and Brent Moor, and which is carried over the hill to Dockwell Hole. On passing this we gradually leave the river, our course being S.S.E., and make our way up the steep to the western edge of Dockwell Ridge, which is noticed in S. Ex. 105. Looking across the valley W. we have a good view of the fine hut settlement on Ryder's Plain known as The Rings, and also of Black Tor, on the hill at the southern end of Long-a-Traw. As we proceed we shall notice some small enclosures and several hut circles on the common. Presently we come in sight of Brent Moor House in the defile R., and soon after reach Shipley Tor (S. Ex. 105). Here we enter the hunting-gate near the rocks, and descend to the road coming L. from Yolland Cross (R. 48), and turning R. speedily find ourselves at the moor gate near Shipley Cottage. Our nearest way to Brent is by the path through Didworthy, as in S. Ex. 105. If we cross Shipley Bridge and take the road past Zeal we must follow the instructions given in R. 7.

Ex. 30.—*Shipley, The Rings, Eastern and Western Whitaburrow, Petre's Cross.* [EXTENSION over Green Hill: Red Lake Ford, Stone Row, Black Lane, Ducks' Pool, Brown Heath, add 5 m.] *Knattaburrow, Hill, Old Hill, Red Brook, Zeal Bridge, 12 m.*

[When this Guide first appeared Clay Works had just been established at Red Lake, in the south quarter of the forest, as mentioned in Part I. of the present edition (R. 7). These works are situated within the area covered by the Excursions in the *Brent and Ivybridge District*. The face of the little valley of the Red Lake has been materially changed since operations commenced. The spot no longer exhibits that repose that appeals so strongly to every true lover of the moor. For centuries after the Perambulators of 1240 passed that way, it was unvisited save by an occasional party of monks, the forest men, or the tin seeker. In times nearer to our own only the moorman and the chance Rambler broke in upon its solitude. Now this has been rudely disturbed, and its primeval aspect defaced. The clay is brought to the Western Beacon above Ivybridge by means of a light railway, and, it has been stated, that in planning this care was taken that no damage should be done to the antiquities. This declaration is more likely to appeal to those who know the locality only by report than to the observer on the spot. Probably he will fail to be impressed by it. If not damaged, in the sense of being disturbed, the stone remains have suffered, nevertheless. They have lost not a little of their interest, since they undoubtedly owed a part of that to their surroundings. But the antiquities of Dartmoor are a small part only of its attractions. Its greatest charm is its wildness and solitude; where this is lost it is ruined. One consolation always remains. We noted it when describing the Meldon valley (*Okehampton District*). The scratching of the back of Dartmoor means employment.]

Our present excursion will embrace that part of Brent Moor bounded by the Avon on the E. and Red Brook on the S., and, if the extension be included, a part of the south quarter of the forest. The first point will be the moor gate at Shipley (S. Ex. 106), and to this we have the choice of two routes; we may go by way of Aish, or through Lutton and Didworthy. In either case we cross the western railway bridge, and follow the lane past the vicarage gates to the foot of Splatton Hill. Here, if we choose the Aish route, we keep L. to Lydia Bridge,

and crossing the Avon climb the hill to the hamlet, taking care not to turn L. again. (Soon after passing over the bridge, and a little way up the hill, a gate opening on a footpath will be seen R. The visitor may enter here, and crossing some fields regain the road on the side of the hill above Penstave Copse). From Aish the road must be followed to the river, on the bank of which it runs for some little distance. The Didworthy Sanatorium is seen on the further side of it. Leaving Badworthy L. and Didworthy Bridge R., we keep straight on, and soon after passing the foot of Diamond Lane L. (S. Ex. 108), shall cross Red Brook, or Bala Brook as this part of the stream is sometimes called, at Zeal Bridge, and noticing Zeal Farm L. shall speedily reach the moor gate.

Should we decide upon the Didworthy route, we make our way up to Lutton Green as in Ex. 29, but instead of crossing it shall pass down the road L. to Wash Gate, and follow a narrow bridle-path up to a field. We cross the lower side of this, and also another, with Shipley Tor in full view in advance, and making our way through the yard at the back of the Sanatorium, gain a lane which will lead us to Didworthy Bridge, L. On crossing this we turn R. and follow the road to the moor gate as just described.

Entering upon the moor we turn up by the wall L., but gradually leaving it, make our way northward across the side of Zeal Hill, with the old naphtha works about 200 yards below us R., and here we have a fine view of the valley above Shipley Bridge, with the tor of that name on the opposite steep. [*Gems*, Chap. XVI.] By following this course we shall be led to an ancient enclosure, 360 yards in circumference, the wall of which is composed of very large blocks of granite, though in one place these are much scattered. Within this pound there are fourteen hut circles, the whole of them being placed across the upper portion of it. There is one lower down, but that is situated on the outside of the wall. Above this pound is a second, and near by vestiges of three others. The visitor must not mistake the mounds on this part of the hill for barrows. They are really old rabbit shelters, and are known as Zeal Burrows—or “burys,” as the moor people call them—and mark the site of a former warren.

Northward of this group of remains Black Tor, over 1,100 feet, rises above the defile E., in which Brent Moor House is situated. To this we make our way, and on reaching the rocks shall look down upon Long-a-Traw, a name which we shall be ready to acknowledge is appropriately borne by the valley through which the Avon here comes down, for seen from this point it may certainly be likened to a long trough (Ex. 29). Keeping along the brow of the hill we shall, at the distance of rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the tor, come upon two more enclosures, and a few hut circles, but they are very small. They are plainly to be seen, when the sun is shining upon them, from the summit of Brent Hill. Close to them N. is a little stream, on which may be noticed a few specimens of the mountain ash, and on crossing this we shall find ourselves close to what is certainly one of the most interesting of the pounds to be found on Dartmoor. This ruined settlement, which occupies a commanding situation on Ryder's Plain, is known as The Rings. It is of considerable length, measuring no less than 380 yards from end to end. Its southern portion, where is its greatest breadth, is 120 yards across, and its northern 105 yards. It is nar-

rowest near its centre, where it measures 76 yards across. The circuit of the wall is 975 yards, and although this, as in similar enclosures on the moor, has fallen, its lower courses can in places be seen, and these show it to have been about ten feet thick. Extending across the whole length of this enclosure, and immediately within the upper wall, is a row of small courts, and a few are also to be seen in the lower part of it. These are about thirty in number, and some of them appear to be of later date than the pound itself. One of them is obviously so. This, which will be found towards the N.E. end, is similar in plan to the tinner's houses near the streams. It measures 19 feet by 8 feet on the inside. One of the courts is 42 feet by 36; another 33 feet by 28; while a detached one, which is roughly circular in shape, is about 38 feet in diameter; all internal measurements. It is these courts that render the pound so interesting, for although one or two are sometimes to be seen within the enclosing wall, as, for instance, at Grim's Pound, they are not to be found in such numbers in any other part of the moor. Something similar, but on a much smaller scale, occurs in the Half Ring, on Red Brook, in this locality, and is noticed in Ex. 31. There are a number of hut circles within The Rings, one of them adjoining a corner of the building we have spoken of as resembling a tinner's house. A particularly striking example will be found near the centre of the pound; in this the wall is composed of two concentric rows of stones. It seems probable that this enclosure after being vacated by its original builders was again occupied, perhaps at a much later period, and that some of the courts at least were then added. It is certain that the "tinner's house" formed no part of the early settlement. There are three entrances to the pound; one at each end, and one in the upper wall towards the north.

(N. of The Rings, or Brent Rings as they are often called, and close to the wall, are Ryder's Rocks, an extensive clatter covering much of the hillside, and N. of this is the steep Zeal Gully, through which a little stream runs down to Apton's Marsh and into the Avon. This it joins just above Viger's Corner, the higher bend on the river under Gripper's Pound (Ex. 29), close to which is Ryder's Ford. At Long-a-Traw Corner, the next bend downward, there is another crossing-place).

On leaving The Rings we shall proceed N.W. over Zeal Plains, keeping along the brow of the hill, and at the distance of 1 m. shall reach Eastern Whitaburrow, 1,539 feet.* To this fine cairn, according to the perambulators of 1240, and the jurors of 1609 and 1786, the forest boundary came up from the confluence of the Avon and Wella Brook. But it is now regarded as being altogether outside the forest, the boundary being carried up the Avon to the Buckland Ford Water, and thence up the hill to Western Whitaburrow, which was indeed claimed as the line between Brent Moor and the forest so early as 1557. (See *Perambulation* in the *Terms* Section). Eastern Whitaburrow is a very fine example of an ancient burial heap. It consists entirely of stones, and is 90 yards in circumference at its base, and 12 yards in height. Huntingdon Warren and Hickaton Hill (Ex. 29) are commanded from it, while there is a good distant view. North-eastward

* Pronounced White-a-burrow, and often without the *a*.

the Buckland Woods are seen, with the lofty Rippon Tor beyond, and still further away the heights of Haldon. The Channel bounds the prospect southward until it is lost behind the Beacon Rocks, on Ugborough Moor. In the opposite direction Great Mis Tor is seen about N.W., and to the R. of it, beyond the dusky ridge extending westward from Aune Head, the hills of the north quarter of the forest. S.E. by S. is the town of Brent, and this great stone heap can readily be discerned from the eastern railway bridge there. The hillside N. of Eastern Whitaburrow, at the foot of which the Avon runs, is known as Bush Meads, which there is evidence to show is a corruption, or contraction, of Bishop's Meads. In a sixteenth century document this tract is referred to as "Bishop's Mead, otherwise Busshe Mead," so that we not only learn from this the true name, but also that over three hundred and fifty years ago *bishop* became *bushop* (pronounced *booshup*) in the Devon vernacular as it does to-day.

From this lofty burial heap we shall direct our steps westward to Western Whitaburrow, noticing Bush Pits, the remains of former mining operations which extend along the brow of the hill, as we proceed. The ground is sometimes rather marshy near the object we are approaching, and it may therefore be necessary to keep a little to the R., at the same time taking care not to descend the hill.

N. His-
Staple Roose worthy Mis
Tor. Tor. Tor. Tor.

Gt.
Links Maiden Bairdown
Tor. Hill. Tor.



FROM PETRE'S CROSS. LOOKING N.W.

Western Whitaburrow forms the extreme southern bondmark of the forest, according to the limits now recognized. In our *Cosdon* section we have mentioned this cairn as being visible from that hill the northernmost point of the forest boundary line. If the visitor to Whitaburrow looks in a northerly direction he will see a small mound on the ridge about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. This marks the situation of Aune Head, the morass at the source of the river being also distinguishable. Beyond this the openings between the hills through which the East Dart and the North Teign flow, permit him to see the rounded form of Cosdon, 16 m. distant. It bears a little W. of N. from this point. Looking in the opposite direction Three Barrows will be seen, 2 m. S. (Ex. 31); Pen Beacon, with Shell Top overlooking it, about 4 m. W.S.W. (Ex. 34); nearer to us, and extending from S.S.W. to W., the long

range of Stall Moor (Ex. 33); Erme Head, 2 m. W.N.W., and nearly 6 m. beyond it, North Hisworthy, N.W. (*Princetown District* and R. 58), with Great Mist Tor to the R., and still further away (Ex. 6); from this fine tor a distant range extends R. to Cut Hill, 11 m. N.N.W. (Ex. 11), to the R. of which, N. by W., is seen Siddaford Tor (Ex. 20); further R. is White Ridge, 10 m. N. (Ex. 45), over the western slope of which is seen the far-away Cosdon. Quite near to us is Huntingdon Warren (Ex. 29), and looking across this in a north-easterly direction we have a view of Rippon Tor and Hey Tor. Western Whitaburrow is generally referred to as Petre's Cross from the former existence on the cairn of a cross forming a bondmark of Sir William Petre's manor of Brent, where it abutted on the forest (Ex. 31).^{*} This was partly destroyed about 1847 by the workmen employed at the turf ties at Red Lake Mires, but a portion of the shaft may still be seen. [*Crosses*, Chap. II.] The men, who mostly lived at or near Brent, built a house on the cairn, the foundations of which are still observable, and here they remained during the week. Dried heather and straw formed their bedding, and when their supplies of food were running short, or they desired a change of diet, they made incursions into Huntingdon Warren. Men who worked there have told me of the large number of rabbits they have seen prepared for dinner or supper. In view of this fact we can quite understand the necessity of the little watch-house of the warrener above Higher Bottom, of which we have already spoken (Ex. 29). The Whitaburrow house was slated, but when work at the ties at Red Lake Head ceased and the place was deserted, the roof was taken off by the late Mr. Meynell, the owner of the manorial rights of Brent Moor, and the materials removed. Whitaburrow is 63 yards in circumference, but its original height cannot be determined, as the stones were cleared from the centre where the house stood, but this does not appear to have been very great. The altitude of this hill is given as 1,575 feet, but that of the bench mark on the shaft of the cross, which stands on the cairn, is 1,580 feet.

North-eastward of the cairn is a bondstone on the brow of the hill, sometimes called Little Petre. From this the forest line descends nearly to Buckland Ford (T. 1), and thence to the Avon.

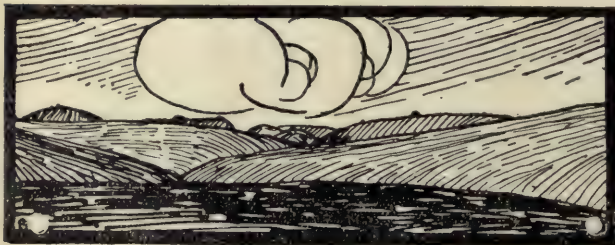
[EXTENSION over Green Hill to Ducks' Pool, add 5 m. Close to Whitaburrow is the old Zeal Tor tram-road, elsewhere noticed (T. 60), and over which the peat from the ties $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. was conveyed to the works at Shipley. From the former there is a stiff ascent to this point, but on passing the cairn there is a level for some distance, and then for a greater distance a descent to its termination. If we extend our

^{*} Sir William died in 1571. He left one son, John, who was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England by the title of Lord Petre of Writtle in Essex, in 1603. It was Robert, seventh Lord Petre, who provided Pope with the idea of *The Rape of the Lock*, by stealing a lock of hair from the head of his beautiful cousin, Arabella Fermor. The famous Father Petre, who acted as confessor to James II., belonged to a branch of this family. The late Lord Petre died in December, 1908; his elder brother had been domestic prelate to the Vatican.

ramble to Green Hill this old tram-road will become our path for a little way, as in R. 58, which route we shall follow to Dark Lake. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cairn we reach the Crossways, just beyond which, at the bottom of the descent, and on the R. of the road, a great wooden press formerly stood, and near this the wagons were loaded. At the Crossways we turn L. into the Abbots' Way (T. 1), and follow it to Red Lake Ford, having as we proceed the mire below us R., and Brown Heath L. It is this part of the old monks' road that the moormen generally refer to when they speak of Jobbers' Path (See T. 1, 61). On nearing Red Lake a bondstone, sometimes called the Outer U Stone, will be noticed on its bank, and one or two others will be seen on the slope of Brown Heath, L. These form the end of the line running out from the dip between Three Barrows and Sharp Tor (Ex. 32), and mark the boundary between Ugborough and Harford Moors. If the clay works now formed in this retired part of the moor do not interfere with the purity of its waters, the Rambler will acknowledge that Red Lake is most suitably named. It certainly appears to be of that hue, though unlike the river of Adonis, in Phœnicia, which the marl of Lebanon stained red at the time of the spring floods, it is not really so. The water is perfectly clear; it is only the pebbles in its bed that are coloured. Heaps of stones thrown up by the tanners here line the banks of the stream; the large rock standing in the midst of the workings, some little distance below the crossing-place, is called the Cracker Stone. (See commencement of Route).

Three
Barrows.Sharp
Tor.Stalldon
Barrow.

Brown Heath.



Outer Stall Moor.

FROM GREEN HILL. LOOKING S.S.E.

From Red Lake Ford we follow a north-westerly course across Green Hill, and in a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall reach a grass-covered gully, known as Middle Mires, though except in winter it is dry. In that season a rivulet rises in the lower part of it, and there it has been streambed; below this are Dry Lake Rocks. The ruins of a small rectangular miners' hut may be seen on its bank, not far above where it joins the Erme. This little feeder has been not inappropriately called Dry Lake, though it is occasionally referred to as Middle Brook, but its true name is Hux Lake (Ock?). Carried across the upper end of the gully is the stone row noticed in Ex. 33.

which runs out from Stall Moor to the higher part of Green Hill, 1,553 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. R., where it terminates in a ruined kistvaen. This hill affords the best pasturage in this part of the moor, and is probably identical with the "preda de Irm" named in an account of John D'Abernon, Constable of Lydford Castle and Custos of Dartmoor in the reign of Edward III.

Still proceeding N.W. we shall in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. reach Stony Hole, the extensive stream work on Dark Lake, and from which Black Lane runs N. (T. 75). As mentioned in our description of this track a rivulet flows into Dark Lake, or the Wollake, to give the stream its old name, at the head of the working. It comes in from the L. in ascending, and near here are the remains of a miners' building, to which the name of Ducks' Pool House has been given. This is of the usual type, but of small size, being only 8 feet 9 inches long by 5 feet 6 inches wide on the inside. A fire-place and the ruins of a chimney are to be seen. Following the rivulet upward L., we shall be led direct to Ducks' Pool (T. 75), now emptied of water either by the stream having worn its channel down to the level of the bottom of the tarn, or by artificial means. This hollow bears a resemblance to Cranmere in more ways than one. It is still called a pool, though containing no water; it is in a remote situation in the midst of the fen; and has been associated with the heron, or crane. The latter appears in the name of the more northern hollow, and in the present case in Crane Hill, above the head of the Plym, which source is only a short distance to the N.W. But whether the name is derived from the bird is open to question; it may possibly be a corruption of a word meaning something quite different. (cf. *Cranmere* Section in Part III). The name which this hollow now bears may have reference to wild ducks; at all events, the valley of the Erme near Stony Bottom, about 2 m. distant, was once much frequented by those birds.

We shall now return to the stream work, from which we have a view of the hills above the Erme valley, the principal being Three Barrows and Sharp Tor, with Butterdon Hill and the Western Beacon beyond (Ex. 32), and on its western side the great mass of Stalldon Barrow (Ex. 33). Making our way down the workings we notice that the piles of stones are in many instances faced with a dry wall. Near the lower end we shall come upon two tinnerns' houses similar to the one already described, but larger. One measures 19 feet by 8 feet, on the inside; the other 13 feet by 7 feet. Below the site of the streaming operations the Wollake enters a glen, on the eastern side of which are some masses of granite called Black Rocks, and having traced its course partly through this, we shall find on the R. bank the remains of what there is documentary evidence to show was once a tin mill, or place for crushing the ore, even were signs wanting that such was the case. In a forester's account of the time of Henry VIII. there is an entry of 3d. having been received as rent from "Richard Coole and Thomas Hele, for a mill called Wallack Mill, and two acres adjoining in the Forest of Dartmoor." Behind this little building is a ruined wall, which makes a semi-circular sweep on the hillside, and is continued on the L. bank of the stream. This, it will be seen, encloses a space of about two acres, which there can be little doubt is the parcel of land named by the forester. That the building was a mill is shown by the remains of a water-course leading to it. On the inside it measures

17 feet by 7 feet. Within the wall, on the L. bank, s another erection, 18 feet by 8 feet, but no doorway is to be seen.*

Below these remains the Wollake runs on through the rocky hollow to the Erme, flowing past what is now generally referred to as Erme Pits Hill, R., but which is probably the same that was known in the seventeenth century by the name borne by the stream, and on which there are several deep excavations. John Webster, the author of *Metalographia* (1672), obtained some information about the mining in this locality from one Thomas Creber, a tinner, of Plympton. He learnt that "the hills where they get tin ore, near that place where he lived, are called Yelsbarrow and Woolack." The former, though now spelt Eylesbarrow, which is a near approach to its ancient form, is always pronounced as Webster spells it.† The working just described, as well as those at Erme Head near by, give a good idea of the different means employed by the tanners in their search for ore. Streaming was the earlier mode; the sinking of pits a more modern practice. Erme Head is noticed in Ex. 33.

A short distance from the confluence of the Wollake and the Erme (the tributary is here the larger stream), the former is crossed by the Abbots' Way (T. 1), at Black Lane Brook Ford. This old track runs along the foot of Green Hill, close to the Erme, and is seen again at Dry Lake Ford, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E. As we make our way over it we have Horton's Combe across the river, R., and on passing the last-named ford shall notice another combe also on that side, which the moormen call Knocking Mill. These are described in Ex. 33. Here the valley of the Erme is seen extending southward, between Stall Moor R., and Brown Heath and Quickbeam Hill, L. Keeping near the Erme we soon reach Red Lake Rushes, below which we shall find a little fording-place close to the confluence of the two streams. We cross here, and strike up over Brown Heath E.S.E. to Western Whitaburrow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant.

[Should the visitor desire to include Erme Pound and the antiquities near it (Ex. 32) in this ramble he may do so without increasing the distance very much. In such a case he will keep near the Erme on crossing Red Lake, his course being S. The pound is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down the valley. Western Whitaburrow, which, however, is not in sight, bears E. from it, and E.N.E. from the lower end of Stony Bottom. But it will be the better plan not to return thither, but to follow the bottom to its head, and leaving Whitaburrow $\frac{1}{2}$ m. L. strike E.S.E. to Knattaburrow Pool.]

Turning from the cairn from which we have had such an extensive view of the moor, we make our way S. along the Zeal Tor tramroad, and at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall notice that it is crossed by a reave running N. and S. This, which is sometimes referred to as Meynell's Bank, was thrown up some years ago when an attempt was made to enclose Brent Moor, but which was resisted by the commoners. Should the Rambler desire to return direct to Shipley he will follow the tramroad.

* A more detailed account of this old mill was given by me in the *Western Antiquary*, in 1889, and also of the stream works in this part of the moor.

† The name has also been spelt Ailsborough, and there are several other renderings.

as in R. 7, walking on the edge of it when he reaches that part upon which the bog has encroached. This will take him by the pits of the deserted Brent Moor Clay Works R., an undertaking started about 1872, but which had a very short existence. These, which will be seen at the head of a streamwork, are sometimes referred to as Petre's Pits, but this merely on account of their being in the vicinity of Petre's Cross. One of the pits is named Hill's Pit, and another Hall's Pit, from two of the adventurers, who may consequently be said to have left something besides their money on the moor. Further down, where the tramroad bends R., is Broad Rushes L., which extends to Ryder's Plain, and with that tract separates Zeal Plains from Zeal Hill. On the R. of the rambler is Bala Brook Heath, and here, on rather miry ground, are a number of hut circles within enclosures. Bala Brook, which rises at the workings referred to above, is one of three streams that run, when united, under Zeal Bridge, and fall into the Avon. The others are Middle Brook and Red Brook. Between Bala Brook and Middle Brook is Knattaburrow Hill, and between Middle Brook and Red Brook is Old Hill; southward of the last-named stream is Hickley Ridge and Plain. The banks of all have been worked for tin, and the name of the principal one, Bala Brook, there is very little doubt has reference to this, *bal*, signifying a mine, and being in use among miners in the West at the present day. On the L. bank of this brook, and near its confluence with the middle stream, are the remains of one of those little buildings which seem not inappropriately to have been named caches (see *Terms* Section). Near Broad Rushes a mile-stone will be seen by the side of the tramroad, and further on another marked " $\frac{1}{4}$." Here the rambler may leave the path and strike L. over Zeal Hill to Shipley.

If we decide to return by way of Knattaburrow and Red Brook we shall, on reaching Meynell's Bank (from which a distant view of Plymouth is obtained) follow it across Whitey Mead, the depression between the head of Stony Bottom, R., and the source of Bala Brook, L. On reaching its termination we shall notice that the Brent Moor boundary is marked by upright posts. This line extends nearly to Three Barrows, and runs roughly parallel to the one we have already noticed on Brown Heath. The area between these lines forms a part of Ugborough Moor, which is here very narrow; the tract to the west of the latter is in Harford parish. We shall follow the boundary line S. for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when we shall find ourselves close to Knattaburrow Pool, L. This is probably an old clay pit, but its irregular shape conceals its true character, and gives it the appearance of a natural tarn. In this respect it is certainly more interesting than the better-known Crazy Well Pool, which is clearly artificial.* Knattaburrow, which is a fine cairn and well placed, will be seen a short distance off S.E., and to this we now make our way. Here we strike the track leading from Ball Gate to Bala Brook Head, and which, as we have already stated (T. 61), is sometimes called Jobbers' Path (in fact, it is so named on the Ordnance Map), but incorrectly. Jobbers' Path is really the Abbots' Way, and elsewhere I have brought forward evidence to show that the name is found upon that path at several

* Knattaburrow Pool is sometimes spoken of as Petre's Pits Pool the name being taken from the cross in the vicinity.

points between the Avon and the western side of the moor (*Crosses*, Chap. IX.)* The track is question runs to the Zeal Tor tramroad, which in turn touches the Abbots' Way at the Crossways, as we have seen, and it is this connection which has probably led to the name having been given to it. Much confusion has arisen from the loose manner in which names have sometimes been applied to places and objects on Dartmoor. Lakehead Hill, near Post Bridge, has been turned into Naked Hill, and I have before me an account of a run with the fox hounds in which the ruined building bearing the name of Snails' House (derived from a story attaching to it) is referred to as Mr. Snell's house (Ex. 44). I could give a number of similar instances.

Following the track S.W., we soon reach the head of thecombe down which Middle Brook runs, and which is known as Petre's Pits Bottom. In this are the ruins of a building, in which it used to be said that the horses employed at the Red Lake Peat Works were stabled. It now goes by the name of Petre's Pits House, and sometimes as Uncle Ab's House. Below the higher part of the hollow Middle Brook bends a little to the L., and flows between high banks covered with the debris of old mining operations, as well as of more recent ones, as a comparatively modern building and wheel pit will show. Passing thecombe the track goes on over Red Brook Ball, as the higher part of Old Hill is called, to Red Brook Mires, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., which it crosses at Higher Ford, but we shall now leave it and bear L., our course being S.E. by S., for 1 m. This will bring us to Lower Ford, which is situated on Red Brook, about the middle of its course, and at a point where the stream turns rather abruptly to the L. Among the mining remains on Red Brook are a few small buildings, and near the ford is a shallow granite trough. (Further N., on the other side of Old Hill, is another crossing-place, also known as Lower Ford. This is on Middle Brook, and just beyond it is Bala Brook Ford; they are both near the confluence of the two streams named).

Tracing Red Brook downward we shall speedily be led to one of those little beauty spots that are found occasionally in some out-of-the-way corner of the moor. This is Henchertraw, where the stream is shut in between high banks, approaching closely to each other, and covered in places with moss. Heather grows on their edges, and from their sides mountain-ash trees spring, the tremulous leaves hanging over the tiny cascades formed by the brook as it forces its way through this miniature canyon. [*Gems*, Chap. XVI.] Below this the waters run into the united Bala Brook and Middle Brook, and here on the R. bank is the interesting hut enclosure called the Half Ring, to which we have already referred. The wall, which is 204 yards from end to end, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, describes the greater part of a circle, but does not appear ever to have formed a complete one, the river being probably deemed a sufficient protection on one side. Within it are four hut circles in a fairly good state of preservation, and vestiges of others. In the higher part of the enclosure there are several small courts, similar to those we have already noticed at The Rings, on

* In a proclamation naming the bounds of Erme Plains the boundary is said to run from "Petre's Cross, and so on to Abbots' Way, otherwise Jobbers' Path, and from thence to Red Lake Head." See Ex. 32.

Ryder's Plain. Close to the stream on the opposite bank is another enclosure, in which there are also hut circles.

Passing downward we soon reach a small plantation, close to which is a hunting-gate. From this a path running near to the Bala Brook will lead us across two fields to the road at Zeal Bridge (T. 73). Here we turn R. to Didworthy, or Aish.

[For the direct route to Western Whitaburrow from Shipley see R. 58 and S. Ex. 107.]

Ex. 31.—*Diamond Lane, Hickley Plain, Three Barrows, Hobajon's Cross* [EXTENSION to *Erme Pound*, add 5 m.], *The Rowe Rew, The West Glaze, Stone Rows, Fallen Dolmen, Ball Gate, Coryndon Ball, Aish Ridge*, 8½ m.

Our first point will be the Shipley road, near Didworthy Bridge, which we may reach either by way of Lutton or Aish, as in Ex. 30. Thence we proceed towards the moor, and in ¼ m. shall find ourselves at the foot of Diamond Lane, which runs up to the commons L. This bridle track, of which we have already spoken (T. 59), will now become our path, and though it is steep and rugged, it is probable that we shall make better progress than did the coach and four which, according to local tradition, was once driven up here [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] Near the head of the lane the rambler will notice a granite trough, apparently an unfinished one; objects such as this were usually cut on the spot where a stone suitable for the purpose was found, and for certain reasons were sometimes never completed. The ancient track goes on between two newtakes, when the common is reached, but we shall strike up the slope R., and on gaining the head of the short stroll, turn L. and make our way over Hickley Plain, our course being a little N. of W. In 1½ m. from the newtake corner we shall reach the summit of the hill known as Three Barrows, which rises to a height of 1,521 feet, and forms an important landmark in this part of the moor. It derives its name from a group of three large cairns, the centre one of which stands on the crest of the eminence. These are on the great reave which we have already noticed in the *Terms* Section. The centre cairn is in the line of it, though some of the stones have been removed during the past seventy years; the southernmost is close to it; and the northernmost only a few yards removed from it. This reave, which is referred to in the sixteenth century as "a long conger of stones called Le Rowe Rew," comes up the hill S. from above East Glaze Head, where it presents the usual appearance of a bank of turf. North of the cairns its character is different. Here it may be likened to a causeway, though it is difficult to see how it could ever have served the purpose of a road, as has been suggested, since it is only continued for a short distance.

In 1871 the late Mr. Spence Bate, while engaged in some antiquarian investigations here, found the mutilated head of a cross. This in all probability was the remains of one of four set up in 1557 by Sir Thomas Dennys and others who had been appointed to survey the bounds of Brent Moor, which was then in the possession of Sir William Petre. The commissioners certified that they had erected these as follows:—One on the middle cairn at Three Barrows; another at Western Whitaburrow, which we have already noticed (Ex. 30); a third at Buckland Ford, of which I have never been able to discover

any traces; and a fourth at Wella Brook Foot, at the corner of Huntingdon Warren, which is still standing (Ex. 29). On the old map of Dartmoor now in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter, and which it seems probable was prepared in connection with this inquiry on the Brent Moor boundary, a cross is shown southward of Three Barrows, standing on a calvary, and bearing the name of Hobajon's Cross. As no cross is now to be found on the spot indicated, it is possible that it was removed by the commissioners to Three Barrows. [*Crosses*, Chap. II.] But the name is now attached to an object about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. of the centre cairn—a small pile of stones on the boundary between the parishes of Brent and Ugborough. This is also a bond-mark of that tract of moor known as Erme Plains, which, though partly in the parish of Ugborough and partly in Harford, is within the manor of Ermington. But I do not find that in the proclamation read at the time of perambulating the bounds of Erme Plains any mention of Hobajon's Cross is made. The point in question is there referred to as "a small heap of stones near Left Lake Head, at the end of the ridge of stones which proceeds north-west from the middle borough of Three Boroughs." (See Ex. 32, 33).*

[*EXTENSION to Erme Pound and the Brown Heath Antiquities*, add 5 m. Erme Pound may readily be reached from Three Barrows, from which it is distant $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. The rambler will proceed down the "ridge of stones" to the "small heap," whence the boundary of Brent Moor is marked by a row of posts running N., the same which we saw at Meynell's Bank (Ex. 30). This, however, must not be followed. Instead, the rambler will strike down the hill L. towards the row erected on the line between Ugborough Moor and Harford Moor, and at the distance of a few hundred yards will strike the Blackwood Path (T. 63), into which he will turn R. This will lead him to a ford immediately below Left Lake Mires, and shortly afterwards to the U Stone, where he will cross the boundary line. The path runs on W. of the latter, and nearly parallel to it, to a ford on Hook Lake in Stony Bottom, and not far from the hut enclosures referred to in Ex. 30, and described in Ex. 32. These will be found L. soon after crossing the stream. This part of the moor, which is particularly interesting from an antiquarian point of view, is noticed in the last-named excursion.]

The view from Three Barrows embraces a great extent of moor, on one hand, and of cultivated country on the other. It overlooks the frontier heights in this part of Dartmoor, being nearly 300 feet higher than Ugborough Beacon Rocks, and considerably more than 400 feet higher than the Western Beacon, above Ivybridge. Much of the Erme Valley is in sight, but due W. (where it is formed by this conspicuous height and the lofty down crowned with Stalldon Barrow) it cannot be seen. To look upon that part of it the rambler must descend the hill for a little way. On this side, below the line of the Harford boundary stones, there are several groups of hut circles, some of the examples of these ruined dwellings being particularly good.

* Among other forms of this name are Threberis, Tryberie Boroughs, Triborough, and Tre Boroughs. Hobajon's is always Hoppyjone's with the moormen.

Turning from the three huge piles of stones we shall follow the reave down the hill S.S.E. for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., passing on the way a small tumulus of the kind usually heaped over a kistvaen. The boundary line of Brent Moor goes on to East Glaze Head, but we shall leave it and continue S.S.E. to West Glaze Head, and follow that stream for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Glascombe (*i.e.*, Glaze Combe) Corner. At its source scattered stone heaps covered with moss, and a shallow gully, attest the former presence here of the tinnerns, and on the way down we notice other objects reminiscent of them. The stream at first runs through a rather wide and flat bottom, having low banks, but soon these approach each other and form a hollow. In this, at the head of a marshy spot, is a cache, not unlike the one we have noticed on Rue Lake, near Rival Tor (Ex. 19), in being partly the work of Nature. This little secret store place is nine or ten feet long and about three feet high. About twenty yards from it is a granite trough. Further down, and not far from Glascombe Corner, a very extensive working commences, and at the head of this, among the heaps of debris, is a mould stone. Part of this working is within the farm enclosures which are now reached, the wall having been carried through it. At the corner there is a ford where the track from Buckfast to Plympton crossed the stream (T. 59). This we shall notice is roughly paved.

[Should the rambler desire to return by way of Owley, which route will take him down the valley of the Glaze, he will follow the instructions given in S. Ex. 110. The valley itself, and also Ugborough Beacon, are noticed in S. Ex. 111.]

Turning eastward we make our way along the ancient path with the wall of the enclosures close to us R., and shall shortly come upon a group of pre-historic remains which, if not particularly striking, is yet of more than ordinary interest to the antiquarian visitor. It consists of eight parallel rows of stones; one running westward from a low tumulus, and seven seemingly being connected with a small circle, of which only a part now exists. The rows, which extend for about a hundred yards, are incomplete, and the stones composing them are small, but their number is unusual, and it is this feature that will attract the attention of those who are interested in such monuments. Perhaps these remains may properly be regarded as forming two monuments; one consisting of a single row, the other of seven.

Passing onward we soon reach the East Glaze, at Glascombe Upper Plantation, where there is another ford. This stream is now regarded as forming the western boundary of the parish of Brent, but it has been said that formerly this extended to the West Glaze. In a document dated 1812, in which the acreage of the commons and waste lands of the manor of South Brent are set forth, there is an entry referring to the Glazes, which is stated to consist of over sixty-four acres, and to be situated "between Easter and Wester Glazes." Another entry refers to Glascombe, which, according to the document, was "formerly said to be in the parish of South Brent." It is further stated that it "now pays rates and taxes to Ugborough; said to be lost from Brent by a man who was found dead on the spot and buried by the charity of the inhabitants of Ugborough, and is in measure 42a., 1r., 38p." This story, which we remember to have heard many years ago, is a counterpart of the one related in connection with Sourton Common (S. Ex. 35; cf. also Ex. 34), and is also met with in

other places. It would appear, however, that the existing bounds of Brent Moor in this locality, are the same as those recognized in the sixteenth century, for a document of the date 1557 draws them from "a certain valley or place where and in which two waters called Les Glases run together into one" to Glaze Head, and thence by the reave running up to Three Barrows (Ex. 31).

Making our way by the wall we soon draw near Ball Gate, and here, on the L., close to a despoiled cairn, of which little now remains, is a ruined dolmen. It is unfortunate that this should have fallen, or perhaps have been intentionally overthrown, as examples of this kind of monument are rare on Dartmoor. The supporters show that it was not of great height, but its surroundings must have rendered it very striking, particularly when the cairn near it was intact.

Northward of these remains is Brent Fore Hill, or, as it is sometimes called, Homer Hill, meaning the hill nearest the Brent in-ground. Still further N. is Hickley Plain, over which we passed on our way from Diamond Lane to Three Barrows.

Passing through Ball Gate and the little drift court (see *Court in Terms* Section) we enter upon Coryndon Ball, and follow the road over this with Treeland Down on the further side of the wall L.,* as in S. Ex. 109, where the way over Aish Ridge is described.

From Ball Gate we may also return by way of Merrifield, as shewn in S. Ex. 108.

[A rather more direct route from Brent to Three Barrows, 4 m., is *via* Aish and Ball Gate, S. Ex. 110; from Wrangaton, 4 m., by Peek Gate and the Glaze, S. Ex. 111; from Ivybridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., by Addicombe and Hangershell Rock, Ex. 32 and S. Ex. 115.]

Shorter Excursions from Brent.

S. Ex. 99.—*Brent Hill*, 3 m. This fine hill of trap rock attains an elevation of 1,017 feet, and commands extensive views of the South Hams and south-eastern border heights of the moor. It may be reached by way of Lutton (Ex. 29). Turn R. on reaching the green and pass up through a narrow lane to the down. Soon after entering upon it the rambler will observe a little gate in the wall above. Pass through this and turn L., and keeping near the wall, make for the summit. This part of the down is known as Beara Common. Shortly before reaching the top a rampart and ditch will be seen, the hill having formerly been fortified on this side (cf. Brent Tor, Ex. 9). The other side was naturally protected, being there very steep and rocky. Of the little building which once crowned this conspicuous height only a fragment now exists. This we have noticed in our *Terms* Section (see *Beacon*). From no hill on the moorland borders is the view more varied than from this one. Southward there is a fine

* On this down are several hut circles which are sometimes referred to as the Pixies' Rings.

panorama of field and woodland, with farmsteads and towers of village churches. The valley of the Avon can be traced for many miles; glimpses of the Channel off Torbay and westward of the Bolt Tail are obtained; the higher part of Torquay is seen, and several landmarks on the coast, with Berry Head and the Bolt Head. S.W. is Ugborough Beacon, with the moor extending from it northward; the valley above Shipley is seen N. by W.; beyond it rises Eastern Whitaburrow, and to the R. of this Huntingdon Warren house is seen peeping over Dockwell Ridge. Away to the N. is Hameldon, and between it and Challacombe Down, W. of it, the break in the huge hill is which Grim's Pound is situated is plainly discernible. R. of Hameldon are the lofty tors above the E. side of the Widecombe valley, and when the sun is shining on it the tower of Widecombe Church clearly reveals itself. N. by E. is Rippon Tor, with the bosses of Hey Tor looking over the shoulder of the hill it crests, and below it the woods of Buckland. To return strike down the hill due E. to a gate opening upon a bridle path. Turn R. to the high road, and passing Leigh Cross descend to the village.

(The crags on the W. side of Brent Hill are best seen by turning L. on entering upon the down above Lutton. If this route is followed the visitor may make his way to the summit by the grassy slopes between the piles. Another way to the summit is by the steep path E. of Underhill Farm).

S. Ex. 100.—*The Valley of Dean Burn*, 12 m. With road to Dean Prior Church and Buckfastleigh. For the first 3 m. the way lies along the old road to Buckfastleigh. Cross the eastern railway bridge and ascend Leigh Cross Hill. Keep L. at the fork. Note the bridle path leading to Beara Common L. just beyond. Straight on to Harbournford Cross, then down the hill to Harbournford hamlet, where there is a footbridge, built clapper fashion, over the Harbourn (Ex. 29). Ascend the hill passing Dean Cross and Clampits Stile, to a plantation, where the road forks.

(The lane R. leads to Dean Prior, the way to which by the new road from Brent is shown in R. 66. Here Herrick was vicar from 1629 until 1647, when he was deprived of the living, but he returned to it after the Restoration, and died here in 1674. The road going straight on leads to Dean; Buckfastleigh is about 1 m. beyond that place.)

The road L. is the one we must follow, leaving the plantation on our R., and just after passing this must again turn L., and then almost immediately R. The lane will take us down to Dean Combe, beyond which we reach Warn Bridge on the Dean Burn. Close to this is a gate where we gain access to the narrow valley named after the stream, and which extends upwards to Lambs Down and Cross Furzes. The scenery throughout is of a romantic character. The sides of the vale are wooded, and in places grey crags thrust themselves from amid the foliage, while the stream forcing its way through its rocky channel forms more than one fine cascade. [*Gems*, Chap. XV.] The sound of falling water tells the visitor that he is near one of these ere he has advanced far into the wood. This is the spot where one Knowles, a weaver, is condemned to do penance in the form of a black hound, according to a tradition gathered in the neighbourhood by Richard John King, an authority on Devon folk-lore and antiquities.

The basin into which the water falls is known as the Hound's Pool; further up is Pan Pool, and this also has its story. Passing up the valley under Dean Clatters, and noticing Skerraton Farm high up on the side of acombe L., the visitor will draw near Larkham Wood and reach the termination of the path, when he will find it his best plan to climb the side of the valley R. to Wallaford Down. Over this he will make his way northward to Cross Furzes, where he will turn down L. and cross the Burn. From this point the homeward route is shown in R. 33 and S. Ex. 103. Cross Furzes and Lambs Down Farm near by, are noticed in S. Ex. 101, as also is Skerraton Down, from which there is a fine view of the valley.

S. Ex. 101.—*Cross Furzes and Scorrilton Down, 14 m.* With road to Holne. By the Lutton road to the little green beyond Bloody Pool, as in Ex. 29. Thence down the lane R. to Gigley Bridge, which spans the Harbourn. On the L. are the enclosures of Dockwell Farm and Reddacleave Farm, and in the valley R. Higher and Lower Thynacombe Woods, past which the stream flows on to Zempson Bridge and Harbournford. Pass upward from the bridge and turn L. Avoid the lane R., which leads by Dean Combe to Buckfastleigh and Ashburton (R. 73). This is marked by a guide-stone showing the direction of the last-named town, and also that of Totnes, Plympton (or Plymouth), and Tavistock. Continue onward to Skerraton Down, and leaving the road, follow the green track which runs up over it.

[By striking across the down, near the hedge R., the brow of the hill forming the western side of the valley of Dean Burn will be speedily reached, and a fine view of that romantic glen obtained. On the R., overlooking Dean Wood, but unseen, is Skerraton (S. Ex. 100), the ancient Sciredun, once held, together with lands in Shipley, by David, by the serjeantry of two arrows when the king hunted on Dartmoor. It was afterwards similarly held by Roger Mirabel, but being forfeited by him was given to Walter Medicus, and in 1275 was in the possession of John Boyvile, who married Dionisia, the daughter of Medicus. Skerraton appears in a forester's account of 1502 as "Shiridon in parochia de Dene," and then paid a venville rent of 7d.]

The track leads to a gate at the higher part of the down opening on to Dean Moor, and from this goes onward by the wall of Lambs' Down to Water Oke Corner, from which point the reave referred to in the section on *The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh* runs up the hill to Pupers. If the visitor is driving to Cross Furzes he must pass through this gate, and turning R. to another enter upon Lambs' Down, the way then running in front of the ruined farm.* But the pedestrian will leave the gate L. and pass across the higher side of the down near the wall, and will shortly afterwards descend to a little feeder of the Dean Burn stream. Pass through the hunting-gate and up the narrow path. Here is a fine view of the valley. Close by are the ruined walls of Lambs' Down Farm, locally Lemson Farm. The track now descends to the Burn, where is a fording-place, and a single stone clapper 11 feet

* The down is usually referred to as Lambs' Down Waste in order to distinguish it from the farm. Just above Cross Furzes on the Dean Burn is Lower Ford, and still further up is Higher Ford, and Forder Farm.

8 inches long, 3 feet 7 inches wide at its centre, and about 10 inches thick. At its western end the date 1705, followed by the script letters G.R., is cut upon its surface, and about the middle of it near its edge is a later one—1737, preceded by the letters B.D.A. From the bridge we ascend the side of Cross Furzes, a small open space where several roads cross (T. 1). The first on the R. runs S.E. across Wallaford Down, a common between the Dean Burn valley S. and King's Wood N., and thence by Wallaford Cross to Buckfastleigh. The next on that side runs about E. down the hill between King's Wood R. and Brook Wood L. to Hockmoor Head, on the road from Buckfastleigh to the moor. The one running N. from the higher corner is the Scorricon and Holne road; and the other bearing L., or N.W. from the corner goes on past the entrance to Hayford to Lid Gate, which opens on Buckfastleigh Moor. Note the guide-stone near the corner with the initials of Brent, Tavistock, and Ashburton. Following the road running N., the ramblor will descend to Two Oaks, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and take the L. branch at the fork, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on will cross the Mardle at Combe Bridge. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this is the hamlet of Scorricon, where a road turns L., or W., up the hill to Scorricon Down.

[From Scorricon, where is a small inn called The Tradesmen's Arms, the Holne road runs to Holy Brook Bridge, near which a lane leads L. to Michelcombe, a small hamlet. (The Holy Brook comes down from Gibby's Combe Wood through Michel Combe, which gives name to this little place). On crossing the bridge keep R. up the hill. At the top turn L. to Play Cross, and then R. to the village.]

The ramblor will make his way to the down as above, passing Clarke's Barn Plantation immediately before he reaches it. Here he will follow a track for a short distance W., which will lead him to Chalk Ford, on the Mardle (T. 56), which stream enters Scae Wood just below. (For a notice of the objects in this locality see the Section on *The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh*.) Above the ford the Wheal Emma leat will be seen rushing down the hill into the Mardle, from which the water is again taken above Combe and conducted to the mine. Turn S. up the hill on crossing the footbridge, keeping the enclosures close L. Pass the stroll leading to Lid Gate, and also Hayford Plantation, L., and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on Water Oke Corner will be reached. Here the ramblor may turn eastward, and keeping the wall L., make his way to Skerraton Down, on entering upon which he will follow the instructions given in R. 33 and S. Ex. 101; or he may bear S. and strike the green path running to Dockwell Gate (T. 55). This path leaves Parnell's Hill L., and descends to the head of Dockwell Hole, (note the bond-stone called The Goose, R.), where it is a plainly defined track, and can be readily followed to the gate. Pass up the wide stroll to the little green, whence the way to Brent is shown in S. Ex. 103.

S. Ex. 102.—*Cross Furzes and Pupers*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Cross Furzes as in the preceding excursion. Strike L. from the higher corner up the lane to Lid Gate, with Hayford L. On emerging on the moor the ramblor will find himself at the foot of Pupers Hill, the rocks on its summit being about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. These are noticed in the Section on *The Moors of Holne and Buckfastleigh*. Having visited them the ramblor may follow the reave extending S.S.E. from Inner Pupers, i.e., the eastern pile, down the hill to Water Oke Corner. Here he may

choose his homeward route as in the last excursion. The most direct route to Pupers from Brent is by way of this corner, which may be reached as directed in S. Ex. 101, or S. Ex. 104.

S. Ex. 103.—*Dockwell Hole and Skerraton Down*, 8 m. Dockwell Gate is the first point; see Ex. 29. (From here Shipley Tor is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant L., the way to it lying along by the wall outside the enclosures). Turn R. soon after passing through the gate, and descend the slope to Dockwell Hole, as directed in Ex. 29, where the remains near Harbourn Head are noticed. A track goes eastward from Harbourn Head Ford to a gate in the wall of Skerraton Down, whence a road runs by the side of it to the lower corner, S., at which it is entered upon from Gigley Bridge, as described in S. Ex. 101. This the Rambler may follow, or he may strike across from the Long Stone to the gate further N., at the higher part of the down, as noticed in the same excursion. In either case his point will be the lower corner. On leaving the down here follow the lane and take the first turning R. to Gigley Bridge, as directed in R. 33. On crossing the bridge pass up the lane to the little green, and bear L. Exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on, and just after passing Bloody Pool R., is Gingaford Cross (guide-post). Here take the R. branch. A short distance further on the road again forks, the R. branch going on past Downstow to Yolland and the moor. Take the L. branch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on Lutton Green will be reached. Continue on the road, and at the foot of Splatton Hill keep L. to the village, with the vicarage grounds R.

S. Ex. 104.—*Huntingdon Warren* direct, *via* Dockwell Gate and Water Oke Plain. The Warren House is 6 m. from Brent. To Dockwell Gate as in Ex. 29. Thence the way will lie over the Combestone Tor track, with Dockwell Hole at the bottom of the slope R. On passing the head of the hollow Parnell's Hill is R., and Small Brook Plains L. A straight line to the Warren House would take the Rambler to Brock Hill Ford and over Hickaton Hill, but the better way is to continue on the green track over Water Oke Plain to a little fording-place on the leat, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Water Oke Corner. (The route to this point *via* Gigley Bridge is shown in S. Ex. 101). Huntingdon Bridge, in front of the house, is 1 m. distant W. by N., and the ground is good throughout the way.

[The warren may also be reached from Shipley (Ex. 30, S. Ex. 106). If the L. bank of the Avon be chosen it should be followed up to Lower Huntingdon Corner, and the Wella Brook be crossed there at Huntingdon Ford; if the Rambler proceeds to the corner by the R. bank (S. Ex. 106) he will cross the river there at Avon Ford.]

A return route from the warren is given in Ex. 29.

S. Ex. 105.—*Yolland, Dockwell Ridge, and Shipley*, 7 m. To Lutton Green as in Ex. 29. Straight on N. for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when a gate L. must be entered and the footpath followed over some fields. Cross the lane at Over Brent Farm and another field, then turn R. into a second lane; follow it for a few score yards and turn up the hill L. At Downstow Cross. $\frac{1}{4}$ m., a lane turns L. to Didworthy Bridge. Here note the view: northward Shipley Tor, westward Ugborough Beacon Rocks, and southward Brent Hill. A little further on is Yolland Cross. Enter the gate and follow the road past the farm and the fine

grove near it (R. 73). A short distance beyond this leave the path and strike L. across Yolland Waste to a hunting gate, Yolland Warren being L. On passing through the gate Dockwell Ridge is reached. Under this name is comprehended that part of the Brent common land situated on the E. side of the Avon, and consisting of 374 acres, the northern boundary of which is marked by the line of posts extending from Dockwell Hole to Small Brook Foot. Turn L. to Shipley Tor, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. westward. Shortly before this is reached a circular stone, 3 feet 10 inches in diameter, and 10 inches thick, will be seen built into the wall. It is similar to the one we have already noticed near Dockwell Gate (Ex. 29) and the same size, but the hole in its centre is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. This wall cuts across Shipley Tor, and another runs down the hill S. from the rocks at right-angles to it. On the W. side of the latter is Black Brake, and on the lower side of this, there are more of these circular stones. (These may be reached by passing through the hunting-gate near the tor to another gate R., a little way down the hill. Just above this, one of them, in a partly finished state, may be seen in the wall, and below the gate but on that side of the wall facing W., is another. The others are further down; one is on its face, and partly built upon, and another, which is also on its face, is hidden among scattered rocks and bushes. These were probably intended for mill stones, and not for crushing ore. I have known those who remember when it was customary to go to the moor to cut stones for the corn mills, and that this had been done for a long period is most likely).

From the hunting-gate we pass down the hill S. to the road (R. 33) where we turn R. to the moor gate. The return from Shipley Bridge to Brent is given in Ex. 29. If the rambler chooses the route *via* Didworthy he need not cross the bridge from the point he has now reached, but may make his way to that place by a pleasant footpath. Close to the gate is another, L.; this he will enter, and the path will lead him across some fields to the one opening on the yard at the back of the Sanatorium. The wooded Didworthy Bottom (noticed in the next excursion) is kept R.

S. Ex. 106.—*Shipley Bridge and Long-a-Traw*, 9 m. To Shipley *via* Lutton and Didworthy, or *via* Aish, as in Ex. 30. If *via* Didworthy the rambler may take the field path from that place to Shipley, as in the last excursion. He will cross the lane on leaving the yard of the Sanatorium, and passing up by some cottages will soon reach the fields, over which he will follow the path with Didworthy Bottom L.

[A private path runs through the woods from Didworthy Bridge to Shipley. This is carried along the L. bank of the Avon, and from it a view of the confluence of that river and Red Brook, or Bala Brook, is obtained (Ex. 30), the picture being a very charming one. It also passes close to a rocky canyon known as Zeal Pool, at the head of which is a cataract, and still further up a series of beautiful cascades. Just below the latter the path approaches quite near to the river. [*Gems*, Chap. XVI.]

From Shipley the road running eastward by the enclosures of Shipley Cottage should be followed for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when a gate will be reached L., from which a hunting path leads to the tor (R. 64). A track runs N. from the latter over Stone Heath, and parallel to it, and

near to the wall, is another, but neither goes very far out. By following the line of these the Rambler has a good view of the narrow valley below, with Brent Moor House and Brent Moor Cottages close to the river. Keeping near the decayed boundary hedge L. he will pass above the two clatters that stream down into the river, known as Woolholes and Higher Woolholes, in which Reynard sometimes finds a shelter. Near the point where the hedge turns down the hill some small pounds containing hut circles will be noticed, and further E. on Dockwell Ridge are several low reaves. Here the Rambler will descend to Woola Plain on the L. bank of the river at the lower end of Long-a-Traw (Ex. 29), where is a deserted granite quarry. He will now make his way upward, noticing Long-a-Traw Island as he proceeds. Not far from this, on a part of the plain called Peathy's Path, are the faint vestiges of a hut, or building of some sort. In front is Gripper's Hill, and between it and Small Brook is Itifer Bottom, which runs up to Small Brook Plains. This part of the moor, including the canyon through which the Avon flows, is noticed in Ex. 29. Crossing the river either immediately below the canyon, or at Viger's Corner a little way above it, the Rambler will make his way down the R. bank. (The Rings are on the brow of the hill above him, Ex. 30). Ere he has proceeded far it will be necessary to leave the river, as near it is Black Tor Mire, but when opposite to the granite quarry, and under Black Tor, he may again approach it, and will then follow the road down its R. bank. The little building near where he strikes it was once a smithy connected with the quarry, and not far from this, and close to the path, there was formerly a rock to which the name of Hobbs' Nose was given, from its fancied resemblance in form to the nasal organ of a certain quarryman of that name who once worked there. Just below Brent Moor House a granite pedestal will be noticed on a rock R. This was erected to the memory of a little daughter of Mr. Meynell, who formerly resided here. The river here runs over a solid bed of granite. A little further down, R. of the way, and below Stone Hollow, is the Hunter's Stone, a rock bearing the names of four followers of hounds well known on Dartmoor in a former day—Treby, Trelawny, and Bulteel being graven on its sides, and on the top Carew. This memorial was the work of Mr. C. A. Mohun-Harris, who lived at Brent Moor House for a time. Not far below there is a fine waterfall. Passing the buildings originally erected as a naphtha factory, and afterwards repaired and utilized by the Brent Moor Clay Company (T. 60), the Rambler reaches Shipley Bridge. For routes to Brent see Ex. 29, S. Ex. 105. See end of S. Ex. 112.

S. Ex. 107.—*Western Whitaburrow direct.* This cairn is 5 m. from Brent. To Shipley as in Ex. 30. Then by the old Zeal Tor tramroad as shown in R. 58.

S. Ex. 108.—*Hickley Ridge, Henchertraw, and Merrifield, 6½ m.* To Zeal Bridge and through the gateway close to it, L. On reaching the common keep near the river to the Half Ring, and then follow up Red Brook L. to Henchertraw (Ex. 30). Just above this strike S.S.E. over Hickley Plain to Merrifield Plantation, ¾ m., which keep L. Near to this is the grave of Quicksilver, a hunter belonging to Mr. Calmady, which dropped dead here when being ridden by his owner with the

Dartmoor hounds about thirty-five years ago. Enter the gate below the plantation, and follow the path past Merrifield Farm to Badworthy Brook, where turn up the hill R. to Binnamore Cross. Turn R. to Aish.

S. Ex. 109.—*Merrifield, Brent Fore Hill, and the East Glaze*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Aish and on by the Shipley road, or by the pathfields entered above Lydia Bridge, as in Ex. 30. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the hamlet Binnamore Cross is reached. Turn L. and descend the hill with Staddon Plantation on that side, to Badworthy Brook, where a track leads L. to Treeland. On passing over the brook turn L. up across the fields past Merrifield to the common. Strike W.N.W. over Brent Fore Hill to some rocks known as Sharp Tor, not far from East Glaze Head, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of Three Barrows. This stream rises in a marsh, on the lower side of which vestiges of the operations of the old tanners are observable. Following it downward a small working is soon reached, and a little removed from the L. bank is a gert over 100 yards in length, and about 15 feet deep. Below the working a leat is taken from the stream, and here, but on the opposite bank, is a hut circle. Still following the Glaze the ramblor will speedily reach Glascombe Upper Plantation, where he will turn L. to Ball Gate. Here is the fallen dolmen and ruined cairn noticed in Ex. 31. Passing through the gate, as in that excursion, the ramblor will follow the road by the side of Coryndon Ball R. to the plantation of the same name. The road will lead him down by the side of this to a stroll at the end of which is a gate. Pass through this and up the hill to Aish Ridge. Then leave the road and strike L. up over the common by the gravel pit following the green path to the gate at its eastern corner. From here a lane runs down the hill to Aish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. (Another, leading to some fields, branches from it; on reaching this keep R.)

S. Ex. 110.—*Aish Ridge, Coryndon Ball, Glascombe Bottom, Owley*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Aish as in Ex. 30. Avoid the first turning L., but take the next on that side at the higher part of the hamlet, and follow this up to the down. Thence across this westward to Aish Ridge Plantation. Keep this L., and descend the hill to the gate. Pass through the stroll, and up the narrow lane with Coryndon Ball Plantation L. Thence the road runs straight on to Ball Gate. Coryndon Ball is an enclosed down, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S. and the same from E. to W. It is bounded on the W. by the East Glaze, and on the slope above that stream there are some small pounds and hut circles; there are also some stones having something of the appearance of a row. At Ball Gate the ramblor will turn L., his route being the reverse of that described in Ex. 31, to which he is referred for notices of the objects passed. This will bring him to Glascombe Corner, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. (Three Barrows is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant N.W. by N. See Ex. 31; Ugborough Beacon Rocks $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. See S. Ex. 112). Turning L. he will trace the West Glaze down the valley, passing the great stream work mentioned in Ex. 31. This is succeeded by Glascombe Lower Plantation, below which is Glaze Meet. The objects in this valley, which is usually referred to as Glascombe Bottom, being noticed in the following excursion it is unnecessary to describe them here. Near Glaze Meet is a fine pound through which the rough track running down from the

corner will take us. Below the pound this crosses the little tributary called the Scad, and soon after leaves the commons at Owley Gate. It then runs for a short distance between the enclosures to Owley where the rambler will turn L. to Owley Bridge, and crossing the Glaze will ascend the hill to Bulhornstone Cross. Here is a circular stone similar to those noticed near Shipley (S. Ex. 105); it was originally intended to be used at Owley Mill. The road L., or N., runs up to Aish Ridge; the one R. runs S. to Broad Moor and Pennaton Bridge; but the rambler will keep straight on N.E., and will soon reach the road below Aish, where he will turn R. to Lydia Bridge.

S. Ex. 111.—*The Valley of the Glaze*, 8 m. Crossing Lydia Bridge the rambler from Brent will ascend the hill towards Aish, and turn L. below the hamlet. A few yards on he will turn up R. and follow the road past Bulhornstone Cross to Owley Bridge (S. Ex. 110). Thence he will pass up to Owley, and turn R., and in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. will reach the moor gate. On his L. is Owley Corner, to which a track comes out from Peek Gate (S. Ex. 112), and is the one by which visitors from Wrangaton will reach this point (Ex. 31). The road the rambler has been following from Owley now becomes a rough track. About 200 yards from the gate it forks, the L. branch running past the source of the little Scad up the hill to Spurrell's Cross, whence, marked by small stone heaps, it goes on to Harford Gate (T. 62, 59; the R. branch running a short distance up the valley. The latter he will follow, and not far on will cross the Scad, near where it joins the Glaze. At that point there is a ford on the latter, from which a private road runs up the hillside between Coryndon Wood R. and Skitscombe Wood L. to Coryndon Farm. Soon the rambler's road begins to climb a slope, and before him he sees grey stones and ferns and thorn bushes. When he reaches these he will find himself at the wall of an ancient pound of a more than ordinarily pleasing character. The vegetation which has partially covered the vallum though not increasing its interest from an antiquarian point of view, certainly does so from the standpoint of the picturesque. In places moss covers the stones, and amid them sturdy thorns and a holly are growing, while ferns are everywhere abundant. A thorn bush has also found shelter in the wall of one of the two dilapidated hut circles within this enclosure. The vallum is 422 yards in circuit, and some parts of it now cover a space of ten or eleven feet in width. It is intact except for a few breaches where tracks have been carried through it. One of these is that by which we have reached the pound, and this crosses it and goes on to Glascombe Corner, from which Three Barrows is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. (See S. Ex. 110, Ex. 31). The surroundings are of a romantic character. Eastward there is a steep descent to the Glaze, which here partly hides itself in a wooded hollow, the acclivity above the further bank being clothed with trees. In other directions rise the bare slopes of the moor, with the rocks of Ugborough Beacon crowning the hill to the south, about 1 m. distant. Passing down to the river E. the rambler will make his way up its R. bank, and very speedily find himself at the meeting-place of its two branches. On the peninsula which these form is Glascombe Lower Plantation, and on leaving this the united streams flow for a short distance below Newland's Brakes, which stretch upward to Coryndon Ball. (S. Ex. 110). Glaze Meet is one of the beauty spots

of Dartmoor. Here are great boulders of granite, some with coats of moss, ferns and heather, and sturdy hawthorns, a charming cascade, and a dark pool over which trees spread their branches. This is the Wishing Pool, and it is said that those who leap across it, and while doing so loudly express a wish, will obtain what they desire. In the plantation, and near to the confluence, are two heaps of moss-covered stones, not unlike the ruined basements of huts, but their true nature cannot be determined. They are only interesting as perhaps being the remains of a building shown on the old map of the moor to which we have alluded in Ex. 31 as existing on this tongue of land in the sixteenth century. (On the same map Glaze Bridge, lower down the stream, appears as Glaas Bridge).

Leaving this delightful spot the Rambler will proceed up stream for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when he will leave it and strike up the slope westward, or a little N. of W. This course will bring him to a stone row, which is of rather exceptional interest, in being single at one end, the N.E., and double at the other. From this he will proceed westward to the brow of the ridge, and then turn S. to the cairn on Glascombe Ball, 1 m. N.W. of Ugborough Beacon. This is known as Glas Barrow, and is nearly due W. of the pound on the Glaze, but 400 feet above it. These ancient burial mounds abound in this part of the moor; on the summit of every hill between the West Glaze and the Erme they are found in groups, and are also scattered in the lower slopes. Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Glascombe Ball is Spurrell's Cross, where the Blackwood Path (T. 63) and the track from Owley to Harford (T. 62) intersect each other, but of the monument which once marked the spot only a fragment now remains. [*Crosses*, Chap. III.] A short distance westward is a single stone row running approximately N. and S., and starting from a small cairn, another cairn being near it. It is rather over 120 yards in length, but most of the stones have fallen.* Another is to be seen northward of Glascombe Ball.

Turning eastward into the Owley path the Rambler will follow it down the hill to Owley Gate, whence he will return to Brent as in the preceding excursion.

S. Ex. 112.—*Ugborough Beacon*, 8 m. The summit of this hill is 3 m. from Brent, *via* Owley and Peek Gate, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wrangaton Station, *via* Wrangaton Gate. The first point will be Owley as in S. Ex. 111, but instead of there turning R. to the moor, the Rambler will follow the road for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further, when he will reach Peek

* This row is referred to in my book on the crosses of the moor (1st Edition, 1884). When the late Mr. R. N. Worth was preparing a paper on the stone rows of Dartmoor for the Devonshire Association (1892) he wrote to me about the Butterdon row, noticed later on (Ex. 32), and in my reply I happened to mention that eastward there was another running parallel to it, referring to this row near Spurrell's Cross. He states this in his paper, but the description he gives is that of the one on the slope of the West Glaze, which we have spoken of above, S. Ex. 111. These rows were named by me to the Ordnance Surveyors in 1883 in response to an enquiry relative to the stone remains in this locality.

Gate, between the plantations of that name.* The rocks on the summit of the Beacon Hill are more than 530 feet above this gate, and over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it W. by S.

[The visitor from Wrangaton should enter upon the common at the gate of that name. From the station bridge he will follow the Ivybridge road for a few score yards and then turn R. into Green Lane. This will shortly bring him to Marwood's Cross, where is a guide-post. Here he will cross the old highway, which runs L. past Wrangaton to Bittaford, and R. past Glazebrook to Brent Bridge, and make his way up the lane to Wrangaton Gate, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the station, at which point the Blackwood Path commences (T. 63). The rocks are $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. by W. Other gates opening on this part of Ugborough Moor, are Shute Gate, a little to the N. of the last-named, and Leigh Gate further W. Shute Gate is close to Deals Brake, and at the head of Deals Bottom; Leigh Gate, mentioned in the sixteenth century as Laye Yeat, is W. of Knowle Plantation, which abuts on the golf links. On a kind of sketch plan of the moor appended to the document *Instructions for my Lord Prince, temp. Henry VIII.* South Steeryton Yeatte appears opposite to what may be taken to be the venville lands of Dean and Ugborough. It is probable that this gate was to be found nearer the former place than the latter. There is also early mention of Eston Gate in this neighbourhood, but this cannot be identified. Leigh Gate is the most convenient for visitors from Bittaford Bridge. The golf links at the foot of this hill may be approached by either.]

The tor crowning this fine frontier eminence consists of several distinct piles, neither of them being of great height, yet forming a rather striking group. They are sometimes spoken of as the Beacon Rocks, though more often as Ugborough Beacon, and sometimes as the Eastern Beacon. But the ordnance map gives the name of Ugborough Beacon to one of the piles only—the westernmost one, round which a cairn 84 yards in circumference has been built—and applies the name of the Eastern Beacon to another cairn 178 yards S.S.W. of the former. (This one is so dilapidated and overgrown with grass that I found it difficult to take a correct measurement of it, but it is about 48 yards in circumference). On what authority these cairns were so named I do not know, but if the hill ever was a station on which signal fires were lighted, it is highly improbable that there were two within a few yards of each other. It is, however, very doubtful whether this hill was a signalling station. I have elsewhere brought forward some evidence to show that in this instance the word *Beacon* is probably a corruption of *Pigedon*, i.e., Peek Down. [*Crosses*, Chap. II.], and have also referred to the subject in the *Terms* Section (see *Beacon*). One of the masses of granite, it will be seen, is nicely balanced on a very small base, and another, on the northern pile, overhangs and forms a rude canopy, beneath which is a seat of such convenient proportions as almost to lead one to suppose that the work of Nature has been supplemented by that of man. Perhaps it was here that a certain Mr. John Elliott—Lord Elliott, as he was often called—once took his seat, when he came, as it used to be said, to this lofty spot to look

* Shown as Picke Yeat on the old map in the museum at Exeter referred to in Ex. 31. The farm of East Peek is between Peek Gate and Cheston.

down upon Brent, of which manor he was then contemplating the purchase and which he subsequently acquired. The seat seems to have escaped the notice of former antiquaries, otherwise it is nearly certain they would have told us that it was the chair of an arch-druid. A fine view is obtained from the rocks, the height of which is 1,233 feet. The village of Brent is seen E.N.E., and Ugborough S.S.E., together with many places in the South Hams, the whole of which district is visible. Much that is commanded from Brent Hill (S. Ex. 99) the visitor looks upon here, and westward sees other objects, among them being the great rounded Kit Hill on the further side of the Tamar.

(To the S.S.W. of the cairn to which the name of the Eastern Beacon has been attached, and 135 yards from it, are two others, 25 yards apart. The larger is 94 yards in circumference, the other being 70 yards, and both are much covered with vegetation. A short distance down the hill, in the midst of some old workings, is a small mound, but its real nature is not apparent).

Turning from this fine group of rocks the Rambler will make his way down the slope of Beacon Plain, his course being a little N. of W. This will bring him to a shallow gert in which the Lud rises, and to which the name of Main Head has been given.* Here there are two small mounds of earth, each enclosed by a low stone wall, but they present nothing remarkable.† From this spot Spurrell's Cross is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant N. by W. (S. Exs. 111, 113), and is approached by the Blackwood Path (T. 63). Into this, which runs near the L. bank of the little stream, the Rambler will now turn, and following it southward by Creber's Rock, will soon reach the golf links. He will here leave it L. if making his way to Leigh Gate; for Wrangaton he will follow it to the enclosures; and for Peek Gate will leave it on the R. and strike northward towards the plantations close to it. If he is bound for Brent he will there turn L. to Owley, whence the road is described in S. Ex. 110.

[For Routes from Brent see end of *Ivybridge District*. Directions for reaching Hexworthy *via* Holne Moor, or *via* Heng Lake and Aune Head, will be found at the end of the *Routes Section*.]

The right of way past Brent Moor House has recently been questioned, but it has been exercised by the public for very many years.

* The Lud leaves the moor just above Bittaford Bridge, and flowing past Ludbrook falls into the Erme below Ermington.

† These mounds are evidently not particularly old, nor do they seem to partake of the character of mining remains. In 1861 there was a military encampment on this part of the moor, and it is possible that the mounds were thrown up for some purpose by the soldiers.

IVYBRIDGE DISTRICT.

For Distances, and Important Points and Landmarks in the locality, see commencement of *Brent District*. Other points in the south quarter of the forest are here shown.

Important Points in Southern Dartmoor.

Aune Head; the source of the Avon, on high ground, two miles southward of Hexworthy; a track leads to it from that place.—Black Lane; a path, q. v., running from Fox Tor to Erme Head.—Broad Rock; a natural boundary mark, on the Abbots' Way, q. v., near Erme Head.—The Crossways; the point where the Abbots' Way is crossed by the disused Zeal Tor tramroad; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north westward of Western Whitaburrow, a cairn on the forest boundary line.—Erme Pits; very deep tanners excavations, close to the head of the Erme.—Green Hill; a favourite pasturage ground above the Erme, between the Black Lane Brook and Red Lake.—Heng Lake Gully; a stream work on the Avon, above Higher Bottom.—Huntingdon Hill; the highest part of Huntingdon Warren, on the Avon.—Petre's Cross, on Western Whitaburrow: See The Crossways.—Plym Head; the source of the Plym; 1 mile S. by W. of Fox Tor, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Nuns' Cross.—Plym Steps; the point where the Abbots' Way, q. v., crosses the Plym, about 2 miles from its source.—Red Lake Ford; the point where the Abbots' Way crosses Red Lake, about 1 mile N.W. of Western Whitaburrow.—Ryder's Hill; a lofty height, rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.S.E. of Aune Head.

Delightfully situated on the Erme, one of the most beautiful of the Dartmoor rivers, the large village of Ivybridge extends itself into four parishes, and these meet at the structure which gives the place its name. On the E. side of the river is the parish of Harford to the N. of the bridge, and Ugborough to the S. of it; on the west side Cornwood to the N. and Ermington S. The first three each embrace a considerable portion of the moor, and extend to the forest, the latter does not touch the waste, but, as we have already seen (Ex. 31), the lord of the manor of Ermington, possesses certain rights upon Erme Plains, which tract of moor lies within the bounds of Harford and Ugborough, and thus the bridge may be regarded as the centre of four places having a connection with Dartmoor. The present lord of the manor of Ermington

ton is Mr. F. B. Mildmay, M.P., of Flete. In spite of its modern sounding name Ivybridge has long been so called, for Risdon speaks of one Alfred de Ponte Hedera, to whom a grant of land here was confirmed by Sir John Peverell, lord of Ermington, in Edward the First's time. The bridge was formerly very narrow (the visitor will probably be inclined to think it is not much other now) being only of sufficient width to admit of a packhorse crossing it. This structure still exists (though it is probably not the original one) as may be seen from the rocks in the stream under it, where the mark between the older and the added portions is plainly visible. The bridge is situated immediately in front of the London Hotel.

Ivybridge Church, being a modern structure, possesses no features of particular interest. Neither does the old church it replaces, though this is certainly a picturesque object. Its dismantled walls, and the low tower, thickly covered with ivy, will be seen close by, and give the impression of the ruin of an ancient building, and yet it is only of comparatively recent date. But the visitor with a taste for ecclesiastical architecture will find something to reward him when he makes his way to the fine church of Ugborough, or to Ermington Church, with its curious bent spire, while Harford and Cornwood, though much smaller, are good examples of moorland churches.

Ivybridge is placed amid scenery of a charming character. The Erme, with its deep pools and cascades, the wooded valley of Stowford Cleave, the moor hills that look down upon it, the pleasant pastures on the south and east and west, all make up a picture that will delight the Rambler who fixes upon this village as a base whence to explore the southern part of Dartmoor.

Excursions from Ivybridge.

Ex. 32.—*The Western Beacon [Ugborough Beacon] Butterdon Hill, Sharp Tor [Three Barrows], Erme Plains, Antiquities on Brown Heath, Erme Pound, Mining Remains on the Erme, Piles Copse, Butter Brook, Addicombe Slaggets, 14 m.*

Our starting-point will be the old bridge from which we shall pass up the hill with the extensive paper mills of the Messrs. John Allen and Sons, Ltd., L., and soon after crossing the railway reach Stowford. Of the ancient mansion very little now remains. This formerly belonged to Matthew de Ivybridge, as Risdon calls him, whose daughter brought it to the Dymocks. It afterwards came to the crown, and was purchased by Adam Williams, whose descendent, Thomas Williams, was Speaker of Parliament in the time of Elizabeth. There is a brass to his memory in Harford Church. John Prideaux, who became Bishop of Worcester, was born of humble parents, in a cottage at Stowford. He is also commemorated by a brass in that church. Turning R. behind the house we pass up a lane to the commons, and then strike eastward to the Western Beacon, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and nearly 400 feet above

the moor gate. (This may possibly be Stonorde Yeat, of which there is early mention). The view from this fine border height, the southernmost of all the Dartmoor eminences, is one of great beauty. The estuary of the Erme is in full view, and we are placed so high above it (1,088 feet) that it looks quite near. This, the West Pigeon of an older day, forms a conspicuous landmark from numerous points in the South Hams. Eastward rises East Pigeon, now represented by the hill crowned with the Beacon Rocks (S. Ex. 112). Much of the tor has been destroyed by quarrymen, and the six cairns that are to be seen here have also been despoiled. One of these was placed on the rocks, but very little of it now remains. The foundations of a small square building are to be seen upon it. It is not possible to obtain a correct measurement of all of these cairns, but one of them is 85 yards in circumference, and another 67 yards.

A line of boundary stones runs N. to Butterdon Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m., and this we shall now follow. About mid-way is Black Pool, through which the line passes, the eastern part of it thus being in Ugborough parish and the western in Harford. This pool, which is very shallow, is oblong in shape, and 95 yards in circumference. A dilapidated cairn may be seen close to it on the S.W.

[If the rambler desires to visit Ugborough Beacon from this part of the moor he will find it the better plan to branch off here, and not ascend Butterdon Hill. The summit of the Beacon Hill is just over 1 m. from the pool, and the course to be steered is N.E. by E. The way lies N. of Cuckoo Ball Corner, and Lud Brook is crossed about mid-way. The rocks to which the name of Claret Tor has been given will also be passed. The beacon is noticed in S. Ex. 112.]

Cairns.

Ugborough Beacon.



Cairns.

FROM BUTTERDON HILL. LOOKING N.E.

Continuing on our way we pass the Long Stone, as the first boundary pillar N. of the pool is called, and then climb up between the scattered rocks to the summit of Butterdon, 1,204 feet. Here there are three cairns, while others are found on the slopes near by. These three are nearly in a line running N.E. and S.W. The N.E. one is 92 yards in circumference; the middle one 80 yards; and the other 50 yards. Close to the centre cairn are the foundations of three small comparatively modern enclosures. W.N.W. is Weatherdon Hill, the summit of which is only $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. On this there are two cairns, 115 yards apart,

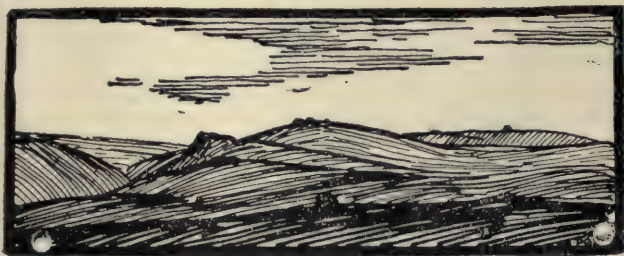
one 79 yards in circumference, and the other 62 yards. They appear to have been opened; at all events hollows have been made in them. Between the two hills there is another cairn, 53 yards in circumference.

Stalldon
Barrow.

Sharp
Tor.

Three
Barrows.

Eastern
Whitaburrow.



Piles Hill. Hangershell
Rock.

FROM BUTTERDON HILL. LOOKING N.

About 43 yards N.E. of the north-eastern cairn is a stone circle 35 feet in diameter, enclosing a cairn the diameter of which is about 20 feet. Only eight stones are now to be seen, and these have all fallen but two, which are in a slanting position. From this circle a stone row extends northward for a distance of 1,791 yards, and this has been adapted as the boundary between the moors of Ugborough and Harford. We shall now follow it, and when at a distance of 460 yards from the circle, with Hangershell Rock, noticed in S. Ex. 114. L., shall reach a small grass-covered cairn R. On this a small shelter has been formed. I remember when some horse races were held here, and the course can still be seen near this tumulus.* It is connected with a track that comes up from the in-country southward of the Western Beacon. (On the E. side of the ground the course touches the Blackwood Path (T. 63). About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the tumulus the stone row crosses the path from Owley to Harford (T. 62), which, however, is here not very clearly defined. Spurrell's Cross is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E., and a little nearer to us than that point is the stone row we have already noticed (S. Ex. 111, T. 62), which runs parallel to the one we are following. A little further on we cross a depression extending upwards from the source of Butter Brook, and in this are eight rifle butts, four on each side of the shallow hollow. These are of granite and were erected when the soldiers were encamped near here in 1861 (S. Ex. 112). The cairn on Glascombe Ball (S. Ex. 111) is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. R., or E. of this point.

Still following the stone row we pass up the slope N., and soon arrive at its termination, which is marked by a small pillar about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, set in the centre of a circular pavement 6 feet

* This was about forty-five years ago, and the meeting was attended by a large number of people from the neighbouring parishes.

9 inches in diameter. On its W.S.W. face is an incised cross 7 inches high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the arms. On the old map of Dartmoor, to which we have several times referred, Hobajon's Cross, noticed in Ex. 31, is shown as standing in this row, and I have elsewhere suggested that this stone with the incised cross may not improbably mark the place it occupied [*Crosses*, Chap. II]. From this point the Ugborough and Harford boundary is marked in the same way as it is S. of Butterdon Hill, that is, by a row of posts, and this, which we have already noticed, we shall follow, and on Piles Hill shall strike the Blackwood Path (T. 63), which comes up R. from Spurrell's Cross. Here we see a cairn L., and on the further side of this is the branch path which enters on the moor at Harford Gate (T. 63). A little way on is another cairn L., and just beyond this the two tracks unite. Some distance below us L., is Piles Gate, at the S.E. corner of Higher Piles, which we shall pass on our homeward route.

Leaving the track we strike L. to Sharp Tor, a solid mass of rock placed on the brow of a steep hill and overlooking Piles, the higher wall of which enclosure is carried along the side of the declivity below it. Close to the tor is a large cairn. The summit of Three Barrows is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant (Ex. 31). Making our way northward we shall strike the track again, and soon pass Piles Corner, where the wall turns downward to the Erme. Immediately inside it are some hut circles, and a noted fox holt known as The Dungeon, where, so Mr. C. A. Harris tells us in his *Foxhounds of Devon*, a well-known master, deeming the occasion demanded it, once thundered forth the Epistle to the Danmonians.

Our track will lead us below Three Barrows and Hobajon's Cross, which are noticed in Ex. 31, to the long-deserted Left Lake clay pits, and on passing over the brook at Left Lake Ford we find ourselves on Erme Plains, of which tract of moorland we have already spoken. This comprises Quickbeam Hill and Brown Heath, though on the Ordnance map the name is attached only to a narrow stretch of level ground through which the Erme flows, this flat, we presume, being considered the only justification for calling any spot near here a plain. (See that word in the *Terms* Section). The first recorded perambulation of the bounds of this tract took place in 1603, and subsequently it was customary to view them once in every seven years. When this was done a proclamation was read at certain points on the Erme giving notice of the perambulation, and setting forth the rights belonging to the manor of Ermington. The tenants have the right of pasture, and the lord the right of free fishery, not only where the river bounds the tract in question, but from its source to the sea, and also the right to all wreckage found in the river, or as far from its mouth seawards "as an umber or tar barrel can be seen." (See Exs. 31, 33).

Passing onward we cross the Ugborough boundary line, and make our way along the lower side of Quickbeam Hill, with several groups of hut circles below us L. In about 1 m. we reach Belter's Ford on Hook Lake, in Stony Bottom, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the line, one of the pillars in which, near the hollow, bears the initial letter of Ugborough, and is known as the U Stone. The bottom has been streamed through-out, but the heaps thrown up by the tanners are now in great measure clothed with plants, and the spot is a favourite one with whortleberry gatherers. At its head are some deep pits, and the scanty vestiges of a mining hut. On crossing it we are on Brown Heath, where is one

of the most interesting groups of remains on the moor. These consist not only of relics of prehistoric times, but also of those of mediæval days. The cluster comprises three pounds forming a large hut settlement, a stone row, and kistvaens, as well as an old drift pound with accompanying buildings, and vestiges of tinnerns' operations, which include a blowing-house with a mould-stone.

The track which we have followed to this point now bends L., and running through the southernmost of the hut enclosures, again turns and goes N. along the L. bank of the river to Erme Pound. It is here not very clearly defined, but by turning in the direction named the visitor will speedily arrive at the ruined wall. On the side nearest Stony Bottom this makes an inward sweep, so that the enclosure, which measures 338 yards in circumference, is irregular in shape. The stones composing the wall are now scattered over a width of about 11 feet; the entrance appears to have been on the northern side. In the western part of the pound a wall runs across it N. and S., thus cutting off a portion of it, and about the middle of this wall is a small hut circle, 10 feet in interior diameter. Immediately without the wall on the N.W. the basements of two other dwellings are to be seen. Two walls there run out from the main one for a short distance, and the two huts being placed between these, and being connected with a piece of wall about 12 feet long, act as a third side, and thus a small court is formed. The larger of these huts has a very perfect basement. Its diameter is 16 feet; the other is 12 feet. Another hut circle, about 21 feet in diameter, will be seen N. of the enclosure, and in this is a low curved wall, which, however, does not run entirely across it, the part that appears to be wanting being probably the doorway leading into what may have been an inner apartment.

On the E. side of this lower enclosure a wall runs out from the main vallum for a distance of about eight yards, and from this, but at a right angle to it, a double stone row runs up the slope for a distance of 170 yards, and terminates in a small circle 30 feet in diameter, enclosing a ruined kistvaen. At its lower end some of the stones in this row, which is about five feet wide, are from 3 feet to 4 feet high, but most of them are small. Near its upper end it passes quite close to a hut circle, and above this it is nearly obliterated. Ten stones remain erect in the circle, one of them being 5 feet high and 3 feet wide; two others are fallen, and some are missing. The best view of the row is obtained from this point, where the beholder looks down the slope and sees it throughout its length.

This circle is placed close to the wall of another enclosure, 126 yards from the lower one, and forming a particularly fine example of an ancient hut pound. It is 426 yards in circumference, and the wall, which is formed of very large stones, is about 5 feet in height and of considerable width. In places these are seen lying in courses. On the northern side is a block 9 feet long, which has its ends supported by two others, a hollow being formed beneath it. Near this the wall is imperfect for a distance of about 30 feet, the stones perhaps having sunk, the ground here being rather boggy. There appears to be an entrance on the S.E., and another on the S., and here a wall runs across the pound. Close to this is a hut circle, and there is another in the middle of the enclosure. Outside the wall, but connected with it by two smaller ones, is a hut circle 22 feet in diameter, a small court

being thus formed in a similar manner to the one seen in the lower pound.

Thirty yards N. of this enclosure the visitor will come upon the third, in which, however, there is nothing particular to note. The wall now resembles a low reave, and near it are what appears to be the remains of a kistvaen. It closely adjoins Erme Pound, formerly used for estrays, and which possesses a peculiar interest as being the only things of its kind in the purlieus of the forest, and throughout Dartmoor with the exception of Dunnabridge Pound, above the West Dart (Ex. 5, 42)* The wall of each stands on the line of an ancient circumvallation, as even a slight examination is sufficient to reveal, and although there are many instances of newtakes having been formed on the sites of hut enclosures, these are the only pounds whose walls are reared on such primitive foundations. When Erme Pound was built the stones of the older enclosure, the line of which it followed, would, of course, be used, but it is probable that recourse was also had to the wall of this higher one. Other later enclosures were also formed here, for in an account of the forester of the south quarter of the time of Henry VII. there is an entry of 1½d., "being new rent of Thomas Rawe, John Beare, and others for one acre of land on the common of Devon lying near to Yerme next Erme Pound and Quyocke Bemefote [Quickbeam Foot] to hold to them according to the custom of the forest of Dartmoor."

The view from the higher part of these hut groups, which extend upward for about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the foot of the slope, and are appropriately known as Erme Pound Rings, embraces the most solitary parts of the extensive southern border commons. It is a scene of desolation. Not even a tor is visible; only long stretches of heath with the great ridge of Stalldon rising high to the south. The Erme pursuing its course through the long valley alone gives life to the picture. But the seclusion of this part of the moor endows it with a certain charm, while the remains of an older day found here on every hand give to it an exceptional interest. (See remarks Ex. 30.) The visitor who enters the Erme valley where the cultivated country gives place to the moorlands, and passes up through it till he reaches the spot where the river rises, will find something to attract him throughout the whole of the way.

We shall now proceed to the pound, which is connected with the enclosure last noticed by some old walls. It is situated on the side of the hill, the lower, or western, part of the wall being at its foot, and on the brink of the river. In shape it is roughly circular, and is 345 yards in circumference. The gateway, which is 8 feet wide, is on the S.S.E.,

* The statement that has been made that "there are several other enclosures in this neighbourhood, of which most appear to have served a purpose similar to that of Erme Pound," this purpose being the securing of cattle at the drifts, is incorrect. The only enclosures in the neighbourhood of the pound are those described above, which nobody ever supposed to be drift pounds—that is, nobody who had visited the spot, which the writer of the statement is question had not. Nor would anyone who knew much about Dartmoor suppose that more than one drift pound would be found in any locality. As a matter of fact there were only four or five for the whole of the moor. The manor pounds near the border villages are of quite a different character.

and here the wall is 6 feet thick. It is from 4 feet to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, being at its lowest on the higher side, where the ground is covered with rocks. The lower part of the pound is fairly clear of granite. Four hut circles exist within it, with vestiges of others, and tiny courts may be seen adjoining them, but the remains are in a very ruinous state. Outside the gateway, but near to the pound, are the walls of a curious little building 22 feet long by 12 feet wide. A low stone bench, or seat, 15 inches high and 22 inches wide, runs round its interior. Further down is another, which is rather larger, but this has no bench. In this a gable is still standing, and it will be noticed that the doorway is protected by a kind of passage. These buildings were probably erected as shelters for those attending the drifts when the pound was in use. They stand in a small clatter.

[About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above Erme Pound the river receives Red Lake (Ex. 30, R. 64). W. of the pound is the stone row running over Stall Moor, and noticed in Ex. 33. S. of it is a ford, where the track coming out from Watercombe Waste (T. 66) crosses the river. Should the rambler desire to make his way down the R. bank of the Erme, he may cross it at this ford, or he will find a place where he can generally do so at the foot of Stony Bottom. Directions for this route, which will lead him down to Harford Bridge and past the church, are given in Ex. 33.]

Leaving Erme Pound we pass down with the river R. to the point where Hook Lake falls into it, and very near to this shall find a good example of a blowing-house. It is 27 feet in length by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. and like a good many of these buildings stands against a bank. A watercourse may be seen leading to it, and where this is taken from the Erme are the remains of a weir. Lying within the entrance is a granite block in which there are two tin moulds, one in a complete state, the other partly destroyed. It is interesting to find a notice of this stream work in the seventeenth century. In a lease of the date 1661 it is described as "a certain Tynnwork called, or known, by the name of Hooke Lake, situate within the parishes of Brent and Ugborough, and within the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts of Plympton and Ashburton." Hook Lake, it may be explained, rises on Brent Moor, and then crosses Ugborough and Harford Moors, which are here merely narrow strips of land running out to the forest. Opposite to the confluence of Hook Lake and the Erme is Green Lake Bottom, noticed in Ex. 33. (For the route to Brent from this point see Ex. 30).

Passing down the valley by Quickbeam Foot, and noticing on one hand the evidences of mediæval mining, and on the other those of the presence here of man in times still further remote, as shown by the ruined huts on the slope of the hill L., we shall, when about 1 m. below Hook Lake, come upon some ruined walls where these evidences are combined. At the lower end of a circular enclosure containing huts, and within a few yards of the river, is a small rectangular building of the type erected by the tinners. Just beyond this we cross Dry Lake, and almost immediately afterwards Left Lake, which forms the southern boundary of the tract over which the Ermington manorial rights extend. Still continuing to follow the Erme, we at length pass Crooked Oak, and find ourselves at the wall of Higher Piles. On

the hillside L. all the way down to this point, hut circles and small pounds are numerous.

[The Rambler who does not care to scramble through the rocky enclosure below, but who is content to view the ancient oak wood known as Piles Copse from a distance, may here turn up the hill, and on arriving at the higher corner of the newtake will turn R., and keeping close to Piles Wall pass under Sharp Tor. On reaching the corner at Piles Gate, where the wall is carried down the hill W. by the side of Piles Brook, he will leave it and strike due S. till he reaches the branch of the Blackwood Path (T. 63), which he will follow to Harford Gate.]

Entering Higher Piles Newtake we shall pass down by the stream finding a path through the oak wood, or between it and the river, along the bank of which it extends for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The trees are not of the size of those in Wistman's Wood (Ex. 5); they more nearly resemble those at Black Tor Copse, on the West Ockment (Ex. 14). But there is evidence that the wood is of considerable age, and thus an additional interest is lent to it. It is figured on the old map of Dartmoor now in the museum at Exeter. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below it we shall come upon an ancient enclosure, and a little further on shall cross Piles Brook and enter Lower Piles, up across which we shall make our way through a wilderness of granite to Lower Piles Corner, S.E. Here are a number of hut circles, and low walls arranged in such a curious manner as to render it difficult to understand the plan of the cluster.

Outside the newtake and not far from the corner, is a kistvaen near a dilapidated hut circle. This kist is about 3 feet deep, and is placed in a partly demolished circle, of which only seven stones are now standing. The cover stone is missing, and the northern end of the kist is composed of several small stones instead of one slab like the other end and sides. Striking due S. we soon reach Harford Gate, into which the Rambler may turn and make his way to Ivybridge past Broomhill and Lukesland, as in Ex. 33.* If he desires to return by way of Addicombe he will continue S. keeping the wall R., and just before reaching Butter Brook will notice some very fine hut circles. Crossing the little stream he will leave Tor Rocks, a very interesting pile, R., and still pursuing a southerly course will soon reach the wall of the Combeshead enclosures, where a track will lead him across Addicombe Slaggets to the moor gate (T. 64). (Opposite Addicombe are two ancient enclosures which are noticed in S. Ex. 114). From the moor gate the Rambler will make his way by the lane to Stowford, and thence follow the road down to the village.

* This gate appears as Harford Yeat in the sixteenth century. Lukesland stands near the site of a house formerly known as Lukesland Grove.

Ex. 33.—*Harford, Tristis Rock, Stalldon Barrow, Stall Moor Circle, Erme Head, Valley of the Erme, Harford Bridge, 17 m.*

We shall first make our way up the hill to Stowford, as in Ex. 32, but instead of turning R. to the common shall follow the lane past Lukesland and Broomhill to Harford, one of the most delightfully situated hamlets on the moorland borders. (Near Broomhill the rambler may desert the road and strike over some fields R. to the church, crossing the Butter Brook a little way below Tor Rocks, by a single stone clapper. Here may be seen an ancient cross which was discovered a few years ago serving as a gate-post, by the rector, the Rev. John A. Uran, and was set up by him in its present situation. It stands on the line of the track connecting the two religious houses of Buckfast and Plympton (T. 59).

[In 1912 a cross was discovered near Venn Cross, in the neighbourhood of Ugborough, by Mr. Arthur White, of Wrangaton Manor, and now stands on the lawn there.

Some misapprehension appears to have been caused by the existence of a stone at the point the moormen call Hobajohn's Cross (Ex. 31, 32). This has the appearance of a cross with one rudely formed arm only, and is similar to one found on Dartmeet Hill, which examination showed to be shaped by natural means. But even if the stone in question were really the remains of a cross, which some have imagined, there is nothing to lead us to suppose that it would be the Hobajohn's Cross shown on the map setting forth the bounds of Brent Moor (Ex. 31). That cross is figured as an important object, and the head discovered on the cairn, and described in my book on the crosses of the moor, would fittingly belong to such. I saw the fragment during many years, but it now appears to be missing.]

Descending to Harford Bridge, placed at the head of the wooded part of the beautiful valley which extends upwards from Ivybridge, we cross it and enter a gate R. Here we are on the track which runs up by the Erme under Stalldon Barrow (T. 65), which, however, we shortly leave and climb the side of Hall Newtake L. towards the enclosures of the ancient farm of that name. This was once the residence of Colonel Chudleigh, father of Elizabeth Chudleigh, whose absurdities, as Macaulay observes, Horace Walpole made it his serious business to record, and who afterwards became Duchess of Kingston. The scanty ruins of Hall Pleasure House are just within the plantation on the verge of the down. They are surrounded by a wall which encloses a space of about an acre in extent. On the further bank of the river is Bullaven, the enclosures belonging to which extend nearly to Lower Piles (Ex. 32). Our way will take us to Tristis Rock, or Hall Tor, as it is sometimes called, whence we have a good view of Stalldon, with Sharp Tor and Three Barrows on the other side of the deep Erme valley.

Not far from the rock is a single stone row which starts from a ruined circle and runs N. for a distance of 400 yards, and consists of 112 stones. This we shall follow to Burford Down, and then crossing Yadsworth Waste, where are a number of hut circles, shall pass upward to Stalldon Barrow. A good view of the moor opens up as we proceed, particularly that part of it lying between the Erme and

IVYBRIDGE DISTRICT.

Stalldon
Barrow.

Three Barrows.
Sharp
Tor.

Burford Down



Piles Hill

Erme Valley.

FROM TRISTIS ROCK. LOOKING N.

the West Glaze, the prominent heights on which are Ugborough Beacon, Butterdon, Weatherdon, and the Western Beacon, and on the slopes of these and on the ridges between them many of the cairns that stud that part of the moor are seen clearly defined against the sky.

Stalldon Barrow is really a cairn, but the name also attaches to the lofty hill which it crowns. This hill is situated near the southern extremity of Stall Moor, which may be said to extend from the enclosures of Yadsworthy to Erme Head, a distance of 4 m. Its northern portion, that is the part the more remote from the cultivated country, is known as Outer Stall. This moor is mentioned in the Court Rolls of the forest *temp* Edward IV. as "the land of Stealdon."

The cairn is 60 yards in circumference, but is not very high. On the S.W. side the stones have been removed, and used in the erection of a little house on the summit. Of this only three walls now remain, but they are very substantially built. The story goes that a child was once found on Stall Moor, and was adopted by some good people

Ugborough Beacon.	Hanger- shell Rock.	Butterdon Hill.	Weather- don Hill.	Western Beacon.	Tor Rocks.	Tristis Rock.
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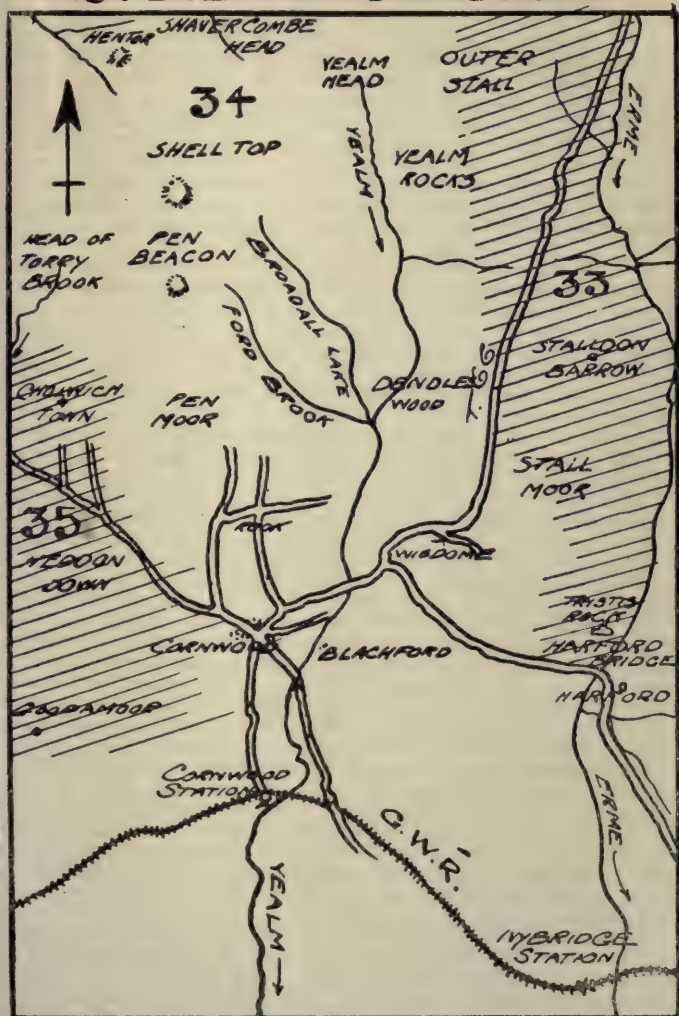
Piles Hill



Erme Valley.

FROM SOUTHERN SLOPE OF STALLDON BARROW. LOOKING S.S.E.

16. BRENT & IVYBRIDGE DISTCT.



EX. 33, 34; PART OF 35.

in the neighbourhood. and given the name of Hillson. As a son of the hill this was certainly a very appropriate one, and as though further to justify it, the foundling betook himself to Stalldon Barrow when he grew up, and built a little house there. Here he dwelt and earned a living by making eight-day clocks, and one version of the story says that the first ever seen in the neighbourhood was made by him. Mr. W. Hillson, of Wakeham's Rook, not far from Cornwood village, has had one of these clocks nearly fifty years; it formerly belonged to a family named Mumford, of Great Steart, in this parish. "I cannot tell how the truth may be"; all I can vouch for is that the little house on the cairn has long been known as Hillson's Hut. About forty years ago I used to hear it said that a rain gauge was once to be seen here.

On the slope of this hill to the N.E. are some ancient remains, and others occur on the N.W. side of it. To the latter we now make our way, and shall come upon the first of these objects when about 125 yards from the cairn. This is a circular enclosure 22 yards in diameter, the wall being formed of small stones and covered with grass. Outside this wall is a hut circle, but there are none within it. Further on, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of the Stalldon cairn, are two others, one enclosed in a circle 30 feet in diameter, of which only a few of the stones remain. Both cairns are covered with vegetation. From these remains a single stone row runs S. for a distance of about 460 yards. Some of the stones are large, but few of them are standing.

Proceeding in the same direction, that is, about N.W., we soon strike the track running out to Erme Pound (T. 66), and this we shall follow R. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on we cross Bledge Brook, a little tributary of the Erme, and just beyond this shall reach the circle sometimes known as The Dancers, and also as Kiss-in-the-Ring. This is 54 feet in diameter, and consists of 26 stones, of which three are fallen. The average height of these is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but there is one 5 feet high. From this circle a single stone row runs northward for a distance of over two miles, terminating in the ruined kistvaen we have already observed on Green Hill (Ex. 30). The groups of hut circles above the eastern bank of the Erme, noticed in Ex. 32, are here plainly visible, as also are Erme Pound Rings, also described in that excursion. Looking down the valley between Stalldon Barrow R. and Sharp Tor and Three Barrows L., the Western Beacon is seen $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant in a straight line. On the slope towards the river, and 123 yards from the circle, is a hut enclosure 320 yards in circumference. This is divided into three parts by low walls, and contains the basements of several ancient dwellings. The whole is in a very ruinous state. Southward, and also on the slope, is another decayed enclosure with hut circles. The Erme Islands in the river form a striking feature in the picture seen from these remains.

From the circle we follow the row northward, and shall notice that the stones composing it become smaller as the distance from the starting-point increases. When rather over $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from this we pass a mossy cairn 23 yards to the L., or W., of the row, 44 yards in circumference, but not very high. R. of the row is a small pound with hut circles. Just beyond this we reach Green Bottom opposite Stony Bottom (Ex. 32), in which is an old stream work. It is noticeable that the row crosses the latter, and it would thus appear as though the

mediaeval tinnerns (for it was they who laboured here, as the ruins of two small rectangular buildings in the combe attest) had such reverence for pre-historic monuments that they did not disturb the row, or where they were compelled to do so, carefully set up the stones again upon their rubble heaps. The circumstance is rather difficult to understand. The row crosses the Erme over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the bottom (Ex. 32), and then runs straight to Red Lake, which it also crosses, and ascends Green Hill, where there is a considerable break in it.*

[The following routes from Ivybridge cross Green Bottom : R. 59, to Princetown ; R. 62, to Lydford ; R. 63, to Okehampton ; R. 64, to Hexworthy and Chagford (if by the R. bank of the Erme) ; and R. 64, from Cornwood to Hexworthy and Chagford.]

From the head of Green Bottom we strike N.W. by N. over the hill to Horton's Combe, passing the head of Knocking Mill on the way. This latter is a combe running down to the Erme, its lower end being nearly opposite to the point where Dry Lake falls into that river.† In winter a rivulet flows through it, but there is no stream in the summer and it is consequently difficult to see how mining operations could have been conducted here, but that they were the stone heaps, now covered with moss, that extend throughout the length of the combe clearly show. At its head are the remains of two small mining buildings, which, like the workings, are clothed with moss. A little way down the combe another runs from it towards the S.W., the lower end of it being on the brink of the river just above Erme Pound. This also has been worked, though no stream runs through it. Between these two combes is Stinger's Hill, at the eastern foot of which is a small strip of ground known as The Meadow. Horton's Combe is so called from having formerly been the spot in which a Cornwood farmer of that name was in the habit of collecting his cattle. It is sometimes known as Hortons' Ford Bottom, and the stream that runs through it as Hortons' Ford Brook. By continuing our N.W. course for another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we may pass above Erme Pits to the springs of the Erme, or we may keep more to the R. and reach the river where it is yet only a rivulet below the pits.

* I have always striven to be correct in taking my measurements of objects on the moor, some of which I obtained in the early seventies, but I cannot pretend to such nicety as this: I read that the Stall Moor Row was measured in 1880 and found to be exactly 11,239 ft. 8 ins. in length! This monument was figured in a paper by the late Mr. C. Spence Bate read before the Devon Association in 1871, and a plan of it was made in 1880 by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, in which year I also briefly described it in the second volume of *The Antiquary*. Nine years later it was "discovered" by a writer during a flying visit to Southern Dartmoor.

† Or Hux Lake ; see Ex. 30. In 1502 there is mention of Herteslake or Hurlake in connection with Whitepytte, both on the Erme. It is probable that this refers to Hook Lake, Ex. 32, and not to Hux Lake. Other forms of Erme are Arme, and Irm. In 1468 we have Sedilburgh Hill and Dertstream Hill, "between the rivers Erme and Aune," but these cannot now be identified.

[The following points are within easy reach of Erme Head : Ducks' Pool (Ex. 30) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. ; kistvaen on Green Hill (Ex. 30) 1 m. N.E. ; Red Lake Ford (Ex. 30, R. 7) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. ; Erme Pound (Ex. 32) $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. by E. ; Yealm Head (Ex. 34) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. ; Broad Rock (Ex. 34) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The Abbots' Way (T. 1) passes here, crossing the infant stream at Erme Pits Ford in the midst of the great tin work, and again at Erme Head Ford immediately below where it oozes from the mire, and goes on N.W. to Broad Rock. The perambulators of 1240 mention a bound in this part of the moor which they call Grymsgrove, and this the jurors of 1609 considered to be Erme Head. The next point named in the 1240 perambulation is Eylesbarrow, but in 1609 the line was carried first to Plym Head, and it is this line that is now regarded as the boundary. It runs from near Erme Pits Ford to Erme Head Stone, N.W., on which is the inscription "A Head," the older form of Erme being Arme (which is still used by the moormen), and then abruptly turns westward to Broad Rock, which is near by.]

As we have already seen (Ex. 30), the mining remains in this locality are extensive, and afford examples of streaming and also of open workings. Of the latter Erme Pits, by which name the excavations on the Cornwood side of the stream are generally distinguished from those on Erme Pits Hill, are the largest and deepest. These probably represent the Armed Pit mentioned in 1672 as yielding a particular kind of ore called zill tin. The remains of two little buildings of the usual mining type may be seen in these pits.

Passing down through the stream work, where we shall notice a great slab of granite called the Table Stone, we find for ourselves a path along the R. bank of the Erme, and in about 1 m. shall reach the point where Red Lake falls into it. The river, which will be our companion as far as Harford Bridge, here bends R. We pass along The Meadow, and when opposite Erme Pound shall strike the Stall Moor stone row, and shortly after come upon the track leading from the pound to Watercombe (T. 66). Just below this we reach Green Bottom, from which point downward the bank is covered with the debris of the tanners, among which we shall notice the remains of some of their buildings, one being of more than ordinary interest in possessing a double wall. Bledge Brook is crossed on the way. When opposite Dry Lake (mentioned in Ex. 32, where the L. bank of the river is described) the ramblor should turn aside to the rocky hollow R., the entrance to which is marked by a few mountain ash trees. It is really the work of the miners, but is now so draped with plants that it might well pass for that of Nature. Immediately below Dry Lake is Left Lake (both on the E. side of the stream), and soon after passing the latter we shall come upon a little tributary. A short distance up the hollow R. through which this flows is the best example of a miners' cache to be found on Dartmoor. It is on the L. bank of the little stream, and quite close to it. The entrance is on the higher side, and until this is seen there is nothing to indicate its nature, for in approaching it up stream it has the appearance of a grass covered mound. It is known as Downing's House, and sometimes as the Smugglers' Hole (see *Cache* in *Terms* Section), and a story is related of its having been a place of concealment for contraband spirits. A short distance above it is a little crossing place on the stream, sometimes referred

to as Tinker's Bridge. On the hill northward of the cache is a cluster of hut circles.

Still keeping near the Erme we pass over Tom's Plain, where we shall strike the track coming up the valley from Harford Bridge, 2 m. further down, and shall follow it thither (T. 65). It will lead us through the pass in which the ancient oaks of Piles Copse find shelter (Ex. 32), and above which Sharp Tor rises on one hand and Stalldon on the other, the relative situations of which may be supposed to be similar to those of the two mountains chained together by Riquetti. Thence our way will lead us below Burford Down where are pound-like remains, to Hall Newtake, where we emerge on the road.

Turning L. we ascend the hill to Harford Church, and keeping R. shall make our way past the hamlet to Broomhill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from it. Thence the lane will lead us by Lukesland L. and Erme View R. (the latter overlooking the romantic Stowford Cleave) to Stowford House, whence we shall pass down to the village.

Ex. 34.—*New Waste, Stall Moor Gate, Antiquities on the Yealm* [EXTENSION to *Yealm Head, Langcombe Bottom, and Broad Rock*, add 4 m.], *Broadall Lake, Pen Beacon* [Shell Top, add 1 m.], *Rook Farms*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from and to Cornwood.

Our starting-point will be the moor gate at Watercombe, which we may reach either by way of Harford Bridge, saving about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., or from Cornwood. If we choose the former we shall pass over Burford Down as in Ex. 33, and when about 1 m. from the bridge shall turn L. at the end of the Yadsworthy enclosures, and steering W.N.W. shall arrive at the gate, or the track near it, in another mile. If we go by way of Cornwood we follow the instructions given in S. Ex. 119 for reaching that village, and shall then take the road running N.E. from the open space in front of the inn. This will bring us to the Vicarage Bridge, on the Yealm, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which we turn L. at Tor, and then almost immediately bend R. At the fork a little further on, where a road runs R. to Yadsworthy, we keep L., and soon reach the gate near Watercombe Farm. Here we enter on New Waste, often called Watercombe Waste, and follow the track northward, and crossing Redaven Lake, with Redaven Gulf R., pass through Stall Moor Gate and gain the open common.* This track, which is the one described as running over Stall Moor to Erme Pound (T. 66), we follow from the point we have now reached for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., when we shall leave it to examine the fine enclosure below us on the L. This is of considerable size, and contains a large number of hut circles. In shape it approaches an oval. On the S.E. side a wall is carried out from the main one with a semi-circular sweep, thus forming a smaller pound. A small stream flows through the larger enclosure and falls into the Yealm in Dendles

* New Waste Gate, which opens upon the lane, is the true moor gate, as the waste has only been enclosed about 90 years. It may possibly be the one referred to at Lydford Castle in 1479 as Abbot's Gate, for allowing which to be ruinous, to the nuisance of the country, Walter Abbot and another were fined. It is described as "the gate of the Moor at Staledon," i.e., Stalldon. That part of the moor E. of the waste is sometimes known as Steart Ridge.

Wood. This wood, with the bare hill of Hawns on the further side of the valley, which together form the well-known Hawns and Dendles, is in full view from the pound.

[Stalldon Barrow crowns the hill E., and is about 1 m. distant. It is also about 1 m. from the gate near Redaven Gulf, from which it bears N.E. by E. Ex. 33.]

Close to the hut enclosure a track comes up from between Dendles Wood and Harrowthorn Plantation. This we leave R. and strike N. to a little affluent of the Yealm known as Ranny Brook which flows from the E., and on crossing this shall at once come upon an extensive hut settlement, situated with regard to the river and its tributary like the one on Brown Heath (Ex. 32), and is also placed on a slope. The settlement consists of two pounds, roughly circular in shape, within and without which are a number of ruined huts. The pounds are joined together, and the wall that is common to both being of smaller proportions than the main one, they have more the appearance of a single pound divided into two parts. Regarded in this way the enclosure is 635 yards in circumference. On the S.S.W. is an entrance formed by two large slabs about four feet high, one of which is in a slanting position, and there are other openings. Three little huts of the type known as behive huts, that is, having domed roofs, and which were probably used as shelters for shepherds or herdsmen, have been formed on the ruins of the wall. In the larger of the divisions there are 16 hut circles, some being good examples, and in the smaller division five hut circles. One of these is 21 feet in diameter, and the stones of which its wall is composed are laid in courses. Between the pounds and the tributary huts are numerous—one has the door jamb in a very complete state—and there are also appearances of a reave. Above the pounds, that is N. of them, there are a few more hut circles, and these are of a character unlike those usually found on the moor. The basement wall instead of being formed of slabs set on their edges, or, as is more rare, of stones piled on one another, is composed of earth with stone facings, and in one example, is quite ten feet thick. About 30 yards S.S.E. of the larger pound is a kistvaen in a circle 13 feet in diameter, but much overgrown.

From this ruined settlement of the early men of the moor, we descend westward to the Yealm, here flowing through a romantic glen, into which it falls from a considerable height in a series of cascades. On the L. bank is a blowing-house in a very decayed state, and within it two mould stones, one of which is broken. By following the river upward and crossing it near Yealm Rocks we shall find the ruins of another building, and in this tin was also smelted, as is proved by the granite mould lying within it. This is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the former. The course of the Yealm on the moor is but a short one, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below its source trees begin to line its banks, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. lower down it enters Dendles Wood. But this moorland part of it is, nevertheless, full of interest. Above the wood is a great streamwork, and at the head of that the hollow through which we have now traced it, while to this succeeds a scene of wildness and desolation. The river separates the two divisions of the common lands of Cornwood; the tract to the E. of it forming Stall Moor, as noticed in Ex. 33, and that to the W. forming Pen Moor.

[EXTENSION TO *Yealm Head, Langcombe Bottom, and Broad Rock* add 5 m. if the return be made to Yealm Rocks ; if the Rambler returns direct to Pen Beacon *via* Shell Top, add 4 m. Passing upward we leave the source of the Yealm, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, and 500 feet higher than where it is joined by Ranny Brook below Yealm Steps, on the R., in order to avoid the mire. We soon draw near the summit of the ridge running N.E. from Shell Top, and along which the Corn-wood boundary is carried. This ridge, although so high, is very marshy, but the ground presents no real obstacle to the pedestrian. (In R. 59 the line is drawn from Yealm Head to Broad Rock direct, the marsh being avoided by keeping a little to the R., but we now follow another course). We strike N.N.W. over the ridge, and in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall reach firmer ground. Then we turn due N. and make our way for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the upper slope of Langcombe Hill to Langcombe Bottom, which we should strike about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Langcombe Head. Here, on the R. bank of the stream, is a good example of a kistvaen, standing in a small stone circle. The covering slab has fallen, or has been thrown, into it. The late Mr. Spence Bate considered that this ancient tomb may have been the Grymsgrove of the perambulators of 1240 (Ex. 33), but, as it appears to me, without any better reason than that *grove* may have meant *grave*. Had there been a few trees in the locality it is possible that the name might have retained the form in which we have received it from the perambulators! But there are no trees within several miles of Erme Head, while a number of graves are to be found not far from it. By the change of a single letter one of these could be fixed upon, and so the ancient bound became Grim's Grave. By the suggestion that Grim may have been a chieftain, the founder perhaps of Grim's Pound, the idea was made interesting. But that is all that can be said for it. I see no reason for believing that the jurors of 1609 were wrong when they supposed the Grymsgrove of the "auncient recordes" to be identical with Erme Head. At the same time they certainly appear to have been so in carrying the line from that place to Plym Head. By so doing the common lands of Shaugh Parish are made to run, as it were, into the forest. We have already noticed the occurrence in two localities (S. Ex. 35, Ex. 31) of the story of land having been claimed by a parish on the ground of having given burial to a stranger found dead within the bounds of another which had refused to do so. The story is also met with in this part of the moor, and though probably having no more truth in it than the others, at least points to some encroachment, or altering of boundaries here. The man was found, so the tale runs, lying on the moor at the head of a combe, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Broad Rock, and not far from some scattered granite known as Little Gnats' Head. The combe, down which trickles a small feeder of the Langcombe Brook, bears the name of Deadman's Bottom.

Leaving the kistvaen we strike N.E. by N. over Broad Mead, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. reach Broad Rock, to which we have referred in Ex. 33 and in R. 59. This object is important not only as a bond mark, but also as indicating the point where the Abbots' Way branched (T. 1). It is only $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and not being more than 3 feet high, cannot be seen from a distance, but I remember when a pole-

CORNWOOD DISTRICT.

standing by the side of it made it a very convenient landmark. Recently another has been set up. On its surface is this inscription :
BB.

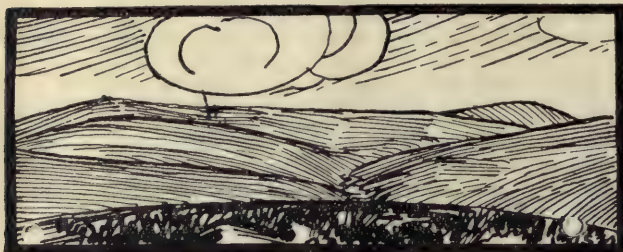
BROAD ROCK.

The initials stand for Blachford Boundary, the stone here defining the limits between that manor and the forest.

Petre's
Cross.

Erme
Valley.

Three
Barrows.



FROM BROAD ROCK. LOOKING S.E.

The view eastward embraces Green Hill, Brown Heath, and Three Barrows. Over the ridge beyond Red Lake Mires the cairn in Huntingdon Warren is seen due E., and to the R. of the mires the Abbots' Way where it approaches Red Lake Ford. R. of Brown Heath is Stony Bottom and Quickbeam Hill, S.E. Turning toward the W. only the heath on which the beholder is standing is seen, but when he has walked a few yards from the rock in that direction, an extensive view suddenly unfolds itself.

Yelverton.

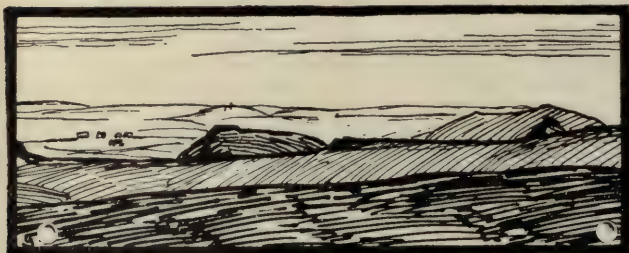
Sheeps
Tor.

Hart
Tor.

Peak
Hill.

Sharp
Tor
Leather
Tor.

Gutter Tor.



FROM NEAR BROAD ROCK. LOOKING N.W.

Sheeps Tor, Lether Tor, and Sharp Tor are prominent objects to the N.W., beyond which is a fine range of country, backed by the Cornish hills. More to the R. of the picture North Hisworthy and Mis Tor are seen uplifting their forms against the sky.

(From Broad Rock Plym Head is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. ; Ducks' Pool $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. ; Erme Head over $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. ; Langcombe Head over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. ; Plym Steps 1 m. W. ; and Plym Ford 1 m. N.W.)

The Abbots' Way descends the hill from Broad Rock to Plym Steps, passing the head of Deadman's Bottom, on the side of which, about midway down, is a hut settlement. The Tavistock branch goes towards Great Gnats' Head, below which it reaches Plym Ford.

Eylesbarrow.

Cocks
Tor.Staple
Tors. Roose
Tor.Mis Tor.
N. Hisworthy
Tor

N.N.W.

N.

FROM NEAR BROAD ROCK.

The boundary between Cornwood and Shaugh is carried southward to Shell Top, running along the ridge, as we have already observed. It affords no guidance as the bondmarks are few, and the ground being marshy in places, it will be better to keep on the brow of the hill westward of it, unless the ramblor prefers to retrace his steps to Yealm Head. In either case he will first return to the kistvaen by the Langcombe Brook, and then if he decides upon the former route will strike S.W. He will pass below Shavercombe Head, but must take care not to descend the hill too much, but keep some distance above Hen Tor (R. 7, Ex. 37). Bearing L., or S.S.W., Shell Top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Broad Rock, will be reached. A few rocks crown its summit, and round them a small cairn has been built. But the ramblor who climbs this lofty height is not likely to bestow his first thoughts upon objects such as this; his attention will be attracted by that which is seen from it. One of the finest views to be obtained from any Dartmoor border height is spread before him. From the giant hills that look down upon the waters of the Walkham in the north, to the woods and green fields of the western part of the South Hams in the opposite direction, the eye ranges over a succession of beauties. A striking feature is formed by the rivers that fall into the sea near Plymouth, which are seen embosomed amid hills, one of them being the little stream that we have lately traced to its source.

S.W. of the cairn, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from it, is an enclosure with hut circles. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below that is the wall of Cholwich Town Waste. On the farm of that name. (Ex. 35) in a field called Great Hill, is a fine single stone row, over 230 yards in length, with the remains of a circle at the N.E. end. In the wall on the slope above is a large stone that may once have served as a menhir.

Shell Top rises to a height of 1546 feet. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of it is Pen Beacon, 1407 feet. A reave connects the two, and this we shall follow down to the lower height (R. 7).]

Leaving the Yealm we make our way south-westward to Broadall Lake, the upper part of which is generally referred to as Broadall Gulf. This we should strike near the point at which it enters the enclosures, where are a number of hut circles. We pass upward with the wall L. to the higher corner of High-house Waste, which is close to the head of a little stream. Thence we follow a reave up the hill to a pound 250 yards in circumference, and containing eight hut circles, one, which is nearly in the centre, having a wall about six feet thick. Above this are several reaves, which in places cross each other. One goes westward, and seems to be connected with a longer one coming up the side of the hill from the Plym. Another runs upward to Pen Beacon, and to that point we make our way. On this is a barrow 72 yards in circumference, but not of great height. On its S. side a little shelter has been built, and on the W., a few yards from it, are the ruins of a small rectangular building. Shell Top is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W.

One mile S.S.E. of Pen Beacon is West Rook Gate, and to this we shall now make our way, and follow the road thence by the Rook farms to Heathfield Down and Cornwood village, as in R. 7. The return to Ivybridge will be by way of the road running S.E. from the inn, and will lead us by Moor Cross to Houndle Hill, soon after which we pass Fardel, R., and in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. reach Dame Hannah Rogers' School, where we turn down R. to the village.

Shorter Excursions from Ivybridge.

S. Ex. 113.—*The Lud Brook*, 6 m. Following the Brent highway (R. 66) for 2 m. the visitor will reach Bittaford Bridge, where a road turns L. under the viaduct, and runs past the hamlet up to the common. (Another road passes under the viaduct very near to the Horse and Groom Inn; this is the old coach road noticed in S. Ex. 112, and by following it to Leigh Cross, a short distance beyond the entrance to the Plymouth Borough Lunatic Asylum, at Blackadon, and then turning L. the visitor is led to the commons at Leigh Gate and the Golf Links, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit of Ugborough Beacon, as described in S. Ex. 112). Blackadon Farm was formerly known as Blacket. On reaching the moor above Bittaford by the lane running by West Peek the rambler will strike N., with Cuckoo Ball R., and at Cuckoo Ball Corner will turn R. to the Lud (S. Ex. 112). This little stream may be traced to its source, and the return be made by way of Butterdon Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of it, whence a green track may be followed S.W. for 1 m. to the moor gate at Quarry Pit Plantation. Thence by the road down the hill past Stowford to the village. Between Ivybridge and Bittaford is the hamlet of Filham. From this a road runs up to the moor. Fyllam Yeat (gate) receives early mention. Further on is a second turning, L., to the moor, and then a third. The latter leads to Cantrell Farm and Cantrell Gate, or Cantrel Yeat as it appears in the sixteenth century. Near it are the remains of a stone row about 50 yards in length, and running westerly from a low

tumulus. It appears to have been double, though only a few stones are now standing.

S. Ex. 114.—*The Western Beacon, Butterdon, and Hangershell Rock*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. The visitor will first make his way past Stowford to the gate at Quarry Pit Plantation, and will then pass upward to the Western Beacon, as in Ex. 32. It is interesting to note that the source of the Erne, which stream flows so far below the visitor, is over 260 feet above this lofty point. The line of bond-stones referred to in Ex. 32 comes up the hill from behind Stowford, where is a boundary rock having the letters H U cut upon it, denoting Harford and Ugborough. This line is followed N. by Black Pool to Butterdon, as directed in the excursion just named, whence the visitor makes his way N. by the ancient row to Hangershell Rock, which is not far to the L. of it, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on. The view from this point is particularly good. I remember when a little grave was to be seen close to the rock, with a headstone bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of Tiny, a faithful and affectionate little terrier, who died at Lukesland, March 19th, 1875, aged 12 years.

My little dog lies buried here,
Stranger stop and drop a tear;
And as you pass this little grave,
One small request I of you crave—
Let no hand nor foot of thine

Despoil this little Tiny's shrine. S.F.M."

Near the rock a green path will lead the visitor S.W. past Weatherdon Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant (Ex. 32). Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the summit of this hill, and near Addicombe, are two ancient pounds, the larger of which is divided by a wall running across it. It is 165 yards in circumference. There are also a few hut circles, but the remains are very much decayed. Crossing Addicombe Slaggets S. to the moor gate the visitor will descend the hill as in S. Ex. 113.

S. Ex. 115.—*To Three Barrows direct* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ivybridge), 9 m. To the moor gate as in Ex. 32. Thence N. across Addicombe Slaggets, and up the green path with Butterdon R. and Weatherdon Hill L. Thence past Hangershell Rock to the stone row. Follow this N. to its termination, when the bond-stones will form a guide. These lead past Sharp Tor L., about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which the cairn crowned hill rises R. See Ex. 32.

S. Ex. 116.—*Piles Copse* ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Ivybridge), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Harford Moor gate is the first point, and this the visitor may reach either by way of Harford as in Ex. 33, from which place he will turn up the hill by the church, or he may go by way of the gate at Quarry Pit Plantation as in Ex. 32. Should he choose the latter he will pass over Addicombe Slaggets, keeping near the enclosures L. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the gate, at Combeshead Brake, the wall is carried westward towards Tor Rocks, which rise above the southern bank of the Butter Brook, and which the rambler should visit. The direct course is N. to Butter Ford at the corner $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, close to which are some fine examples of hut circles. Harford Gate is just beyond this. Here three tracks start; one being the Owley Path (T. 62), another the

branch of the Blackwood Path (T. 63), which runs up to Piles Hill. and the third, which is carried along by the wall, going to the gate of Lower Piles, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. The rambler will follow the last-named. Outside the gate of Piles is the kist noticed in Ex. 32, and inside it the curious hut circles also mentioned in that excursion, which embraces Piles and the copse. The latter is 1 m. N., and the way to it lies through the newtakes, Piles Brook being crossed midway.

S. Ex. 117. *Stowford Cleave*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. The beautifully wooded valley through which the Erme flows from Harford Bridge to Ivybridge bears the name of Stowford Cleave, and justly takes high rank among similar spots in the Dartmoor borderland. We have elsewhere remarked on the word *Cleave*, Exs. 11, 23, and *Terms* Section in Part V. The visitor may enter this close to the viaduct near the station, where he will find a path that will take him up the valley by the R. bank of the river. When this is lost Harford Church comes in sight, half hidden amid trees, and the hills begin to reveal themselves, the picture being as fine as anything the fringe of the moor can show. [*Gems*, Chap. XVII.] Crossing a field a lane is reached where the visitor turns R. to Harford Bridge. Thence the return route is by the church as in Ex. 32.

S. Ex. 118.—*Henlake Down and Hangher Down*, 4 m. A road leads up through the wood from the viaduct near the station. Following this the visitor will be led to Henlake Down and Pithill Farm. From the down there is a fine view, which, however, is greatly extended when Hangher Down is reached. A track in the higher corner of Henlake leads to this. On the summit is the Round Plantation, a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood. A track runs over the common, going northward to the road between Harford Bridge and Cornwood. N.W. of the Round Plantation a road leads down to Moor Cross (S. Ex. 119).

S. Ex. 119.—*Cornwood and Hawns and Dendles*: with road to Lutton. (Cornwood village is 3 m. from Ivybridge, and 1 m. from Cornwood Station (G.W.R.); the entrance to Hawns and Dendles is at Combe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cornwood village). The Cornwood road, as stated in Ex. 34, runs up the hill with Ivybridge church R. to Dame Hannah Rogers' School, where it turns L. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on it passes Fardle, the former home of the Raleighs, though not the birthplace of Sir Walter. The chapel is in a good state of preservation. Passing over Houndle Hill the rambler will reach Moor Cross, where is one of the entrances to Blachford.

(The road running L. is the one which the rambler is directed to take for Lutton, R. 57. After crossing the Yealm, which is close by, he will pass the first turning R. and at the next cross road on the ridge, will keep straight down the hill to Piall Brook, and will then pass up the hill and bend R. to Lutton, a hamlet where is a small hostelry called the Mountain Inn. Below the bridge over the Piall Brook is Slade Hall, the residence of Mr. J. D. Pode. Here an ingot of tin was found in 1879. It measured 14 inches by 8 inches, and was about 3 inches thick, its weight being $51\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. I mention this because I have seen it stated that the tin ingots were of a cubic form. The rambler on Dartmoor who has examined the blowing-houses there will know better.)

From Moor Cross we make our way to Cornwood, which is sometimes locally spoken of as Cross. Here on the open space in the centre of the little village is a fine Latin cross, erected in 1902 to the memory of Frederic Rogers, Lord Blachford, and of Georgiana, his wife. [*Crosses*, Chap. IV. and Addenda.] On one side of this space is an entrance to Blachford, and on the other the gate of Delamore.

(A road branches R. from the one leading to the station a short distance from the village. This runs on past Lutton and through Sparkwell to Old Newnham and Plympton Station).

From the cross we take the road running N.E. as in Ex. 34, and on crossing the bridge over the Yealm near the vicarage turn L. and follow the path by the river. Soon we bend R. and here there is a road L. leading to Wisdome Mill. We pass this and take the next turning L., and then again bend R. and pass up by Sweet's Wood to Combe L. Here we enter Hawns and Dendles. It has been suggested that this charming spot owes its name to a corruption of some Celtic words, meaning twice, or doubly beautiful, but in this idea there is more poetry than probability. It seems to have derived its curious appellation from the names of two owners of the lands that form it. The existence of one of these, however, a Madame Hawns, rests only on tradition; that of the other has the authority of title-deeds, in which the name appears as Daniels. Hawns and Dendles is a wooded valley through which the Yealm flows on quitting the moor, and in which it is joined by Broadall Lake, the confluence being between Fernfires Wood S. and Dendles Wood N. The tract of land between these streams is divided into two parts, the western one being called Hawns, and the eastern Dendles Waste. The cascades on the Yealm are fine, and there are some delightful glimpses of the surrounding moor. [*Gems*, Chap. XVIII.] At the northern end of the higher path on the W. side of the valley a gate opens on to Combe Waste. between the woods and Harrowthorn Plantation. The path is continued on the moor, and is the one referred to in Ex. 34; by following this Yealm Falls and the Yealm Rings or Yealm Circles, as the pounds are sometimes called, may readily be reached. The public are admitted to Hawns and Dendles on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday in each week, by the courtesy of the owner, Miss Deare. Near the head of the Broadall Lake are the Broadall Mires.

S. Ex. 120.—*Stone Circle on Stall Moor, and Erme Pound*, from Cornwood, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. The distance is from and to Cornwood village. The Ivybridge visitor will find it very interesting to go to Erme Pound by this route, and return by way of the L. bank of the Erme and Harford as in Ex. 32, or by the R. bank as in Ex. 33. The moor gate at Watercombe is the first point. Thence the stall Moor track should be followed northward (T. 66). The circle called the Dancers will be seen R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the gate (Ex. 33). The ford on the Erme is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on, and Erme Pound is just above it (Ex. 32).

S. Ex. 121.—*Pen Beacon and Shell Top* from and to Cornwood village, 6 m.; add 6 m. if from Ivybridge. The way lies first to Heathfield Down, $\frac{1}{4}$ m., which is approached by the road running N.W. from the cross (R. 56). On reaching this little common take the road over it R. to the enclosures and pass up the lane, branching R. at the first

forks; the L. branch leads to Newpark Waste under Rood Wood. Passing West Rook L., and Middle Rook R., the Rambler will make his way up to West Rook Gate, between Broker's Plantation L., and Hillson's Brake R., and here he will enter on the moor. This part is usually spoken of as Rook Tor, but nothing more than some scattered stones are to be seen there (cf. Clay Tor, Ex. 8). Pen Beacon is 1 m. N. by W., and Shell Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further in the same direction. These are described in Ex. 34. On returning from the beacon the Rambler may steer S.E. by S., that is, a little to the L. of the line struck in ascending, which will bring him to East Rook Gate, with Hillson's Brake R. and Ford Waste L. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the hill a lane branches L. to Hele Cross and Wisdome Mill, and another R. to Wakeham's Rook and East Rook. He may return by way of the latter, or keep straight down the hill for another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then turn R. to the village.

The district covered by the excursions from Brent and Ivybridge is deficient in tors, and is less wild than the northern part of the moor, as the Rambler over it will have seen. But he will also admit that there is ample compensation for this. The borders are here particularly interesting, while the south quarter of the forest and the venville commons abutting upon it are far more rich in pre-historic remains than any other part of the great waste.

Routes from Brent and Ivybridge.

(Return Distances not included. The Rambler is supposed to be supplied with a pocket compass.)

R. 55.—To Plympton, W.S.W. and W. *Brent Bridge, Wrangaton, Bittaford Bridge, Ivybridge, Lee Mill Bridge, Lyneham Inn.* From Brent, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Ivybridge, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 74.

[Objects: Ex. 32.]

This is a road route; few directions are needed. The way from Brent to Ivybridge has been shown in R. 47. Thence the high road is followed past Cadleigh Park, Lee Mill Bridge, where the Yealm is crossed, Smithaleigh, and the Lyneham Inn. Just beyond the sixth milestone from Plymouth a road branches L. to the town of Plympton; the main road goes on to Ridgway, whence a road also leads L. to Plympton, immediately opposite the George Hotel. If the visitor is bound for Plympton Station he will not enter the town, but will pass down through Ridgway.

R. 56.—Brent to Shaugh. W. by N. *Owley Gate, Spurrell's Cross, Harford, Cornwood, Piall Bridge, White Hill Corner, Wotter,* 12 m. Reverse, R. 75.

[Objects: S. Exs. 111, 112; Exs. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.]

The way lies by the hamlet of Aish, and Bulhornstone Cross to Owley Gate, as in S. Ex. 111. Here we are on the Harford track, already described (T. 62), and after following it for a short distance we shall find its character alters. It becomes a wide, green path, and will lead

us up the hill N. of Ugborough Beacon to Spurrell's Cross. Its course is nearly due W., and is marked by low heaps of stones not far apart. West of the shattered cross [*Ancient Crosses*, Chap. III.] the path runs on the line of the track leading from Buckfast to Plympton (T. 59), which was carried up the hill N.E. from Glascombe Corner. After passing the head of Butter Brook L., Harford Gate is soon reached. The way then lies down the lane to the church, where we turn R. and descend to Harford Bridge (Ex. 33, S. Ex. 117). Thence the road passes upward with the ancient farm of Hall R. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the gate of this homestead, just after passing Hall Cross, the road forks. The L. branch is known as Reddapitt Lane, and runs by Blachford to Cornwood, being a shorter way than the other. But it is not a public road, and therefore the R. branch must be followed. In rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we reach Tor, where we turn L., and passing Wisdome and crossing the Vicarage Bridge, shall proceed direct to the village.

(Here the visitor from Ivybridge will join this route. See R. 57).

From Cornwood our way will take us N.W. over the side of Heathfield Down to Piall Bridge, which we shall cross, and still following the road shall in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. reach Quick Bridge. We pass up the hill with Cholwich Town R., to Tolchmoor Gate (Ex. 35), and crossing the Torry at Tolchmoor Bridge shall speedily find ourselves at White Hill Corner, where is a guide-post (Ex. 36). Here we turn L., and passing Boringdon Cottages R. shall make our way up a narrow road by Shade Cottages, also R., which will bring us to the commons. Passing along the side of Stewarts Hill, R., and by the Wotter Waste Clay Works R., we continue to follow the road under Collard Tor Cottage to Beatland Corner (guide-post). Here we cross the road from Plympton to Cadaford Bridge, and soon arrive at Shaugh village.

R. 57.—Ivybridge to Shaugh, N.W. by W. *Houndle Hill, Moor Cross [Lutton, Heddon Down, Crownhill Down, Portworthy, Niel Gate, 9 m.], Cornwood*: thence as in R. 56, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 76.

[Objects: Exs. 34, 35, 36.]

Passing up by the church we turn L. to Fardle, Moor Cross, and Cornwood village, as in S. Ex. 119. From Cornwood the way is described in R. 56.

Another way is by Lutton, but the former is the better one. Turn L. at Moor Cross as shown in S. Ex. 119, and on reaching Lutton pass up to the common and strike W. by N. It may not be possible to keep a direct line, as there are a number of clay pits in this part of the moor. The point to be reached is the northern end of Hooksbury Wood, at the western foot of Crownhill Down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lutton. Here are cross roads and a guide-post. Take the road running down westward to the Torry, keeping the wood L. On crossing the stream the road goes up the hill to Portworthy, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which turn R. and follow the road N. to Niel Gate, 1 m. Turn L. to the village at Beatland Corner, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.

R. 58.—Brent to Princetown, N.W. *Shipley, Western Whitaburrow, Red Lake Ford, Ducks' Pool, The Plym, Siward's Cross, 12 m.* To Two Bridges, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 7.

[Objects: Exs. 30, 32, 33, 37, 3.]

The first point will be Shipley, to which we may make our way

either by the hamlet of Aish, or by Wash Gate and Didworthy, as in Ex. 30. On passing through the moor gate near Zeal we leave the road, turning up L. by the wall of the enclosures, with the deserted naphtha works on the R. For the next 3 m. we shall have the guidance of the old Zeal Tor tramroad (T. 60), but as it here goes L. around Zeal Hill, it will shorten the distance a little if we strike up over the common in a N.W. direction, taking care, however, not to keep too much to the R., when we shall meet with it again. About 2 m. from Shipley this old tramway passes the long-deserted Brent Moor Clay Works, which are seen L. Just before reaching these it will be found that the path has been encroached upon by the bog, and can no longer be followed. Here we must keep it a short distance on our L., and further on we shall find that it becomes a hard path again. It is almost better to walk along its side here as the cutting is encumbered with loose stones. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Shipley Western Whitaburrow is reached (Ex. 30), and from here North Hisworthy above Princetown is in full view to the N.W.; to the R. of it is Great Mis Tor (Ex. 6). 2 m. away W.N.W. is Erme Head, marked by a large stream work, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. R. of this our way lies. Beyond Whitaburrow the tramroad descends, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it we reach the Crossways (Ex. 30). Here we turn L. into the old Abbots' Way (T. 1), which we shall follow to Red Lake Ford. On crossing the stream we must steer N.W. over Green Hill to Stony Hole, a great stream work on Dark Lake, or, as it is also called, the Black Lane Brook, passing Middle Mires on the way.

[From the stream-work the Rambler may follow Black Lane (T. 75) to Fox Tor, and crossing the ford below it (Ex. 3) make his way to White Works, and thence to Princetown by Castle Road (T. 7). See R. 7.]

Crossing the stream-work, our course being W.N.W., and leaving Ducks' Pool R. (Ex. 30), we descend to the Plym. On the slope are the scattered rocks of Great Gnats' Head, above which is a cairn, (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the pool), and by keeping these near us L. we shall strike the river at, or near, Plym Ford. The ridge running N.E. from Eylesbarrow now lies between us and Siward's Cross, our next point, and in passing over this we must keep a N.N.W. course. The house near the cross is seen as we make our way down the northern side of this ridge. The way from the cross to Princetown is described in the extension to Ex. 2. The course is W. of N., and a branch of the Abbots' Way is followed throughout the distance (T. 1). The walls of the enclosures must be kept R., care being taken when those belonging to Nun's Cross Farm are passed, to keep straight on to the corner of another enclosure. Beyond this is South Hisworthy Tor. Princetown is entered by way of Ivybridge Lane (T. 6). The distance to Two Bridges may be shortened by about 1 m. by bearing R. when Nun's Cross enclosures are passed, and steering N.E. for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Peat Cot. Here cross the Devonport leat; leave it L., and strike due N. towards the outer corner of the Tor Royal enclosures, or follow up the leat and leave it when near the wall, See R. 34. From the corner the course is N.E. over Tor Royal Newtake to the steps over the Blackabrook S. of Round Hill farmhouse. See Ex. 3, T.B. to Peat Cot.

R. 59.—Ivybridge to Princetown, N. by W., with route from Cornwood, N. *Harford Bridge, Valley of the Erme, Green Bottom, Erme Head, The Plym, Siward's Cross*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Cornwood: *Pen Beacon, Shell Top, Shavercombe, Hart Tors, Siward's Cross*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Two Bridges, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 7.

[Objects: Exs. 32, 33, 34, 37, 3.]

Starting from the bridge we pass up the hill to Stowford, and make our way on by Lukesland to Harford, and thence to Harford Bridge, as in Ex. 33. Entering the gate at the W. end of this we follow the track running up the R. bank of the Erme (T. 65), and passing under Stalldon Barrow reach Tom's Plain. Here we lose the path, but continue our way up the valley to Green Bottom, rather over $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Erme Pound, which is on the opposite bank. (The Erme valley is described in Exs. 32, 33). We now leave the river and strike up over the hill N.W., as in Ex. 33, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall pass Erme Head R., and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on shall reach Broad Rock on the Abbots' Way (Ex. 34, T. 1). Our next point is Plym Ford, 1 m. N.W. The branch of the Abbots' Way leading to it is not very plainly defined, but the ground is good, and by following a N.W. course down the hill by Great Gnats' Head, which should be kept R., the ford will be reached. From this point the way is described in R. 58, where also the route from Nun's Cross to Two Bridges is shown.

From Cornwood the route to Shell Top as given in S. Ex. 121 must be followed. The ramblor will then strike W. of N. down the hillside, but on approaching Hen Tor, 1 m., must leave it about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below him. He will thus avoid the marshy ground on the top of the ridge. The course is now a little E. of N., the Plym being in sight in the valley L. Very soon the Shavercombe Brook is crossed, near a tumulus $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above Shavercombe Falls, and 1 m. further on the Plym at Plym Steps, when the course is changed to due N., and the slope ascended with Lower Hart Tor R., and Higher Hart Tor L. When a little to the R. of Eylesbarrow, a cairn marking the bounds of the forest, the track coming up from Siward's Cross should be struck (T. 6). Should it not be seen the same northerly course must be followed down the hill, and the cross will be reached in about 1 m. The path from the cross to Princetown is described in the extension to Ex. 2 and in R. 58.

Another route from Cornwood is by way of Stall Moor, but it is longer. The ramblor will cross the Vicarage Bridge and at Tor turn L. and then R. to Watercombe Waste Gate as in Ex. 34, and thence to Stall Moor Gate, from which he will follow the track running near the Stall Moor Circle out to Erme Pound (T. 66). Just before reaching the Erme he will cross Green Bottom, when he will leave the track, and follow the directions given in the former part of this route, *i.e.*, Ivybridge to Princetown. Or he may take the L. branch of the track after leaving Stall Moor Gate, and following this to the Yealm trace that stream nearly to its source. Thence, keeping a little to the R., to avoid the mire, he will strike northward for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Broad Rock, coming in sight first of Erme Head. See *ante*. The route from Yealm Head to Langcombe Bottom given in Ex. 34 may also be followed, when the brook can be traced downward to Plym Steps.

R. 60.—Brent to Tavistock. For points and objects see R. 58, 1, which compose this route, 19½ m. Reverse, R. 13.

R. 61.—Ivybridge to Tavistock. This route is composed of R. 59, 1, where points and objects are named, 20 m. Reverse, R. 13.

If the visitor goes by road the way will lie through Cornwood, R. 57, and thence to White Hill Corner, R. 56. From this point he will follow the road N.W., passing Lee Moor House R., and shortly after Blackaton Cross [*Crosses*, Chap. IV.], and descend the hill, with Saddlesborough L., to Cadaford Bridge. Thence he will proceed as in R. 68, passing over Marchants Bridge, through Dousland (Ex. 39), and Walkhampton, over Huckworthy Bridge (Ex. 40), to Warren's Cross and Whitchurch Down. Reverse, R. 13.

[Objects: S. Ex. 119, Exs. 34 to 40, 7.]

R. 62.—To Lydford. From Brent, N.W.; from Ivybridge, N.N.W.; from Cornwood, N.N.W. *Shipley, Western Whitaburrow, Red Lake Ford, Ducks' Pool, The Plym* (From Ivybridge: *Harford Bridge, Valley of the Erme, Green Bottom, Erme Head, The Plym, Siward's Cross*. (From Cornwood: *Pen Beacon, Shell Top, Shavercombe, Hart Tors, Siward's Cross*), *Princetown, Rundle Stone, Mis Tor, White Tor, Hill Bridge*. From Brent, 23 m.; from Ivybridge, 23½ m.; from Cornwood, 20½ m. Reverse, R. 20.

[Objects: Between Shipley and Red Lake, Ex. 30; Red Lake to the Plym, Exs. 33, 43, 36; Plym to Princetown, Exs. 37, 3, 2; Princetown to Lydford, Exs. 6, 9, 10. The route from Ivybridge does not include Exs. 30, 43, but adds Ex. 32. The Cornwood route leaves out Exs. 30, 32, 33, 43.]

This route is composed of R. 58, 59, 2, q.v. The visitor is also referred to the Reverse (R. 20) for some hints relative to crossing the Walkham between Princetown and Hill Bridge.

R. 63.—To Okehampton. From Brent, N.N.W.; from Ivybridge, N. by W. With branch to Belstone. *Shipley, Western Whitaburrow, Red Lake Ford, Black Lane* (From Ivybridge: *Harford Bridge, Valley of the Erme, Green Bottom, Erme Head, Black Lane*), *Fox Tor, Prince Hall Bridge, Muddy Lakes, Hollow Combe, Broad Down, East Dart Valley, Cranmere, Ockment Hill, New Bridge*. From Brent, 26 m.; from Ivybridge, 27 m. Reverse, R. 27.

[Objects: Exs. 33, 30, 4, 3, 46, 45, 16, and 15.]

From Brent the directions given in R. 58 must be followed for the first 7½ m., which will bring the rambler to the stream work on Dark Lake, and quite close to Ducks' Pool (Ex. 30). From Ivybridge the route to Erme Head, 8 m., is given in R. 59; on reaching the stream work at that place the rambler must follow up Dark Lake for about ½ m., when he will reach the old workings near Ducks' Pool. Black Lane, which runs W. of N., will now become his path (T. 75, Ex. 3, R. 7), and in about 1 m. he will come in sight of Fox Tor, below which is Child's Tomb (Ex. 3). On passing this L. he will descend to Stream Hill Ford on the Swincombe river, ½ m. distant, and crossing the latter will proceed due N. over Tor Royal Newtake (Ex. 3, 4) for 1½ m., when he will turn R. to Moorlands. Passing this he will turn down the lane L. to Prince Hall Bridge, and follow the road by the house to the lodge

on the Two Bridges L., and Dartmeet road R. Muddy Lakes Newtake, in front of the lodge, must then be crossed, the course being due N., when the rambler will reach the Princetown and Moreton road close to the old Powder Mills gate. Entering this he will still keep a course due N., with the Powder Mills Cottages R., and in 2 m. will reach Hollow Combe, where he will cross the Cherry Brook under Lower White Tor, which rises from the steep hill L. Another mile, the course still being N., will take the rambler over Broad Down to Sandy Hole (Ex. 45), on the East Dart. From this point the directions given in C.R. 1a for reaching Cranmere must be followed, and from that spot C.R. 9 and Ex. 16 will show the way to Okehampton.

If the rambler is bound for Belstone he will, on reaching Cranmere, make his way down the Taw as described in C.R. 10. If he does not desire to include the pool he may strike direct from East Dart Head to Taw Head. The direction is due N., and the distance $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

R. 64.—To Chagford and Moreton. From Brent, N.; from Ivybridge, N. by E.; from Cornwood, N.N.E. From Brent: *Gigley Bridge, Cross Furzes, Holne, Pound's Gate, Ponsworthy, Jordan, Challacombe, Jurston Gate, C.* 19 m.; *M.* (by Moor Gate) about 1 m. further; but a more direct way from Ponsworthy would be through Widecombe thence by Heytree Cross and North Bovey. From Ivybridge: *Harford, Valley of the Erme to Red Lake Foot, Aune Head, Hexworthy, Sherburton Bridge, Dunnabridge Pound, Post Bridge, Warren House Inn, Jurston Gate, C.*, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *M.* (by Moor Gate), 25 m. From Cornwood: *Watercombe Waste and Stall Moor Gate, Stall Moor, Red Lake Foot*; thence as from Ivybridge, *vide supra*. *C.*, 22 m.; *M.* (by Moor Gate), 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 33.

Objects: S. Exs. from Brent, *Holne Moor* Section, and Exs. 28, 27, 22. If from Ivybridge, Exs. 32, 30, 43, 42, 44, 45, 21, 22; if from Cornwood commence with Ex. 33.

From Brent: The way lies through Scroriton, directions for reaching which are given in S. Ex. 101. Thence pass up the hill to Holne, crossing the road from Buckfastleigh to the moor just before arriving at the village. Pass on by the Church House Inn, and on reaching a road running E. and W. cross it and enter the field at the stile L. Follow the path past Holne Cot, and down through the wood with the Dart L. to the road close to New Bridge (Exs. 27, 28), which cross and ascend to hill to Pound's Gate (Exs. 27, 28). At the further end of the hamlet we turn R. after passing the Spitchwick Lodge, and leaving Leusdon Church R. descend to Ponsworthy. When $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the hill beyond Ponsworthy turn L. to Jordan Mill, and crossing a narrow lane keep N. by E. to Dunstone Down, where turn L. Passing a stroll leading to Rowden Down L., and a short distance beyond that a road running to Cator L., we follow the road for 1 m. to Lower Blackaton (S. Ex. 85), from which point we continue northward up the valley to Challacombe, 1 m. (S. Ex. 85). Thence onward between Grim's Pound R., and Headland Warren House in the valley L., for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the Princetown and Moreton road. Turn R. for Moreton. Cross the little valley N. for Chagford, and reaching the road follow it to Jurston Gate. See R. 4.

From Ivybridge: The first point is Harford (Ex. 33). The second is Green Hill, which may be reached either by way of the R. bank of the Erme, or by going over Sharp Tor and Quickbeam Hill. In the

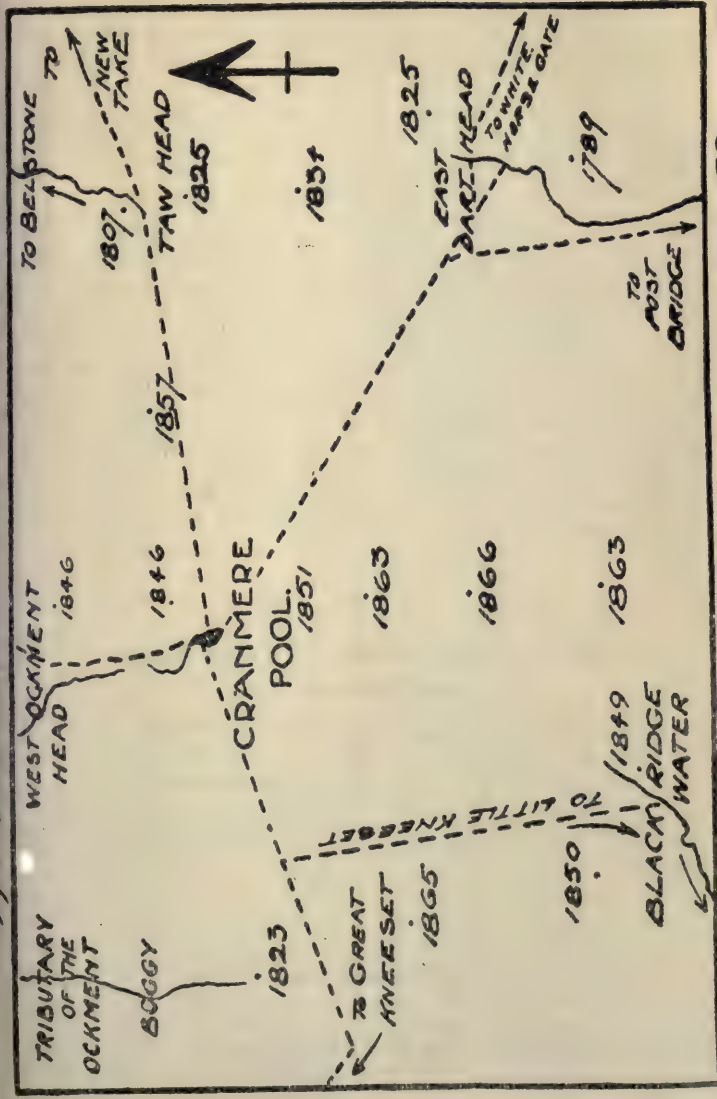
former case the Rambler will follow the directions given in R. 59 for reaching Green Bottom. Here he may cross the river, or at the ford just above (T. 66), or still proceeding up the R. bank, find a crossing-place at Red Lake Foot, and pass upward towards Red Lake Ford, with the stream R. If he goes by way of Sharp Tor he will pass up the lane with the church L. to Harford Gate, and bearing L. will follow the green track running N.W. to Piles Hill (T. 63), his mark being Sharp Tor, which on passing he will keep L. The way now lies through the shallow dip between this tor and Three Barrows to Stony Bottom, as in Ex. 32, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the moor gate. The course is now N. over Brown Heath to Red Lake Ford, 1 m. The hut enclosures noticed in the excursion named are on the slope L., and the line of bond-stones between Harford and Ugborough Moors R. Crossing Red Lake at the ford the Rambler will still steer N., having Green Hill L. (Ex. 30) and Red Lake Mires R. By keeping near to the latter he will strike the hard path running through the marshy ground to Heng Lake Gully (Ex. 29), and so reach the Avon. The way lies up this stream, the R. bank being traced to its source, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Ex. 43). From Aune Head the track running N. must be followed to Hexworthy (T. 54). This is not well defined near the mire, but by proceeding W. of N. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the head of the Wo Brook will be seen R. The track runs down the hill near the L. bank of this stream, and when the latter turns sharply toward the E., still goes N. over Down Ridge. It runs to a gate in the wall of a newtake through which it passes, and reaches the road below immediately behind the Forest Inn.

[The part of this route just described forms the route from Ivybridge to Hexworthy referred to in R. 33. The way from Heng Lake Gully to Brent was there sketched; the reverse is here given. The first point is Shipley (Ex. 30), whence the old tram road (T. 60) may be followed as in the route to Princetown as far as the Crossways (R. 58). Thence strike N. by E. over the old peat workings, keeping the valley of the Avon in sight R. to the gully, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Or the Avon may be traced from Shipley upward as directed in S. Ex. 104, to Lower Huntingdon Corner, and thence followed to the gully, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further up. From that point see directions *ante*.]

From the Forest Inn the way lies over Gobbet Plain, to which the road above the inn leads westward; or it may be reached by the road running down in front of the inn and turning L. up the slope. Descending to Sherburton Bridge on the Swincombe river the Rambler will pass up to the farm, where he may obtain permission to go through the enclosures to the clam on the West Dart, near Sherburton Firs. Crossing this he will climb the hill northward to the road coming R. from Dartmeet and going L. to Two Bridges. On the L. is Brownberry, and opposite to it Dunnabridge Pound (Ex. 5, 42). Pass the gate of this and turn R. by the wall, and follow the green track through the newtakes and over the side of Bella Ford Tor, to Post Bridge (T. 80, Ex. 44). The way to Chagford and Moreton from that place is given in R. 4.

(The visitor from Cornwood enters upon the moor at Watercombe, and will follow the track over Stall Moor to the ford on the Erme above Green Bottom (T. 66, S. Ex. 120), and may either cross here or at Red Lake Foot, a little further up stream. See *ante*.)

-- 19. SURROUNDINGS OF CRANMERE.



SCALE: SIX INCHES TO A MILE. 50

R. 65.—To Bovey Tracey, N.E. For points and objects see R. 66, 54, of which this route is made up. From B., $15\frac{3}{4}$ m.; I., $20\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Reverse, R. 40. Road throughout.

R. 66.—To Ashburton, N.E. *Bittaford Bridge, Wrangaton Station, Brent Bridge (L. for Brent), Palstone, Whiteoxen, Dean (OLD ROAD from Brent through Harbournford), Buckfastleigh, Dart Bridge.* From I., 13 m.; B., $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. Reverse, R. 47.

[Objects: Ex. 32; seen from near Wrangaton Station.]

A road route. From Ivybridge the first point is Bittaford Bridge, 2 m. (S. Ex. 113); $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this is Wrangaton Station. About 1 m. further on, at the Carew Arms, a road branches R. to Totnes. Keep straight on, crossing the Glaze, and shortly afterwards the Avon at Brent Bridge. Road L. to Brent. Continue on past the London Inn. The cross-road a little way up is the point where the rambler from Brent joins this route, leaving the village by the Avonwick road; but he would do better to proceed by the old road through Harbournford to Dean, as in S. Ex. 100. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the cross-roads is Palstone, R., and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this the road forks, the R. branch leading to Totnes. Keep straight on down the hill with the grounds of Marley R., and the farm L. Thence pass under Whiteoxen Arch, or Dry Bridge, as it is sometimes called. A little further on is Dean Church (S. Ex. 100), and 1 m. beyond is Dean village, where the old road from Brent comes in L. Pass through Buckfastleigh, about 1 m. on, and thence as in S. Ex. 97, 98.

Route from Brent to Holne Moor and Hexworthy.

Dockwell Gate, Water Oke Corner, Pupers, Hapstead Ford, Head of Ringleshutts Gert, Combestone Tor, Saddle Bridge. [Objects: Ex. 29, and Holne Moor Section.]

These points are noticed in the Reverse (Dockwell Track, T. 55, Part V.); Ivybridge visitors will start from Brent. Another Route to Hexworthy and Post Bridge, *via* Heng Lake Gully and Aune Head, from Brent and Ivybridge, will be found in R. 64; Reverse, R. 33, Part III.

Cranmere.

The base for Ashburton visitors is Post Bridge (R. 52). For those from Brent the most convenient will be Two Bridges (R. 58), or Hexworthy (*via* the Avon to Heng Lake Gully, see Rs. 33, 38; thence R. 64; see also R. 63). For Ivybridge and Cornwood visitors the bases will be Princetown or Two Bridges (R. 59; see also R. 63).

The Routes to the pool from these bases are given in Part I.

Index.

A

Abbots' Way 46, 58, 90, 95
 Addicombe 84
 Aish (Wid.), 16; Tor .. 16
 Aish (Brent), 52; Ridge .. 71
 Ashburton 2
 Aune Head .. 33, 76, 106
 Ausewell Cross, 9; Wood 9
 Avon, The 38, 50

B

Bala Brook.. .. 59
 Ball Gate 59
 Batch Loaves 12
 Beara Common 64, 65
 Bel Tor, 15; Corner .. 15
 Belt, The 8
 Bench Tor 39
 Birch Wood 9
 Bittleford 10, 11
 Black Pool 78
 Black Tor (Avon) .. 52, 70
 Blackadon 96
 Blackadon Tor (Webburn), 11
 Blackslade Down, 7; Ford, 7;
 Mire, 7; Water, 8.

Blackwood Path, 74, 75, 79
 Bledge Brook 88
 Bloody Pool 45
 Boro Wood Castle 22
 Bourne's Pit 42
 Brake Corner 16
 Brent, South 38
 Brent Fore Hill.. .. 64
 Brent Hill 64
 Brent Moor Clay Works, 59;
 House, 70, 75.

Broad Falls 49
 Broad Rock 93, 94
 Broad Rushes 59
 Broadall Mires 99
 Brock Hill Ford, 68; Stream,
 46, 48.

Brook Wood 67
 Brown Heath 80, 81
 Buckfast Abbey .. 29, 44
 Buckfastleigh, 30; Moor, 43, 44
 Buckland-in-the-Moor, 9, 10, 25
 Buckland Beacon, 8, 25; Com-
 mon, 9; Woods, 12, 20,
 Burford Down 85, 91
 Burrow Corner 7
 Bush Meads 54
 Butter Brook 79, 97
 Butterdon Hill .. 78, 79, 97
 Buzzard, The 4

C

Cantrel Gate 96
 Chalk Ford 43, 67
 Chase Gate, 16; Hill .. 14
 Childe's Tomb 104
 Cholwich Town Waste .. 95
 Church House Inn (Holne), 27,
 105.
 Clampit's Stile 65
 Cleave Wood (Webburn), 11
 Cockingford, 7, 11; Bridge, 10
 Cold East Cross .. 3, 8
 Collins, Edward 27
 Combe Bridge (Mardle) .. 67
 Combe Wood (Buckland) .. 9
 Combestone, 40; Tor .. 41
 Corn Down.. .. 11
 Cornwood 98, 99
 Coryndon Ball 71
 Crad Hole Ring 48
 Cranmere 108
 Cross Furzes .. 65, 66, 67
 Crossways, The 56

D

Dancers, The 88, 99
 Dark Lake 57
 Dart, The, Course of, 17;
 Gorge of, 26.

Dartmeet 26
 Dead Persons, Discovery of,
 63, 64.
 Deadman's Corner 16
 Dean Burn, Valley of .. 65
 Dean Cross, 65; Prior, 65;
 Wood, 66.
 Diamond Lane 61
 Didworthy 52, 69
 Dockwell Gate, 45, 67; Hole, 68;
 Ridge, 68.
 Dolmen at Ball Gate .. 64
 Downing's House 90
 Dr. Blackall's Drive.. 12, 13
 Dry Bridge 8
 Ducks' Pool 57, 90
 Dungeon, The 80
 Dunstone Down 3

E

Erme, The 38
 Erme Pits, 58, 90; Plains, 62,
 80; Pound, 58, 82, 83, 99.

F

Fardle 98
 Fieldfare 42
 Foale's Arrishes 7
 Forest Inn, The 106

G

Gibby's Combe 43
 Gigley Bridge 66, 68
 Gingsford Cross 68
 Glas Barrow 73
 Glascombe, 71; Ball, 73, 79;
 Corner, 63.
 Glaze, East.. .. . 71
 Glaze Meet 72
 Glaze, Valley of the .. 72
 Glazes, The 63
 Golden Eagle, The 4
 Golf Links near Wrangaton, 74,
 96.
 Great Bridge 3, 8, 9
 Great Lot Wood 10, 11
 Green Will 56, 57
 Green Lanes 3, 8
 Grey Goose Nest 7
 Gripper's Pound 50
 Grymsgrove 93

H

Half Ring, The 60
 Hall 85, 101
 Halshanger, 3, 23; Common, 4
 Hangershell Rock, 79; Little
 Grave at, 97.
 Hangher Down 98
 Hangman's Pit 41
 Hannaford Stickles 16
 Hapstead Ford 44
 Harbourn, The, 45; Head, 68
 Harbournford 65
 Harford, 85; Bridge, 85, 98,
 103; Gate, 80, 84, 97, 101
 Hawns and Dendles, 92, 98, 99
 Hayford 67
 Heap o' Sinners 48
 Hembury Castle 29
 Hemsworthy Gate 7, 24
 Hen Tor 95
 Henchertraw 70
 Heng Lake, 49; Gully .. 106
 Henlake Down 98
 Herrick 65
 Hexworthy 106
 Hickaton Hill, 46, 68; Remains
 on, 46.
 Hickley Ridge 59
 Higher Bottom 49
 Hillson's Hut 88
 Hobajohn's Cross, 62, 80, 85
 Holne, Village of, 16, 27;
 Bridge, 12, 19; Chase, 12,
 14, 17; Cot, 14; Moor, 39,
 108; Gate, 28; Turn, 12.
 Holy Brook 43, 67
 Hook Lake 62, 83
 Horn Hill (Wo Brook) .. 42
 Horn's Cross (Wo Brook).. 42
 Horridge Common 4
 Horse Ford.. .. . 42
 Horton's Combe 89
 Horton's Ford Brook.. .. 89
 Hunters' Stone, The 70
 Huntingdon, 43, 48, 68; Clapper,
 49; Cross, 49.
 Hux Lake 56

I

Ivybridge 76, 77

J

Jobbers' Path	59, 60
Jordan	11

K

Kinghurst Down Wood ..	12
Kingsley, Charles ..	28
Knattaburrow, 59 ; Hill ..	59
Knocking Mill	58, 89

L

Lake	12
Lambs Down	65, 66
Langamarsh Pit	40
Langawell	40
Langcombe Head	93
Left Lake, 80, 83 ; Mires..	62
Leigh Cross	65
Leigh Gate	74
Leigh Tor	12, 96
Leusdon Common, 11, 12, 15 ; Lodge, 11.	

Lid Gate	67
Lizwell, 11 ; Meet, 11 ; Wood, 11	
Lock's Gate Cross	11, 14
Logwell Rock	11
Long-a-Traw	50, 52, 70
Longstone, The	45
Lower Ford	60
Lower Tor	14, 15
Lud, The	75
Lukesland	91
Lurgecombe Mill	3, 8
Lutton (Brent)	52
Lutton (Cornwood)	98
Lydia Bridge	51, 72
Lyneham Inn, The	100

M

Mardle, The	42, 43, 67
Meadow, The	89
Merrifield	71
Meynell's Bank	58
Michel Combe	43
Middle Brook	59
Middle Mires	56
Mil Tor, 15, 16 ; Wood ..	16
Moor Cross	98
Mountain Inn (Lutton) ..	98

N

Nap	43, 44
New Bridge, 16 ; Hill, 12 ; Marsh, 12, 14.	
Newhouse (Rippon Tor) ..	6
Nun's Cross	102
Nutcracker, The (Rippon Tor), 4, 24.	

O

Old Hill	59
Over Brent Farm	68
Owley Bridge	72
Owley Corner	72

P

Paignton Reservoir	39
Parnell's Hill	45, 67
Pen Beacon, 93, 99 ; Moor..	92
Petre's Bound Stone, 43 ; Cross, 55 ; Pits' House, 60	
Piall Bridge	101
Piles, 80, 84, 97 ; Brook, 98	
Piper's Beam	49
Place Wood Camp	22
Plym Ford, 103 ; Steps ..	103
Ponsworthy	11
Pound's Gate	12, 14
Pudsham, Higher	10
Pudsham Down	3, 7, 9
Pupers	43, 67

Q

Quick Bridge	101
Quickbeam Hill, 80 ; Foot..	83

R

Ranny Brook	92, 93
Ravens' Rock	12
Red Brook, 59, 60 ; Mires, 60	
Red Lake, 56 ; Clay Works, 51 ; Peat Works, 55.	
Redaven Lake	91
Rings, The (Brent)	53
Rippon Tor, 4, 6, 24 ; Cross on, 6	
Rook Tor	100
Rook Gate, West	96
Rounders Hole	42
Ruddycleave Water, 8, 9 ; Bridge, 8.	
Rushlade, 8 ; Common ..	3
Ryders Hill	42, 43

S

Saddle Bridge	41
Sandy Way	42
Scad, The	72
Scea Wood	43
Scobitor, 7 ; Rocks	7
Scorriton, 67 ; Down, 43, 44, 66	
Sharp Tor (Dart)	16
Sharp Tor (Erme)	80
Shavercombe Head	95
Shell Top	95, 96, 99
Sherberton Common	11, 12
Shipley, 66 ; Bridge, 52, 69 ; Tor, 52, 68.	
Simon's Lake	16
Siward's Cross	102
Skerraton Down	66
Slade (Wo Brook)	42
Slade Hall	98
Small Brook, 51 ; Plains	46
Snowdon Hole	43
Soldier's Grave, A	2
Spitchwick	12
Splatton Hill	45, 52, 68
Spurrell's Cross	72, 75, 79
Stall Moor, 86, 92 ; Stone Row on, 88.	
Stalldon Barrow	85, 86
Stascombe Telling-place	42
Stinger's Hill	89
Stittleford's Cross	7
Stone Cross	7, 10
Stony Bottom	59, 62, 80
Stony Hole, Miners' Huts at, 57	
Stowford, 77 ; Cleave	98
Summer House, The	3
Sweaton	11

T

T Gert	46
Tavistock Inn (Pound's Gate), 12, 14.	
Three Barrows, 62, 80, 97 ; Reave, 61.	
Thynacombe Wood	66
Tor Hill (Widecombe)	7
Tunhill Kistvaen, 7 ; Road, 7, 8	
Two Hills	44

U

U Stone, The	62
Ugborough Beacon, 73, 74, 78	
Uppacott	14
Upper Plantation	11

W

Warn Bridge	65
Wash Gate	52
Water Oke Corner, 67 ; Plain, 46	
Water Turn	8, 9
Watercombe	91
Weatherdon Hill	78
Wehburn, East, 11 ; West, 11	
Wella Brook Gert, 49 ; Head, 43	
Welstor Common, 8, 9 ; Cross, 8	
Wennafoord Brook	40
Western Beacon, The, 77, 78, 97	
Wheal Emma Leat	42, 43
Whit Hedges	44
Whitaburrow, Eastern, 53 ; Western, 54, 55, 70.	
White Hill Corner	101
Whittaburrow (Widecombe), 7	
Widecombe	24
William's Well	7
Wisdoms Mill	99, 100
Wishing Pool, The	73
Wo Brook, The	42
Woolholes	70
Wrangaton, 74 ; Cross at, 85	

Y

Yadsworth Waste	86
Yealm, The, 92 ; Blowing House on, 92 ; Head, 93 ; Rings, 92, 99 ; Rocks, 93.	
Yeo, The	3
Yolland Cross	68

Z

Zeal Bridge, 70 ; Hill, 52 ; Plains, 53.	
Zempson (Harbourn)	66

GUIDE TO DARTMOOR :

*A Topographical Description
of the Forest and Commons*

BY
WILLIAM CROSSING,

AUTHOR OF

*The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and Its Borderland, Amid Devon's Alps
Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies, Gems in a Granite Setting, A Hundred
Years on Dartmoor, Folk Rhymes of Devon,
From a Dartmoor Cot, &c.*

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PART V.

**Plympton, Shaugh, Yelverton, and Dousland
Districts. Also Packhorse Tracks
and Dictionary of Terms.**

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE favourable reception accorded to the former editions of this Guide has rendered a further issue necessary. In this some considerable alterations in the arrangement have been made. While a description of Dartmoor in one volume had much to recommend it, the plan was also not without its disadvantages. The ground covered being extensive it was impossible to produce such a book as the author considered the subject demanded without its becoming rather bulky, and this was inconvenient from the tourist's point of view. It is now divided into five parts, but there has been no abridgement of matter. The few alterations in the text are chiefly of the nature of additions which were needed in order to bring the book up to date.

The author is much gratified at knowing that the Guide has been found helpful by the tourist in the past, and ventures to believe that in its present form it will prove of still greater value in the future.

BLACK DOWN, DARTMOOR

July, 1914.

EXETER.

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PREFACE.

DURING recent years the claims of Dartmoor as a holiday and health resort have become widely recognized. Those to whom an old world region is an attraction will find in it a field of surpassing interest. No district in England of similiar extent is so rich in pre-historic remains, and in none does Nature wear a wilder aspect.

To this elevated tract of land no guide book, in the true sense of the term, has hitherto appeared. It has, of course, been noticed in county guides, and there are also topographical works and handbooks descriptive of it, but in the former the accounts are necessarily superficial, while in the latter the visitor is not given any directions for finding his way over those parts of the waste remote from roads. To enable him to learn what Dartmoor really is he needs something beyond notices of the more celebrated, because more readily accessible, places and objects of interest. He should be led from the beaten track, and wander among the hills where signs of man's occupancy are not, where silence broods over the sea of fen, and the pasture grounds of the cattle that range at will are as they were when the Norman herdsman drove his beasts there; or he should stray into solitary combs encumbered with the ruined huts and fallen rock-pillars of the people who once made this wild land their home. As my acquaintance with Dartmoor is a life-long one, and as it has been with me a subject of study and of systematic investigation during many years, it is with some degree of confidence that I take upon myself the task of conducting the visitor over it, and leading him into its remoter parts.

This book is the first to give a complete topographical description of Dartmoor, and the reader may depend upon its being correct. Its aim is to furnish the visitor with an account of all that is to be found on the moor worthy of note, and to acquaint him with the best means of reaching the various objects from any point. The districts into which the moor has been divided are described in the excursions, and

at the end of these are given routes to each of the other districts. By this arrangement the moor is crossed in every conceivable direction, so that it is not possible to find any part of it that is not noticed somewhere in the book. For the sake of convenience the terms used in connection with the forest and commons are given, with their meanings, in glossarial form, some archæological terms being also included.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. PHILIP GUY STEVENS, of Princetown, for the series of pen-and-ink sketches he has been at such pains to furnish, and which were executed on the spot. It is hoped they will be found useful as a means of helping the visitor to identify the principal tors and hills.

If I gain the confidence of the Rambler who uses this book my satisfaction will be complete. There is some reason for me to hope that I shall do so, as I venture to believe that he will discover ere we have gone far on our wanderings together that I am really and truly a Dartmoor man.



CONTENTS.

PART V.

	PAGE
Road Distances to Plympton and Shaugh	I
" " Yelverton (one mile from Dousland)	24
Important Points near Plympton and Shaugh	I
" " Yelverton and Dousland	24
Plympton to Shaugh	69
" Sampford Spiney	69
Excursion 35. From Plympton and Shaugh	2
" 36. " " " " " " " " " "	4
" 37. " " " " " " " " " "	10
The Dewar Stone and Cadaford Bridge	16
Route 67. Plympton and Shaugh to Princetown	18
(The route to Princetown from Ivybridge and Cornwood <i>via</i> Cadaford Bridge is also shown from the bridge onward).	
Route 68. Plympton and Shaugh to Tavistock	19
" 69. " " " " Lydford	19
" 70. " " " " Okehampton	20
" 71. " " " " Chagford and Moreton	20
" 72. " " " " Bovey Tracey	21
" 73. " " " " Ashburton	21
" 74. Plympton to Ivybridge and Brent	22
" 75. Shaugh to Cornwood and Brent	22
" 76. " Ivybridge	23
" 76. Cornwood to Ivybridge	23
Yelverton	25
Roborough Down	25
Yelverton to Dousland	35
Dousland	29

	PAGE
Excursion 38. From Velverton and Dousland	29
" 39. " " " " " " " " " " "	32
" 40. " " " " " " " " " "	35
To Brisworthy	29
,, Burrator Lake	32
,, Cadaford Bridge	27, 28
,, Childe's Tomb and Fox Tor (T. 2)	42
(For Dartmeet—down Stream to Swincombe, thence T. 8 to Hexworthy. From Dartmeet to Widecombe—village Part III., commons Part IV.—R. 5, a.)	
,, Crazy Well, <i>via</i> Lether Tor Bridge and Kingsett, T. 2, 3, R. 67. (See Part I.)	42, 43
,, Dean Combe, <i>via</i> Lowery and Cross Gate, T. 2, and Nosworthy Bridge.. .. .	33
,, Dean Combe (from Thrushel Combe)	30
,, The Dewar Stone, <i>via</i> Gratton Bridge, Greenwell Gert, and Wigford Down	28
,, Ditsworthy and Thrushel Combe	30
,, Eylesbarrow, <i>via</i> Dean Combe as above	14
,, Eylesbarrow, <i>via</i> Sheepstor and Thrushel Combe	14
,, Lynch Down	28, 29
,, Shaugh, <i>via</i> Cadaford Bridge (p. 27, 28)	9, 38
,, Sheeps Tor	32
,, Siward's Cross, T. 2 (see Part I.)	42
,, Ward Bridge	35
Sheepstor to Crazy Well, R. 67	18
,, Princetown, R. 67	18
,, Thrushel Combe (by road from the village)	15
,, " " " (from the tor)	33
To Cranmere from Plympton and Shaugh	23
,, Velverton and Dousland	38
Moorland Tracks	40
Dictionary of Terms	75

MAPS.

Sketch Map of the Moor	facing page	1
Surroundings of Cranmere		38

ONE INCH MAPS.

17. Plympton and Shaugh District	4
18. Yelverton District	30

The numbers of the Routes and Excursions as given in the first edition of the Guide are retained throughout. T. signifies Track; Ex. or S. Ex., Excursion or Shorter Excursion; R., Route; and C. R., Cranmere Route. The entire length of each Excursion is given; Route distances are given one way only.

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GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

IN FIVE PARTS.

Part I. PRINCETOWN, TWO BRIDGES, HEXWORTHY, AND POST BRIDGE DISTRICTS.

Deals with the whole of the central part of the Moor, and contains notices of Crazy Well Pool, Siward's Cross, Childe's Tomb, the Merivale Antiquities, Mis Tor, Wistman's Wood, Dartmeet, etc.

Excursions 1 to 6; 41 to 46. Shorter Exs. 1 to 14. Routes 1 to 8. Cranmere Routes 1, 2, 15, 16, 17.

Part II. TAVISTOCK, LYDFORD, OKEHAMPTON, AND STICKLEPATH DISTRICTS.

Describes Northern Dartmoor, extending from Sampford Spiney on the West to Throwleigh on the East: Notices Brent Tor, Lydford Gorge, Hill Bridge, Tavy Cleave, Fur Tor, the Island of Rocks, Yes Tor, the Belstone Range, Cosdon, etc.

Excursions 7 to 18. S. Exs. 15 to 47. Routes 9 to 30. C.R. 3 to 11.

Part III. CHAGFORD, MORETON, LUSTLEIGH, AND BOVEY TRACEY DISTRICTS.

A Description of Eastern Dartmoor: This part contains a notice of Cranmere Pool, and among other places and objects included in the Excursions are the Scorhill and Kes Tor Antiquities, Teign Head, Fernworthy, Grim's Pound, Drewsteignton Dolmen, Fingle Bridge, Lustleigh Cleave, Hey Tor, Widecombe Village, etc.

Excursions 19 to 25. S. Exs. 48 to 87. Routes 31 to 46. C. R. 12, 13, 14.

Part IV. ASHBURTON, BRENT, IVYBRIDGE, AND CORNWOOD DISTRICTS.

The whole of Southern Dartmoor, so rich in antiquities and charming border scenery, is described in this part. Among other places noticed are Rippon Tor, the Buckland Woods, Holne Chase, Brent Moor, Shipley, the Valley of the Erme, Stowford Cleave, Hawns and Dendles, etc.

Excursions 26 to 34. S. Exs. 88 to 121. Routes 47 to 66. From the southern part of the moor the starting points of the Cranmere Routes are Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17. These are given in Part I.

Part V. PLYMPTON, SHAUGH, YELVERTON, AND DOUSLAND DISTRICTS.

Describes Western Dartmoor from Cornwood to the Walkham : Shaugh Bridge, the Dewer Stone, the Plym Valley, Meavy, Sheeps Tor, and the Burrator Lake. This part also contains a brief description of the old pack-horse tracks on the Moor, to which reference is frequently made in the book, as well as a Dictionary of Terms used in connection with the Forest and Commons.

Excursions 35 to 40. Routes 67 to 76. For Cranmere Routes see Princetown, Two Bridges, and Post Bridge, C.R. 1, 2, 16, 17, in Part I.

Each Part contains directions for reaching Cranmere Pool from the Districts described in it.

Where reference is made to other of the Author's
books the titles are thus abbreviated.

"A Hundred Years on Dartmoor"	..	..	..	100 Years.
"Gems in a Granite Setting"	..	..	..	Gems.
"The Ancient Stone Crosses of Dartmoor and Its Borderland"	..	..	..	Crosses.
"Amid Devon's Alps"	..	..	..	Dev. Alps.
"Tales of the Dartmoor Pixies"	..	..	..	Pixies

SKETCH MAP



BOUNDARIES OF DARTMOOR
FOREST & COMMONS.

GUIDE TO DARTMOOR.

PLYMPTON AND SHAUGH DISTRICT.

[The village of Shaugh is about 5 m. from Plympton Station (G.W.R.), by road *via* Niel Gate, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bickleigh Station (Launceston Branch, G.W.R.), by road *via* Shaugh Bridge.]

DISTANCES: BY ROAD. ASHBURTON, *via* Ivybridge, P., $18\frac{3}{4}$ m.; S., 22 m. BICKLEIGH, P., 5 m.; S., 3 m. BOTTLE HILL GATE, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from P. BOVEY TRACEY, *via* Ivybridge, P., $26\frac{1}{4}$ m.; S., $29\frac{1}{2}$ m. BROWNEY CROSS, P., 3 m.; S., $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. CADAford BRIDGE, P., 6 m.; S., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHAGFORD, *via* Dousland and Princetown, P., 26 m.; S., $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. CORNWOOD, P., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 6 m. DOUSLAND, P., $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 5 m. EXETER, 40 m. from P. GEORGE HOTEL, Tavistock Road, P., 4 m.; S., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. HEXWORTHY, *via* Princetown, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *via* Ivybridge, 23 m. IVYBRIDGE, P., $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; S., 9 m. LEE MOOR CROSS, *via* Beatland Corner, P., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 3 m. LUTTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from P. LYDFORD, *via* Dousland, P., $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 17 m. MORETON, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Princetown. OKEHAMPTON, *via* Dousland, P., $23\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 19 m. PLYM BRIDGE, 2 m. from P. PLYMOUTH, P., 5 m. (or about 4 m. to the outskirts of the town); S., *via* Bickleigh, 10 m. POST BRIDGE, 5 m. beyond Princetown. PRINCETOWN, *via* Dousland, P., 14 m.; S., $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SOUTH BRENT, P., 12 m.; S., 14 m. SPARKWELL, 3 m. from P. TAVISTOCK, *via* Plym Bridge and George Hotel, 14 m. from P.; *via* Dousland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from S. TWO BRIDGES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Princetown. YELVERTON, *via* Cadaford Bridge and Greenwell Down, P., $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 5 m.

BY RAIL (G.W.R.) PLYMOUTH, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. (Marsh Mills, on the Launceston Branch, is 1 m. from Plympton Station, and is the station for Yelverton and the Princetown Railway, Tavistock, and Lydford). For SOUTHERN DARTMOOR—CORNWOOD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; IVYBRIDGE, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; WRANGATON, 10 m.; BRENT, $12\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Cadaford Bridge—Pen Beacon—Tolch Moor Gate. *Places of Interest.*
Cornwood—The Dewar Stone—Hawks' Tor—Hawns and Dendles—
Shaugh Bridge—Trowlesworthy. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Cholwich
Town: stone row—Ringmoor Down: stone circle—Shaugh Moor: hut
circles—Trowlesworthy: hut circles and stone row.

Although Plympton is somewhat removed from the moor, there was an early connection between the two. As stated in the *Terms* Section it was one of the four Stannary towns. The barony of Plympton was bestowed by Henry I. upon Richard de Redvers, to whom has been attributed the building of the castle, of which little more than fragments of the keep now remain. Baldwin de Redvers, the son of Richard, granted to the burgesses of Plympton common of turbary for all necessary fuel for their houses on his commons forming part of the moor, and a right of way through Lea Wood for their carts, and this was confirmed by his daughter, Isabella de Fortibus (Ex. 6).

A Saxon monastery seems to have existed at Plympton, but was suppressed in 1121 by Bishop Warelwast, who founded in its stead a priory of Augustine Canons. This was so richly endowed that at the Dissolution it was the wealthiest foundation in the county. A few remains of it exist to the south of the churchyard, and fragments are also discoverable in other places near by.

The parish church of Plympton St. Mary stands in a low situation near the Torry Brook, and, as already stated, has attached to it a similar legend to that we have noticed as being connected with the churches of Brent Tor and Buckfastleigh (Ex. 9, S. Ex. 98). The story says that Crownhay Castle, on the outskirts of Ridgway, was selected as a site for it, but this not being pleasing to the Evil One, he removed the stones from it to the spot where the building now stands. The Stannary town and the castle are not, however, in this parish, but in the adjoining one of Plympton Maurice, or as it is also called, Plympton Earl. This ancient town is memorable as being the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and it was also in or near it that Sir George Treby, the eminent lawyer and judge, was born.

Excursions from Plympton and Shaugh.

[Tracks: 68 to 71.]

Ex. 35.—*Newnham, Crownhill Down, Ridding Down, Tolchmoor Gate, Quick Bridge, Heddon Down, Sparkwell*, 12 m.; this is from and to Plympton Station. Shaugh visitors reach Crownhill Down by way of Niel Gate, Portbury, and Hooksbury Wood, as in R. 76.

Passing through Colebrook we keep R. near the railway, and follow the road running E. for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the foot of West Park Hill, where we turn L. to Loughtor Mill. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. R. is Old Newnham, which, in the time of Edward I., was the seat of Simon de Plympton. It afterwards came into the possession of the Strodes, one of the members of which family, Richard Strode, we have referred to as having been confined in Lydford Castle by order of the Tinnars' Court, held on Crockern Tor (see *Stannaries*, in *Terms* Section). Another was William Strode, one of the five members whom Charles I. attempted to seize. The sweet tone of the tenor bell hanging in Plympton St. Mary Church tower is traditionally said to be owing to a lapful of silver having been thrown by Marie Strode into the metal from which the bell was cast. This was in 1614. Keeping R. on passing Loughtor

Mill we ascend the hill by Holly Wood, and turn L. just beyond one of the entrances to Newnham Park, in which is the mansion that took the place of Old Newnham. This was built about two hundred years ago. As we proceed we have a view of the deer park in the valley of the Torry, L. At the forks shortly reached we take the R. branch, and pass upward through Bottle Hill Mine to the common.

[The L. branch goes on to a moor gate and runs down the side of a part of Crownhill Down, usually referred to as Pits, to the cross roads at the N.E. corner of Hooksbury Wood, mentioned in R. 57. From this corner one road goes up the valley to Coleland Bridge, another straight on to Fernhill, above which is Higher Lee Wood, and a third to Portworthy.]

On our R. as we pass up through the mine is the rounded hill known as Hemerdon Ball, a conspicuous object from the vicinity of Plympton Station. Hemerdon, on the southern slope of this hill, is the seat of the Woolcombes, and not far from this is the hamlet of the same name. Here, in Henry the Third's reign, dwelt Alexander de Hemerdon, castellan of Plympton Castle, and one of the witnesses to the charter granted by Baldwin to the burgesses. At the time when an invasion of England by Napoleon was deemed not improbable, troops were encamped on Hemerdon Ball.

From Bottle Hill Gate we make our way along the verge of Crownhill Down with the wall R., and when this recedes towards Drakeland Corner shall keep straight on towards another corner, where is a ruined building, known as Horniwink. Here we leave the enclosures and strike over the down a little E. of N. By so doing we shall avoid the numerous clay pits on this part of the common, some of which belong to the Smallhanger Clay Works, and others to the Heddon and Broomage Works. There is little to interest the Rambler here beyond the view of the moor which he obtains. We have already referred to the paths on this down (T. 68); these have been chiefly made by the clay workers, and run in every direction. Passing one or two barrows we at length arrive at the enclosures of Crownhill Down Cottage, which we keep R., and shortly afterwards reach Broomage Farm, where, besides the farmhouse itself, there are also a couple of cottages. Here, keeping the wall R., we pass Crownhill Tor, a small mass of rock of no great height above the turf, L., and bearing a little to the R. shall find ourselves near Broomage farmhouse. Here we strike N. to Tolch Moor Gate, 5 m. from Plympton. (On the other side of this the road descends to Tolch Bridge, which is quite near. Below this the Torry flows under Knowle Wood, on its L. bank, and enters Torry Combe).

Here we turn R., our next point being Quick Bridge, nearly 1 m. S.E. The wall L. bounds the land belonging to Cholwich Town, the stone row to which we have referred as existing there (Ex. 34), being less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from the gate. The present farmhouse was formerly a residence of the Cholwich family, and is an interesting example of the old border dwellings. The kitchen possesses a particularly wide hearth. An immense granite trough is to be seen here, which may have been used for brewing purposes, but more probably for salting meat in. A site very near the house is pointed out as that on which the

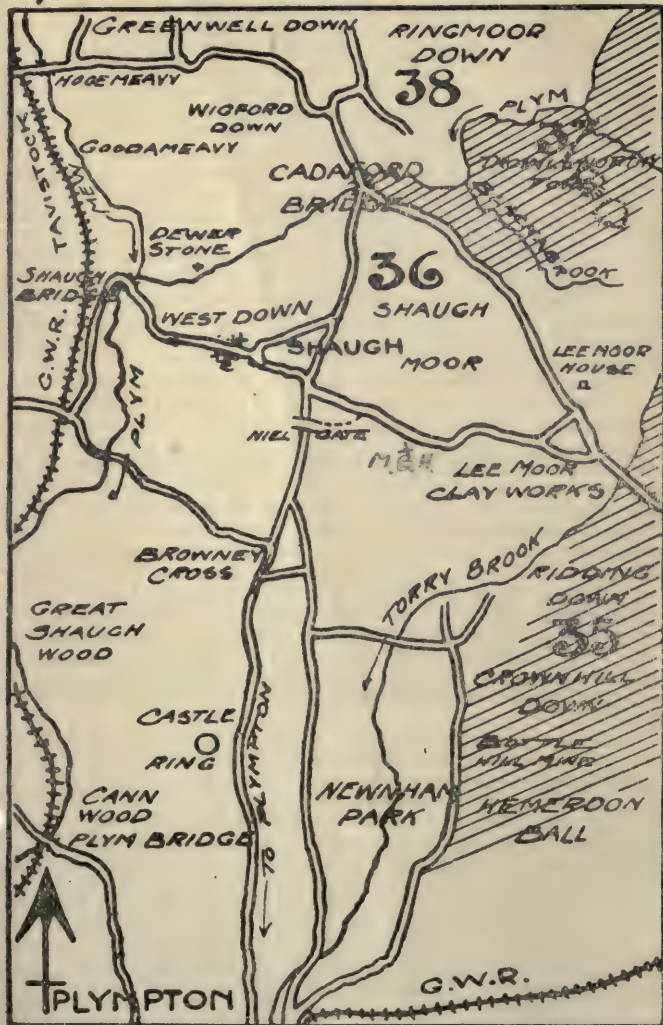
chapel stood. The last member of the family who lived here is said to have died in prison, but in what circumstances the story does not tell us, and whether there is any truth in it I have not been able to discover. The form of the name under which Polwhele refers to the family is Cholditch. They had a considerable estate in the parish of Chudleigh; the last notice of the family in the registers of that place is the burial in September, 1727, of Thomas Cholwich. According to Lysons Cholwich Town belonged at the time he wrote, 1822, to Mr. J. B. Cholwich, of Farringdon House, near Exeter. In the Additions to Risdon, 1811, it is stated that Oldstone, in the parish of Blackawton, also belonged to this representative of the family.

Proceeding down the road we shall notice the lane leading to the house L., and a little below this the ancient entrance, but this is not now used. Near by is an old cross, which was found some years ago doing duty as a gate-post [*Crosses*, Chap. IV.] A branch of the Piall Brook runs near the house, and on the further side of this is Holmbush Waste and Nelder Wood, and above these Parkland Plantation, on the verge of the moor below Pen Beacon (Ex. 34). Quick Bridge spans the Piall Brook, called in the neighbourhood the Pall Brook, which comes down from Broomage Waste, on the hill above Broomage Wood, and on crossing this we desert the road. This runs on to Piall Bridge, and past Heathfield Down to Cornwood (R. 75), but we shall climb the hill R. Our course will now be S.S.W. over Heddon Down to the enclosures L. The clay works must be kept some distance R., and the plantation on the brow of the hill L. In 1 m. Heddon Gate will be reached, where a road runs down to Gorah Cottages. This we follow, and turning R. at the cottages make our way to Sparkwell, 1 m. Here there is a small inn called the Treby Arms. A short distance from the village, and near the verge of the common, is Goodamoor, the seat of the late General Philipps-Treby. Mr. Paul Ourry Treby, once so well-known in the hunting-field, and whose name will long be remembered by Devon sportsmen, formerly resided here, and sixty-five years ago was one of the four Deputy Foresters of Dartmoor. In the opposite direction, that is, southward of the village, is Beechwood, anciently called Moor; the present residence was built in 1797. As we make our way by West Park Hill to Colebrook we pass Hemerdon and Old Newnham.

Ex. 36.—*Shaugh Hawks' Tor, Collard Tor, Stewarts Hill, White Hill Corner* [EXTENSION TO *White Hill Yeo*, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.], *Blackaton Cross* [EXTENSION TO *Cadaford Bridge*, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.], *Saddlesborough*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from and to Shaugh.

In the section dealing with the ancient tracks on the moor I have described one that formerly ran from Plympton to Tavistock (T. 69), on the line of which the present road is formed. Along this we shall now make our way from the ancient place that, according to the old rhyme, was a borough town when Plymouth was non-existent, to the village of Shaugh, as the monks did when they went from their priory to visit their church there. We follow the road described in R. 67, leaving it when we reach Beatland Corner, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. after entering upon the moor. Here we branch L. by Beatland and Bughill Plantations, and skirting the Bowling Green, a level piece of turf L., shall enter upon the enclosed lands and speedily find ourselves in the village.

"17. PLYMPTON & SHAUGH DISTRICT"



EX. 35, 36; PARTS OF 37, 38.

Shaugh is a typical border settlement, with its sturdy-looking granite church, its unpretentious inn, its ancient cross and tiny manor pound. Its full name is Shaugh Prior, its adjunct being derived from its connection with Plympton Priory, to which it was given by Roger de Novant. Behind it is the rock-strewn steep of West Down, crested by Shaugh Beacon, from which a fine view of the Plym valley and the Dewer Stone is commanded, with Roborough Down to the N.W. In the White Thorn Inn there was formerly a peat fire, which was kept continually burning. We remember seeing it in 1873, when it had not been suffered to go out for forty years. Near the door the upping-stock will be noticed. Shaugh Bridge, at the foot of the hill E. of the village, has long been celebrated as one of the beauty spots of the moorland borders. It is associated with Carrington, the poet of Dartmoor, who tells us that he often lingered near it. On the Dewer Stone Hill his name with the month and year of his death, is cut upon a rock, and in Shaugh Church is a tablet to his memory, placed there by his son, Mr. W. M. Carrington, in 1871. Carrington died at Bath, and was buried in the churchyard at Combe Hay, a few miles from that city. On his granite tomb is the following :

"Sacred to the memory of the Poet N. T. Carrington,
Who died the 2nd of September, 1830, aged 53 years."

A little to the E. of Shaugh Church is an old cross standing in a socket-stone built into the hedge [*Crosses*, Chap. V.], and here we turn R. to the common, where we shall desert the road and keeping close to the enclosures L. be led to Huxton Corner, or as the spot is sometimes called, Windmill Hill. Crossing the road we strike up over Shaugh Moor to Hawks' Tor, which is not much more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. This is a small pile, but a very curious one. One end of a large slab of granite rests on what is the main part of the tor, its other end being supported on a boulder standing on the lesser and lower part of the tor, a kind of small chamber thus being formed beneath it. There is some reason for supposing this arrangement to be artificial, though it is difficult to see what the object could have been intended for. It has been suggested that it was a dolmen. Polwhele, writing in 1793, says that several had supposed it to be such, though he was not of that opinion.*

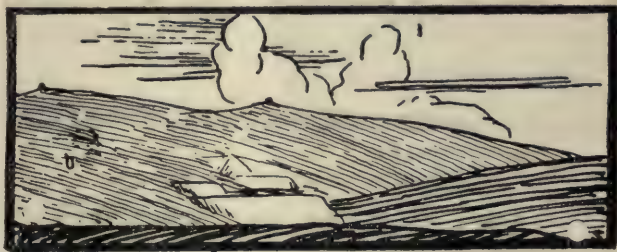
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. southward of Hawks' Tor is Collard Tor, near which is the cottage of the same name, with its small enclosures formed on the slope of a rock-strewn hill, and to this we shall now make our way. Below it is the road running from Shaugh to White Hill Corner, which is noticed in R. 75. Near the foot of the Collard Tor Cottage enclosures a narrow strip of common runs down towards the Torry, which is known as The Rut. Eastward of it, under Wotter, is Higher Lee Wood, which is probably the wood referred to in the grant made to the men of Plympton by Baldwin de Redvers, already mentioned. The parish of Plympton does not include much of the common land that goes to make up Dartmoor (though the greater part of Crownhill Down is situated within its boundary), so that the permission to supply themselves with peat from other commons would be of value to the people of Plympton. Eastward of Collard Tor are two single stone rows, fourteen stones standing in one, and ten in the other.

* *Historical Views of Devonshire.* Vol. I, Section IV.

Passing these we make our way over Wotter Common to Wotter Brook, here a tiny stream, and crossing it shall reach what is known as the Roman Camp, but which is supposed to be a disused reservoir, and of modern date. It is situated on the side of Stewarts Hill, and close to the road. The latter we now follow eastward, with Black Alder Tor R. Below this, but not in sight, is White Hill Tor, sometimes called Torry Combe Tor, from its situation. The moor people often speak of this valley as Terracum; I have seen the name written Tor-y-cwm, the idea, I suppose, being to give it a Celtic appearance; as Torrycomb it was known more than 400 years ago, when there is a reference to the pinfold there. It is now the centre of a great clay industry, of which we see abundant evidence on every hand. The Lee Moor Clay Works of the Messrs. Martin Bros. are by far the largest of any in the district. Quite a settlement has been formed here, their employees numbering about 400. There is a church mission room, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a reading room. One of their large pits is about 40 acres in extent, and of great depth. Following the road past the cottages of the employees we shall be led to White Hill Corner (R. 75, 56, 61), where there is a guide-post: Meavy, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Sheepstor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Cornwood, 3 m.; Ivybridge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Shaugh, 3 m.; Bickleigh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Shell
Top.

Pen
Beacon.



Clay Works.

FROM WHITE HILL CORNER. LOOKING E.

[EXTENSION to *White Hill Yeo*, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. If the rambler cares to do so he may trace the Torry to its source. It rises at a spot known as White Hill Yeo, a little to the E. of Pen Beacon (Ex. 34), and about 1 m. distant. There is, however, little to reward him, unless he desires to see the great clay pit we have referred to, for the formation of which it was found necessary to divert the Torry. Striking E. over the common he will soon reach this, and will then cross the little stream and make his way up its L. bank with Cholwich Town Waste R. On reaching Torry Brook Head, near which are the vestiges of some ancient pounds, he will bear R. around the leat where it makes a bend, and then keeping it close L. trace it upwards to the reservoir or Big Pond, as it is called (R. 48). On the R. as he proceeds is the hill known as Hexton, where is a stone called the Hanging Rock, and also one or two cairns. It is possible that this name points to the

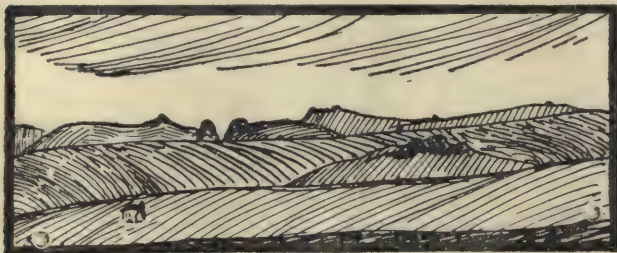
former existence of a dolmen here, though it would not be safe to conclude that such was the case (cf. Shilstone Tor, Ex. 14). Turning L. at the pond the rambler will pass over the side of Grey Hills to Blackaton Cross.]

From White Hill Corner we make our way along the road N.W. (R. 67), and passing Sunderland Cottages R. shall soon reach the enclosures of Lee Moor House. Beyond these we enter again upon the open moor, and here, close beside the way, shall find an interesting object. This is Blackaton Cross, often called the Roman, or Roman's Cross, a name also sometimes attached to a similar relic near Sheepstor, and to others in the neighbourhood. Only the head and the socket-stone belong to the original monument. It was furnished with the present shaft, which was cut for a window-sill at Lee Moor House, and set up by the late Mr. Phillips, who resided there [*Crosses*, Chap. IV.]

Cocks Peak Sharp Lether Sheeps Mis
Tor. Hill. Tor. Tor. Tor. Tor.

N. Hisworthy
Tor.

Ringmoor Down.



Trowlsworthy Warren.

Legis Tor.

FROM BLACKATON CROSS. LOOKING N.

There is a good view from the cross. Far away to the N.W. is seen the peak of Brent Tor (Ex. 9); to the R. of this Cocks' Tor and Great Mis Tor (Exs. 8, 6) reveal themselves; nearer to us are Lether Tor, Sharp Tor, and Sheeps Tor (Ex. 39); while beyond Grey Hills and Blackaton Slaggets, and only 1 m. distant, are the piles of Trowlesworthy.

Proceeding along the road for a few score yards we shall notice that it is crossed by a green path running E. and W. Here we turn L. to Emmett's Post, which stands on a mound near by. This serves as a bond-mark between the lands of Lord Morley and Sir Henry Lopes. The boundary runs northward to the road, where is another bond-stone, having the initial L. on its northern face and M on the southern, and thence goes north-eastward to the Blackabrook.

[EXTENSION TO Cadaford Bridge, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Emmett's Post the way lies N. to the bond-stone, whence the road is followed to the bridge. A short distance from the stone, and L. of the road in descending, is a small pound containing hut circles, but it presents nothing remarkable. Beyond this the Shaugh Lake Clay Works are passed L. Away to the R. is Legis Tor (Ex. 38), above the R. bank

of the Plym, with Trowlesworthy Warren House above the L. bank, and beyond it Hen Tor (Ex. 37). Very soon we draw near to the river, which becomes our companion till we reach the bridge. This is noticed

Legis
Tor.

Trowlesworthy
Warren
House.

Hen
Tor.



Plym.

E.

FROM NEAR CADAFORD BRIDGE.

post. In returning to Shaugh the rambler takes the R. branch S. of the bridge, as in R. 8. On the L. of the road the ruins of an old farm house will be noticed. This, so the story tells us, was once the abode of Merry Ann and Merry Andrew, a couple who always viewed the bright side of things. Just above this the rambler, looking up the valley of the Plym N.E., will see Ditsworthy Warren house with the path running down to the river, 2 m. away (Ex. 37). Passing the entrance to Dunstone Farm R. he will soon reach Shaden Plantation, probably a corruption of Shaugh Down, the name of the parish being sometimes pronounced Sha; formerly this was generally so.* Here, close to some hedge steps, whence a path runs through Shaden Brake towards the village, is the upper portion of an old cross. A socket-stone to be seen near Beatland Corner perhaps belongs to it, and indicates its original situation, but of this we cannot be certain. Adjoining the brake is Shaden Moor, which extends to North Wood and West Down. A short distance beyond the cross is Brag Lane End.]

From Emmett's Post we shall direct our steps westward over that part of Shaugh Moor known as Saddlesborough, probably the Chechilburgh of an earlier time (R. 48). Here the ground drops considerably from what is the highest part of the common, 996 feet,

* Old forms of the name are Schagh (1291); Shawe (1505), at which time the venville rent was 7d.; and Shagh and Shaye about the middle of the sixteenth century. In our younger days we invariably heard the natives speak of the village as Sha Town. A story used to be told of a tourist who met a countryman near the Dewer Stone and asked him the way to Shaugh. The man replied that he did not know of such a place, but on the stranger remarking that it was a village with an inn called the White Thorn, he exclaimed: "Aw, you main Sha Town; way, that's where I live to."

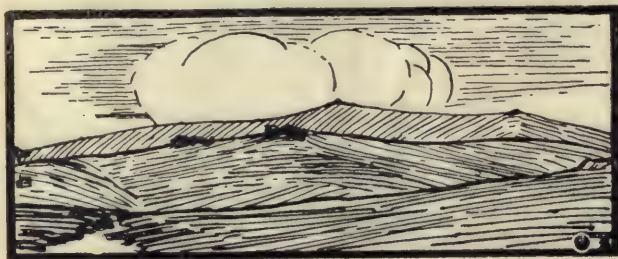
towards the N., and the brow of the hill is covered with scattered rocks. On the slope below is a small pound, with two or three hut circles near it. Still maintaining a westerly course, we shall pass down the hill to Brag Lane End, and follow the road to the village.

Trowlesworthy
Tors.

Shell Top.

Pen
Beacon.

Hen
Tor.



E Plym.

S.E.

FROM CADAWORD BRIDGE.

Ex. 37.—*Trowlesworthy, Hen Tor, Shavercombe, Plym Steps, Calves Lake Tor* [EXTENSION TO *Plym Head*, add $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.] *Evil Combe, Thrushel Combe, Ditsworthy Warren, Cadaford Bridge*, 13 m. from and to *Shaugh*. (With direct route to *Thrushel Combe via Trowlesworthy Warren*, 4 m. from *Shaugh*).

Turning L. at the cross E. of the church we speedily reach the common at Brag Lane End, whence we strike eastward over *Shaugh Moor*, our way being the reverse of that described at the end of Ex. 36. On reaching the highest point of *Saddlesborough* we shall bear L. and descend the side of *Whit Hills* to the road, reaching it about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below *Blackaton Cross*. Still following the same course we strike across *Grey Hills* to the *Blackabrook*, meeting on the way with abundant evidence of the tin-seeker's former presence here. His deep open workings, in which dwarf trees are growing, cover the ground for some distance, extending down the banks of the little tributary to the *Plym*. On the slope on the further side of this stream, and between it and the *Trowlesworthy Tors*, is a fine group of antiquities, consisting of examples of dwellings and burial monuments, and these we shall now briefly examine on our way up the valley of the *Plym*. From *Blackabrook Head* we strike E.N.E., and in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. shall come upon a double stone row intersected by the *Clay Works* leat. It runs about N. and S., and is 142 yards in length. At its northern end is a stone circle, known locally as the *Pulpit*, and consisting of eight stones; this is 23 feet in diameter. W. of this circle, but on the other side of the leat, that is to say, on the lower side of it, are the remains of another, and from this also a row extends. This, however, is a single one, and is not more than about 85 yards long. Its direction is E. and W. Crossing the leat by one of the numerous footbridges here we make our way along its bank north-westward, and soon reach a couple of pounds containing hut circles. The entrances to these enclosures

have each been partitioned into two by walls built in the form of the letter X, the point where the arms cross being in the centre of the opening. It has been thought that this masking and narrowing of the entrances was designed for protection. But if these walls had been carried to a sufficient height to render such an arrangement effective, they would have fallen in a confused heap, and would not have preserved the form of a cross, or letter X. It is probable that they are later additions to the pounds, and were never more than about half the height of a man. The hill on which these remains are found has been a warren for centuries, and it may well be that the pounds have been utilized at some period either as traps, or for other purpose not now understood. At all events, no such arrangement is seen in any other pound on Dartmoor. According to the *Additions to Risdon* (1811) Trowlesworthy Warren was granted by Baldwin de Redvers to Sampson de Traylesworthy before 1272. A Simon de Travailesworth was one of the witnesses in 1291 to the deed of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, to which we have more than once referred (Ex. 6). In 1560 the warren came into the possession of the Woolcombes. For a long period only one name has been associated with it as tenant. The late occupant, Mr. Richard Lavers, who succeeded his father here, died in March, 1914, at the age of 94, and in turn was followed by his son as tenant. The ruined building near the pounds appears to be of comparatively modern date. On the common are a number of hut circles, and others are seen lower down near the warren house. A small tor close by is locally known as Shadyback Tor; this there can be no doubt is the Shearaback Tor referred to in 1828 by H. E. Carrington, son of the poet, as being situated two miles E. of Shaugh village.

[To reach Trowlesworthy Warren house direct from Brag Lane End, and also Ditsworthy Warren, near which are the Thrushel Combe antiquities, the visitor will follow the road N. to Shaden Plantation, where he will leave it and strike N.E. over the common. The way lies across Whit Hills and through the Shaugh Lake Clay Works to the road coming down R. from Lee Moor House (Ex. 36), the distance being about 1 m. Care must be taken not to keep too much to the L.; but the visitor will hardly do this, as the house soon comes into view. Near the bottom of the hill a rough track branches from the road, and this, which is carried over the Blackabrook by a single stone clapper, leads direct to the house. Pounds and hut circles will be noticed L. when drawing near to it. Leaving it R., and ascending towards the tors, the antiquities just noticed will be met with on crossing the leat. If the rambler is bound for Ditsworthy he must not keep quite so much to the R. on passing the house. He should strike the leat a little further N. than in the former case, and follow it where it is carried along the side of Round Hill to Spanish Lake, which stream it crosses in a delightful little dell. The view of the valley from Round Hill is very fine; Legis Tor is seen on the further side of the Plym (Ex. 38). On crossing Spanish Lake keep on the higher side of the leat and along the side of Willings Hill direct to Ditsworthy, which is in full view. The leat will be met again where it passes Hen Tor Brook, and just below this, L., and close to it, are some pounds with hut circles. The way now lies to the clam spanning the Plym below the house, just before reaching which the leat is crossed. From the clam a track leads up to the house, from the grassy hill behind which one of the

Thrushel Combe menhirs can be seen. The combe is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and the way to it lies over the side of Eastern Tor (see *post* and Ex. 38).

We shall now make our way from the Trowlesworthy antiquities to the tors that rise above them. The lower one is Little Trowlesworthy Tor, and from this an old wall, broken down in many places, extends northward towards the Plym. Great Trowlesworthy Tor, which is rather higher, 1,141 feet, is close by (R. 71). Here a moorman of my acquaintance once found some coins which he described to me as "base guineas." Naturally deeming them to be of no value he took no care of them, and they were unfortunately lost. The disused quarry that will be seen here was once worked for red granite. The huge cylindrical block lying on the ground was intended for the base of a monument.

From Great Trowlesworthy Tor we shall strike north-eastward to the head of Spanish Lake, and over Willings Hill to Hen Tor, 1 m. This tract forms Willings Walls Warren, and the stream that bounds it on the E. is sometimes called Wall Brook, or Walla Brook, though it is more generally known as Hen Tor Brook, from the proximity of its source to that pile. The latter thrusts itself from the side of Hen Tor Hill, and a clatter streams from its foot. Some rocks northward of the pile bear the name of Little Hen Tor. As the ground rises behind Hen Tor the ascent to its summit is easy, and from here a good view of the valley is commanded. The most conspicuous object is Ditsworthy Warren house, with the clam spanning the river, less than 1 m. distant. Below the tor are the ruined walls of the enclosures of Hen Tor Farm, mixed up with those of pounds of an early date. A number of hut circles will also be seen, some being fairly good examples. In the second half of the eighteenth century this farm was in the occupation of a man named Nicholls. When he relinquished it Nature resumed her sway, and the fields in which it is said as many as ten oxen were employed in ploughing, soon became a part of the moor again. As the years went by the dwelling, still known as Hen Tor House, also fell into decay, but enough remains to show the passer-by who may not know its history that the man who erected it was certainly not a jerry-builder.

Leaving Hen Tor we shall cross the side of the hill to the Shavercombe Brook, our course being N.N.E., or from Hen Tor House, N.E. by N. Just before the stream is reached we shall come upon a kistvaen within a small circle, not, however, in a very good state of preservation, though none of the stones have been removed. Shavercombe Head is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. Between this and Broadall Head a bronze dagger was found, about four feet below the surface, by a man employed at Ditsworthy Warren whilst cutting peat in the summer of 1892. It was shortly afterwards secured by Mr. H. P. Hearder, of Plymouth, who still has it in his possession. Broadall Head is 1 m. S.S.E.; Yealm Head $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E., and Langcombe Head 1 m. N.E. by E. (Ex. 34). Shavercombe is one of those delightful little valleys which the rambler on Dartmoor meets with occasionally, where a mountain ash or an oak find shelter, and where ferns grow abundantly. As we make our way downward its beauties speedily begin to reveal themselves. Ere we have gone far the stream falls over a high rock forming

a charming cascade when rains have swollen its volume. Below this and quite close to the deep combe, is the tiny Shavercombe Tor, and near it a small pound with hut circles. Having gained the R. bank of the brawling little stream we strike northward over Giant's Hill, to Plym Steps, where the Abbots' Way crosses the river at a ford, as already stated (T. 1). Although its name would lead the visitor to suppose that stepping-stones existed here none are to be seen.

[At this point the Langcombe Brook falls into the Plym, and of this we have already spoken (Ex. 34). At its foot is an old leat and other mining remains. A little way up, and not far from the L. bank is a kistvaen. Still further up the feeder from Deadman's Bottom comes in on the other side, and above that is another kistvaen. This has been noticed in Ex. 34. From Plym Steps to Broad Rock the Abbots' Way is a well-defined track.]

Passing upward we emerge from the gorge through which the Plym runs between the ford and Shavercombe Foot, and gradually leaving the stream L. shall make our way to Calves Lake Tor, a small pile $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. Very near to this on the S.E. is a kistvaen, the covering slab of which has been raised, and now hangs partly over the open grave. If the visitor does not care to extend his ramble to Plym Head he will now make his way to the river and cross it near where the little Calves Lake falls into it.

[EXTENSION TO *Plym Head*, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The rambler will strike N.E. by E., and when about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the tor will cross the Tavistock branch of the Abbots' Way between Broad Rock R. and Plym Ford L., but it is not here very plainly defined. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on Great Gnats' Head is passed L. (Ex. 34), and soon after the broken ground in which the river has its source will be reached. The stream issues from a fissure in the peat, and does not rise in a swamp as is often the case. Northward of Plym Head is Crane Hill, which we have already mentioned in connection with Ducks' Pool, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. S.E. (Ex. 30); N.W. of Crane Hill is Hand Hill, on the N. slope of which is Wheal Anne Bottom (Ex. 3); N. of it is Stream Hill, which descends to the edge of Fox Tor Mire; and E. of it is Black Lane (T. 75). Beyond that is Cater's Beam, which extends nearly to the Avon. Not far below its source the Plym receives the little Crane Lake. Calves Lake is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the source of the Plym if the stream be followed, and this the rambler will probably prefer to do in returning.]

Having crossed the Plym at Calves Lake Foot we find ourselves close to another little tributary, which comes down from Evil Combe. In this combe is a hut of the sort usually called beehive huts (cf. Ex. 33), but it is partly in ruins. This stream is probably identical with the Plymcrundla mentioned in the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, referred to in Ex. 6. This, which is of the date 1291, sets forth the boundaries of the lands given by the Lady Amicia, mother of Isabella, to found the abbey of Buckland, and the boundary is conterminous with that of the forest from the Walkham below Mis Tor to the Plym. It is set forth as running from Seward's Cross (Ex. 2) to "Gyllesburgh [i.e., Eylesbarrow] et Plymcrundla ad Plymma." Crundle is a word signifying a spring, or well. That the forest boundary (which is usually drawn in the opposite direction) ran from Erme Head, that is, Grymsgrove, to the head or foot of Calves Lake, and thence up Evil Combe

to the two cairns on the summit of Eylesbarrow, 1,491 feet, can hardly be doubted. *Iuel* is a name implying *little water*, i.e. a rivulet. Some bounds in this part of the moor were described by one Anthony Torr, of Bishop's Tawton, in 1702, but incorrectly. He mentions among others Woodlake (Wollake), Fox Tor Head (R. 7), Reddcliffe Head, Stevon Head (Strane), and Harborlake Head under South Hisworthy.

As we make our way down by the Plym through the great stream-work we pass under Lower Harter Tor. This is not a very large pile, but is, nevertheless, striking on account of the massive blocks of which it is composed. The ground around it is strewn with granite. Higher Harter Tor is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of this, and like it is not large. Its elevation is only 1,349 feet, but a very fine view is gained from it. Among other eminences in the vicinity that are seen are Sheeps Tor, Down Tor, and Combe Tor, while peeping over a ridge of moorland is the distant summit of Brent Tor. The tunuli on Eylesbarrow are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., midway between being the disused Eylesbarrow Tin Mine, with the ruins of a house built here many years ago by Mr. Deacon, well known in his day as an enthusiastic follower of hounds. On the hillside westward of the mine are several fine examples of hut circles.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Evil Combe we reach Plym Steps, very near to which, on the slope R., is a pound containing three hut circles, and outside it a small cairn. Here we meet a little stream which falls into the Plym just opposite to where the Langcombe Brook joins that river, and is crossed by the Abbots' Way as that old path descends to the ford. I have found this rivulet to be usually dry during summer.

(Eylesbarrow is passed in R. 59, where the line is drawn from Plym Steps to Siward's Cross. From its summit that ancient monument is 1 m. N.N.E.; Plym Ford $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by S.; Evil Combe $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.; Plym Steps 1 m. S. by E.; Head of Thrushel Combe $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. by S.; Head of Dean Combe $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. by S.; Down Tor $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.N.W.; and the springs of the Newleycombe Lake over 1 m. N.N.W.)

Climbing the western bank we leave the old monks path, which was utilized in later times by the tanners, and continue on our way down stream, keeping above the gorge L., with Giant's Hill, and Shavercombe Down on the further side. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. we reach the little lateral valley of Thrushel Combe. Here, near its head R. is a blowing-house, which although of modern date, is interesting as being the last place in which tin was smelted on Dartmoor. Mr. William Burt, in his preface to Carrington's poem, states that 100 blocks were coined here during the Michaelmas quarter, 1824. Lower down, at Mill Corner, on the Plym, is a more ancient blowing-house. Thrushel Combe is locally called Drizzle Combe, and this name has been generally adopted, and figures on the Ordnance map. But on the copy of an old unpublished map in my possession, which I have sound reasons for believing to be authoritative, the valley is shown as Thrushel Combe, and doubtless this is the correct name. It is easy to understand how it would become Drizzle Combe in the Dartmoor vernacular.

The group of antiquities in this combe was first described by Mr. R. Hansford Worth in a paper read before the members of the Plymouth Institution, in 1889. But it was mentioned some years before that date by the late Mr. C. Spence Bate in a discussion at a meeting of the

Devonshire Association. When Mr. Worth noticed these remains the menhirs lay upon the ground, but his paper had the effect of calling attention to them, with the result that in the summer of 1893 they were set up. The group is situated to the E. of the stream that runs through the combe, and in approaching it from Plym Steps we first come upon a small pound, close to which is a cairn. Below this are other cairns, and three stone rows and menhirs, the whole extending for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. As these cairns may more properly be regarded as the termination of the group, it will be fitting that we commence our examination of it at the lower end of the combe. Here is a menhir, from which a row of stones, not of great height, extends for a distance of over 160 yards, its direction being a little N. of E. By the side of this is another line of similar stones, but incomplete. At its eastern end is a kistvaen, the mound of which was once covered, being nearly 20 yards in circumference. Between 50 and 60 yards eastward of this kistvaen is another menhir, certainly the finest on Dartmoor, and from this also a single row of stones extends. This line, which is not very complete, terminates in a barrow about 30 yards in circumference, and surrounded by a circle of twelve slabs. Running roughly parallel to this last row, and northward of it, is another, which, like its companions, also starts from a menhir and terminates in a barrow. It is about the same length as the one first noticed. The circumference of the barrow is about 30 yards, and it is surrounded by slabs, as also is another barrow near to it. This latter with the two other terminal tumuli forms a line running W. of N., and pointing to a tumulus at some distance off, on which is a kistvaen, and about 100 yards south-eastward of this is a stone circle. E. of the three barrows is the small pound already mentioned. Not very far from the barrow at which the first row ends is the fine cairn known as the Giant's Basin. Like many of these great stone heaps on the moor, there is a depression in its centre, and in this is probably seen the resemblance to the article the name of which it bears. Mr. Worth took the measurements of the three menhirs while they lay prostrate. The tallest of these was 17 feet 10 inches; the one at the lower end of the group 12 feet 6 inches; and the third 9 feet 5 inches.

(Carriages can approach very near to these remains by the road from Sheepstor; if from Cadaford Bridge or Meavy it is not necessary to go into that village; the green track running from Ringmoor Cot to Ditsworthy (T. 71) is suitable for driving, or the road branching from near the Cot may be chosen. This joins the road from Sheepstor about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. eastward of that place. From Cadaford Bridge the route sketched *ante* is a good one for the pedestrian, or he may go by the R. bank of the Plym. While here he should not omit to visit Shavercombe. From Princetown the route to Newleycombe Lake below Kingsett has been described (Ex. 2). From that point the Rambler will climb the side of Down Tor, leaving it R., and strike S.E. to Combeshead Tor. This he will leave L. and descend to the lower end of the gorge just below, where the Narrator Brook makes a bend towards the W. From this point the blowing-house near the head of Thrushel Combe is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant S. by E. Or he may pass close to Down Tor and strike S. to the moor road between the enclosures. This will lead him to Deancombe Farm, below which he will cross the stream

and follow the path up the valley to the foot of the gorge below Combes-head Tor).

West of Thrushel Combe are two rock piles, the northern one being known as Whittenknowles Rocks, and the other as Eastern Tor. On the former among the masses of stone there are a number of hut circles, and also the remains of rectangular buildings, while on the latter is a small enclosure. Below this tor is Ditsworthy Warren house. This warren was always referred to in our childhood's days as Ware's Warren, being occupied, as it still is, by a family of that name. This extends a considerable distance up the valley, and includes Willings Walls and Hen Tor on the other side of the Plym within its boundaries. A road leads from the house down to the clam, which is raised high above the river on stone buttresses, and another runs up the side of the hill to Ringmoor Down (Ex. 38). We descend the slope between these, and reaching Meavy Pool, where a little feeder falls into the river, shall find a path on the R. bank of the latter, which we shall follow down the valley. This will lead us below Legis Tor R., where are some hut circles (Ex. 38), past Trowlesworthy L., and across Brisworthy Burrows to the road close to Cadaford Bridge. It may interest the rambler by the Plym to know that an authority has stated that gold has been found on its banks. But—and this is the unfortunate part of it—"in too small quantities to justify mining researches."

Crossing the bridge we strike into the R. branch where the road forks, and make our way to Shaugh as in Ex. 36. For Yelverton see the *Dewer Stone* Section which follows.

The Dewer Stone and Cadaford Bridge.

A road runs from the village of Shaugh down the hill to Shaugh Bridge, whence it goes on to Bickleigh. The present bridge replaces an old structure which was so much damaged by a flood in 1823 that it was found necessary to demolish it. Immediately above it is the confluence of the Mew (Ex. 2) and the Plym, the latter a Celtic name derived by Baxter from *pilim*, to roll. This stream comes down through the wooded valley on the E. side of the Dewer Stone Hill, which is peninsulated by the two, and this part of it is sometimes erroneously called the Cad. There is no authority for such a name whatever, and it would probably never be heard now had it not been adopted by the fishing association having control of this part of the river as a means of distinguishing it from the part below the bridge. It first appears in 1804 in Howard's poem on Bickleigh Vale. Cadaford Bridge further up the stream is locally spoken of as Cadover; this was thought to mean a bridge over the Cad, although existing records showed that the river had been known as the Plym for more than five centuries before that date. In the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, 1291, the river is called Plymma from its source downward, and the confluence is thus referred to, "locum ubi Mewy cadit in Plymma." The bridge, probably then a clapper, is called in the same charter "ponte de Cada worth." This name is doubtless taken from the Saxon *worthig* close by

now called Cadworthy, and which was apparently formed on the site of a British battle—*cad* being a Celtic word meaning a *conflict*, or *strife*. Just before reaching Shaugh Bridge the Plym flows past the Dewer Stone, a fine mass of rock rising almost perpendicularly, from its brink. In its name we probably see the Celtic *dwr*, *water*, and this its situation amply justifies [*Gems*, Chap. XIX.] A fine view of the rock is obtained from West Down, on the R. of the road in descending from the village. Below the bridge the Plym sweeps onward to the wooded Bickleigh Vale, where it encounters fresh beauties, and finally meets the tidal waters at the head of the Laira estuary.

Above the confluence the Plym is spanned by a clam, and from this a path leads upwards to the summit of the hill which forms the southern extremity of Wigford Down, an extensive common in the parish of Meavy. Here there is a good view of the valley; the northern side is covered with oak coppice, and from this grey crags thrust themselves. One part of this leafy covering forms the Dewer Stone Wood; up stream is Common Wood; and still further up Cadworthy Wood, between each being a depression on the hillside. Facing the higher one on the S. side of the river is North Wood, which stretches from the bank upward to Shaden Moor; opposite to the two others is the bare slope of West Down. About sixty-five years ago there was a strike of wool-combers in Plymouth, and many of the men found work in these woods at rinding, or "ripping," as it is often called, that is, felling the young trees and stripping them of their bark. Among them were two, a father and son, who, unable to procure lodgings, walked from and to their home in Plymouth every day for a week. On the northern side of the Dewer Stone Hill is Blacklands. Some years ago a quarry was opened here, but operations were not continued very long. A reave which seems to have encircled the summit of this peninsulated hill, and the remains of two others that run across it, point to its having once been fortified.

The ramble from the summit of the Dewer Stone Hill to Cadaford Bridge and down the valley of the Plym is a good one, though the latter part of it may necessitate some scrambling over rocks and through undergrowth. The visitor will proceed N.E. along the brow of the hill till he arrives at the enclosures of Cadworthy Farm, and if he does not keep too near to these he will come upon a kistvaen standing in a circle of stones. Further on there is another, and not far from it, on the highest part of the down, a small pound. Below these, to the N., are the hedges of some old enclosures that the down has claimed again for its own.

Keeping the Cadworthy enclosures R. the Rambler will descend to Cadaford Bridge, noticing the upper part of an old cross set upon a mound as he proceeds [*Crosses*, Chap. V.] When the moorman calls the bridge Cadover he is nearer to the old form of the name than are those who accept the modern one of Cadaford.

[R. 8, Part I, shows the way from Cadaford Bridge to Cornwood, Ivybridge, Shaugh and Plympton. In Ex. 36 the road to Shaugh is more fully described. For Yelverton pass up the road northward and turn L. at the top; thence the way lies above Durance R. along the side of Wigford Down; on crossing Greenwell Gert, about 1 m. on, the down of that name is entered upon, with Catstor

Down on the other side of the wall R. ; leave the road and keep the hedge R. to the moor gate ; thence by the lane down the side of Callisham Down R. to Gratton Bridge ; up the hill to Yelverton.]

From Cadaford Bridge the Rambler will make his way down the L. bank of the river, and passing below Dunstone Farm will cross the tiny Dunstone Brook and enter North Wood. In this is a fine cascade, and below it a deep pool. On emerging from the wood the Rambler will find himself at the foot of West Down. He will continue to follow the river until he is nearly abreast of the Dewer Stone, when he will leave it and make his way up the side of the down to Shaugh Hill and follow the road leading upward to the village. If bound for Shaugh Bridge he will keep nearer to the stream when approaching the Dewer Stone.

Routes from Plympton and Shaugh.

R. 67.—To Princetown, N.N.E. *Niel Gate, Cadaford Bridge, Ringmoor Cot, Sheepstor, Narrator Farm, Nosworthy Bridge, Roundy Farm, Crazy Well Pool, Cramber Tor, Hart Tor, P.*, 12 m. ; *S.*, 8½ m. To Two Bridges, add 1½ m. Reverse, R. 8.

[Objects : Ex. 36 between Niel Gate and Cadaford Bridge ; thence Exs. 38, 39, 2.]

Passing through Colebrook we turn L., and when the lane forks take the R. branch. This will lead us over the hill, on the further side of which we cross the Lee Moor tramroad, and shortly afterwards arrive at Browney Cross [*Crosses*, Chap. V.] Here is a guide-post, and a road branching L. to Bickleigh. (Shaugh, 1¾ m. ; Cadaford Bridge, 2½ ; Plympton, 3½ ; Ridgway, 3½ ; Bickleigh, 2 ; Roborough, 3). We keep straight on as in Ex. 36, to Niel Gate, where we enter upon the common, and turning neither R. nor L., shall reach Brag Lane End in ¾ m., where the visitor setting out from Shaugh will join this route. A short distance further on we pass Shaden Plantation L., and soon arrive at Cadaford Bridge. Crossing this we ascend the hill with the Wigford Down Clay Works L., and at the top bear round to the R. (The road L. leads to Hooe Meavy and Yelverton). Then we speedily turn L. to Lynch Down, and leaving the road strike into a footpath running northward over the common to Ringmoor Cot, ¾ m. Brisworthy Plantation is first on our R. and then Ringmoor Down, Lynch Down being L. Immediately beyond the cot a road runs R. (T. 71) ; we follow the main one L., which will lead us down the hill between some enclosures to the Sheepstor Brook. Soon after crossing this we turn L., in the village, and about 200 yards on shall turn R., or northward, to Park Cottage, where a way leads R. up to the common. On reaching this we bear L., and skirt it to its northern verge, having the walls of the enclosures close to us L. There is a footpath over this part of the common, and in one place it will lead us between the enclosures

and a detached newtake. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the point at which we entered upon the down is Narrator Farm, and this we pass through and follow the road to the Dean Combe Brook (Ex. 39). This we cross at a ford, and reaching another road turn L. to the clapper over Newleycombe Lake. Crossing this we leave Nosworthy Bridge L., and turn R. to the ruined Nosworthy farmhouse, and make our way by a rough road running up between the enclosures for rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to another coming up L. from Lether Tor Bridge (T. 2). This we follow eastward with Kingset Farm R., and speedily reach the common near the ruins of Roundy Farm (Ex. 2). About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this is a gully on the L. of the track, which we trace upward to Crazy Well Pool (Ex. 2). Northward of the pool, and at a much greater elevation, is the Devonport leat, and just here there is a bridge over it (T. 3). From this our course is N. to Cramber Tor, beyond which we descend to the Hart Tor Brook, where is a ford. Hart Tor we leave a little to the L. Our course is about N. from the brook, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from it, we reach the road above Devil's Bridge Hill. Princetown is close by.

Visitors from Ivybridge and Cornwood choosing this route to Princetown will join it at Cadaford Bridge. (See R. 57 for road from Ivybridge to Cornwood; R. 56 Cornwood to White Hill Corner; and R. 61 from the corner to Cadaford).

R. 68.—To Tavistock, N.N.W. *Niel Gate, Cadaford Bridge, Marchants Bridge, Dousland, Walkhampton, Huckworthy Bridge, Warren's Cross, Whitchurch Down.* P., 15 m.; S., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 14.

[Objects: Exs. 36 to 40, 7.]

This is a road route throughout, and few directions are needed. R. 67 shows the way to Lynch Down *via* Cadaford Bridge. On reaching this down the rambler will continue to follow the road with the enclosures L., and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on will descend Lynch Hill, at the foot of which he will cross the Mew at Marchants Bridge. Leaving the village of Meavy L. he will pass up to Yennadon Down and follow the road to Dousland (Ex. 39). Here he will cross the Plymouth and Princetown road, and make his way down the lane to Walkhampton. Passing through the village he will take the road N. to Huckworthy Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Ex. 40), where he will cross the Walkham. A little way up the steep lane he will branch R. to Huckworthy Common (T. 69), and keeping the hedge L. will be led to an old stone cross placed where the road forks [*Crosses*, Chap. VIII.] The R. branch runs to Sampford Spiney and Ward Bridge (Exs. 1, 7). The rambler will take the L. one, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on will pass over the N.E. corner of Plaster Down, and after again entering upon the enclosed land will emerge once more on the commons at Warren's Cross (Ex. 7). Here the way to Tavistock lies over Whitchurch Down L. Directions are given in R. 1.

R. 69.—To Lydford, N. by W. *Niel Gate, Cadaford Bridge, Marchants Bridge, Dousland, Huckworthy Bridge, Warren's Cross, Moor Shop, Harford Bridge, Black Down, Skit.* P., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; S., 17 m.; from Cornwood, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 21.

[Objects: Exs. 36, 38, 39, 40, 7, 8, 9, 10.]

The rambler from Cornwood will join this route at Cadaford Bridge. The first part of it, *i.e.*, as far as the road to Lynch Down, is the same

as R. 67; thence it is identical with R. 68 as far as Warren's Cross. From that point the road must be followed N. to Pennycomequick, where a little stream crosses the road, and thence to Moor Shop (Ex. 8). The Rambler keeps straight on, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaches Harford Bridge, on the Tavy (Exs. 8, 9), and crossing it soon finds himself on the Tavistock and Okehampton high road. Turn R. up Wringworthy Hill to Black Down, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Ex. 9). Soon after entering on the common four granite posts will be seen R. of the road. Here the track branches L. to Lydford Station, and the Manor Hotel (T. 23), whence a road runs to Lydford village. This may also be reached by following the highway past Beardon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on. There, close to the seventh milestone from Tavistock, is a gate from which a path leads by Skit Steps to the village (Ex. 10). The Dartmoor Inn is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond this gate on the main road.

R. 70.—To Okehampton, a little E. of N. *Cadaford Bridge, Sheepstor, Nosworthy Bridge, Princetown, Rundle Stone, Walkham Head, Tavy Hole, Broad Amicombe Hole, Dinger Plain, Moor Gate.* P., 27 m.; S., 24 m.; from Cornwood, a little W. of N., 27 m. Reverse, R. 28.

This route is made up of R. 67 and R. 3, q.v.

R. 71.—To Chagford and Moreton, N.E. by N. With route from Cornwood, N.N.E. *Niel Gate, Brag Lane End, Shaugh Moor, Blackabrook Head, Great Trowlesworthy Tor, Hen Tor* (FROM CORNWOOD: *Rook Gate, Pen Beacon, Shell Top, Hen Tor*), *Plym Steps, Siward's Cross, Peat Cot, Prince Hall Bridge, Cherry Brook, Post Bridge, Warren House Inn, Jurston Gate,* P., 26 m.; S., 21 m.; from Cornwood, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. To Moreton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further. Reverse, R. 34.

[Objects: Exs. 36, 37, 3, 4, 46, 44, 45, 22. If from Cornwood prefix Exs. 34, 35, and S. Ex. 121.]

The visitor starting from Cornwood should follow the directions given in R. 59 for reaching Hen Tor, where he will join the present route. If from Plympton those for reaching Brag Lane End, as given in R. 67 should be followed, and here the Rambler from Shaugh will join. The course is then E. by N. over Shaugh Moor, and across the Cornwood road, to Blackabrook Head, as in Ex. 37. (The visitor from Plympton may shorten the distance a little by striking up over the common N.E. by E. from Niel Gate to Hawks' Tor, which he will leave L., and still following the same course make his way to Emmett's Post, 1 m. further on. Blackabrook Head is then $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.) From the source of the tributary the Rambler will ascend the hill to Great Trowlesworthy Tor, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., crossing the Clay Works leat by one of the footbridges here, and will thence strike across Willings Hill to Hen Tor House, a little below the pile of that name, keeping very nearly on the line of route sketched in Ex. 37. [From this point the way onward to Siward's Cross is described in R. 59). About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Siward's Cross the Rambler will bear R., his course being north-easterly, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. he will reach Peat Cot (Ex. 3). He will here cross the Devonport leat, and leaving it L. will strike about N. towards the enclosures of the estate of Tor Royal. By so doing he will avoid some rather bad ground near the springs of the Strane, R. 34. [This stream joins the Swincombe below the White Works (Ex. 3). Above its L.

bank is a small pile known as Strane Tor.] When nearing the outer corner of the enclosures the course must be altered to N.E. by E. The summit of Royal Hill must be kept a little to the R. (end of Ex. 3), and Cholake Head, which is due N. of this, L. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on the gate at Moorlands will be reached. Pass through this and turn L. down to Prince Hall Bridge, thence up by the house to the lodge, and across Muddy Lakes Newtake to the Moreton road as in R. 63. Turn R. and follow the directions given in R. 4.

R. 72.—To Bovey Tracey, N.E. by E. For points and objects from Plympton, 27 m., see R. 74, 66, 54. E.N.E. from Shaugh, 29 m., *via* Cornwood and Ivybridge, R. 75, 76, 66, 54. Reverse, R. 41.

R. 73.—To Ashburton, N.E. by E. For points from Plympton, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m., see R. 74, 66. E. by N. from Shaugh, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m.; points: *Shaugh Moor, Emmett's Post, Pen Beacon, High-house Waste, Stall Moor, Three Barrows, Hickley Plain, Zeal Bridge, Shipley Bridge, Yolland, Gigley Bridge, Warn Bridge, Dean*; thence as in R. 66. Reverse, R. 48.

[Objects: Exs. 36, 34 to 29.]

The route from Plympton consists of R. 74, 66.

From Shaugh: to Ivybridge by R. 76, or to Brent by R. 75, and thence as in R. 66, the latter being the better way; or the moor route may be taken as here described, provided the state of the weather does not render the crossing of the rivers doubtful (see R. 48).

From Shaugh village to the common by Brag Lane. Strike E. to Emmett's Post, 1 m., and cross the Cornwood road to the Clay Works reservoir. Cross the leat at the northern end of this and follow it eastward for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pen Beacon (Ex. 34) now bears E. by S., and is 1 m. distant, and directly in our line of route. If the Rambler cares to go over it he will descend its eastern side (the course there being due E.) to the north-western corner of High-house Waste, close to the source of Ford Brook. Should he not desire to make the ascent he will pass about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the summit, and then strike north-eastward to the corner. Keep the wall R. Cross Broadall Lake where it comes from Broadall Gulf, and so down to Yealm Steps. Here leave the wall, and pass up to the source of Ranny Brook, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. From this point steer E. by S. for about 1 m. over Stall Moor, crossing on the way the track to Erme Pound (T. 66). This will bring the Rambler to Downing's House Brook.

(Another way from below Pen Beacon to Downing's House, of which the reverse is given in R. 48, is by steering a little N. of E. and passing over High-house and Dendles Waste to the Yealm, which is crossed about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Yealm Steps. Keep the same N. of E. course across Stall Moor to the brook. In either of these routes Stalldon Barrow must be kept well to the R.)

Three Barrows, S. of E., is the next point, but a direct route should not be struck. Follow the brook to the Erme, which can usually be crossed without much difficulty where the tributary falls into it. The summit of Three Barrows is not now in sight, and care must be taken not to keep too much to the R. in ascending. Steer E. by S. The climb is a stiff one, and the distance not much short of a mile. The Blackwood Path (T. 63) is crossed shortly before the three cairns are

reached (Ex. 31). From this lofty hill the course is nearly due E. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the bend of Red Brook, on Hickley Plain, being passed close L. The point to be reached is a small plantation at the foot of Hickley Ridge, and close to Bala Brook. Here is a hunting-gate whence a path leads across two fields to a lane (Ex. 30). The rambler turns L. over Zeal Bridge, and passing Zeal Farm again reaches the moor at Shipley. Here he will cross the Avon, and keeping the wall L. enter a lane. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on is Yolland Cross, where it makes a sharp bend R., and here he will enter the gate L. to Yolland Farm, as in S. Ex. 105. Passing this he will follow the green track across the level with the hedge R. (this is part of T. 59). Reaching a stroll, with Dockwell Gate L. (Ex. 29), he will turn R. and make his way to the head of it, and passing through the gate there will turn down the lane L. to Gigley Bridge, just beyond which he will again turn L. Almost immediately a lane branching R. is reached, and into this he will strike, and passing down the hill E. by N., will, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., reach Warn Bridge, near the gate where a track runs up the Valley of Dean Burn (S. Ex. 100). The hamlet of Dean Combe is passed just before reaching this; it lies a little in on the R. A short distance beyond the bridge he will turn R., and speedily reach the village of Dean, from which place he will proceed as directed in R. 66.

R. 74.—Plympton to Ivybridge and Brent. *The Lyneham Inn, Lee Mill Bridge, Ivybridge, Bittaford Bridge, Wrangaton Station, Brent Bridge.* I., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; B., $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. Reverse, R. 55.

[Objects: Ex. 32, seen from near Wrangaton.]

From the George Hotel the main road is followed eastward, the Lyneham Inn and Smithaleigh being passed between that starting-point and Lee Mill Bridge, on the Yealm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Thence the road goes by Cadleigh Park to Ivybridge, 2 m., from which place the Brent road is described in R. 66.

R. 75.—Shaugh to Brent, E. by S. *Wotter, White Hill Corner, Piall Bridge, Cornwood, Harford, Spurrell's Cross, Owley Gate,* 12 m. Reverse, R. 56.

[Objects: Exs. 36, 35, 37, 33, 32, S. Ex. 112, 111.]

To the common by the road R. at the stone cross. Follow the road past Beatland Corner, where the Plympton and Cadaford road is crossed. Beyond Collard Tor is Wotter, and less than a mile from this the road turns down by Shade Cottages, and then passing Boringdon Cottages L. goes on to White Hill Corner. Here the rambler will turn R. to Tolchmoor Bridge, and soon after descend the hill, with Ridding Down R. and Cholwich Town L., to Quick Bridge (Ex. 35). From here the road runs to Piall Bridge, Heathfield Down, and Cornwood village, whence the way to Ivybridge is shown in R. 76. For Brent turn L. to the Vicarage Bridge and Tor, where turn R. to Harford Bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Thence up to the church, and L. to Harford Gate, whence the green track running east over the common is followed (T. 62). In tracing this keep Butter Brook R.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a little N. of E. from the head of this is the shattered Spurrell's Cross [*Crosses*, Chap. III.] near which the Buckfast track branched off (T. 59); from this the source of the Scad, 200 feet below, bears S. of E., $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of this source is Owley Gate (S. Ex. 110). From

this the way lies through the lane between the enclosure walls to Owley, and L. to the Glaze; thence up the hill to Bulhornstone Cross, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond which Aish is reached. Turn down the hill R. and cross Lydia Bridge to the village.

R. 76.—Shaugh to Ivybridge, S.E. by E. The points are the same as in the preceding route as far as Cornwood; thence the way lies by Moor Cross and up Houndle Hill. If the way over Crownhill Down be chosen the points are as follows: *Niel Gate, Portworthy, Hooksbury Wood, Crownhill Down, Heddon Down, Lutton, Moor Cross. Via Cornwood, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Crownhill Down, 9 m. Reverse, R. 57.*

[Objects: Exs. 36, 35, 34.]

To Cornwood as in R. 75. Keeping the inn R. follow the road to Moor Cross and Houndle Hill, and past Fardle to Dame Hannah Rogers' School, as in S. Ex. 119. Down by the church to the village. If by way of Crownhill Down and Lutton (see R. 57) take the road to Beatland Corner and Niel Gate.* At the forks $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down take the L. branch. Over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on cross the Lee Moor Railway, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond that turn L. to Portworthy. Cross the Torry, and keeping Hooksbury Wood R. go on to the guide-post on the verge of the common. From this point the way lies E. by S. over Crownhill Down and Heddon Down to Lutton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see R. 57). The Underwood Memorial Congregational Church in this picturesque little village was opened in 1911. So generously was the scheme supported that subscriptions were received from all parts of the kingdom, and even from Canada. The builder was Mr. Ambrose Andrews, of Plymouth. From Lutton descend the hill southward towards Slade Hall, but before this is reached turn L. to the Piall Brook. Thence over the ridge, keeping straight on at the cross road, and down to the bridge over the Yealm. Just beyond this is Moor Cross, where the road runs R. to Ivybridge (see *ante*).

CRANMERE. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Plympton and Shaugh may best reach Cranmere by way of Princetown, which, of course, they may readily do by rail. The way over the moor direct from either of these places is shown in R. 67, which will take the Rambler to Princetown; and in R. 71, which gives directions for reaching Siward's Cross, whence Princetown is rather less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and the way is shown in Ex. 2, Part I. From Princetown or Two Bridges onward see *Cranmere Routes 1, 2, in Part I.* For Map of the Cranmere surroundings see end of *Yelverton and Dousland District.*

* On the way to Plympton, where the Lee Moor tramroad is crossed, is Brixton Farm, R. Here are the remains of an ancient entrenchment known as Boringdon Camp. It is sometimes referred to as Castle Ring, though this name is more often applied to the ruined keep at Plympton.

YELVERTON AND DOUSLAND DISTRICT.

DISTANCES (from Yelverton). BY ROAD: *ASHBURTON*, via Two Bridges, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Cornwood, 24 m. *BICKLEIGH*, 4 m. *BOVEY TRACEY*, via Two Bridges, 25 m. *BUCKLAND MONACHORUM*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *CADAFORD BRIDGE*, via Greenwell Down, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *CHAGFORD*, via Two Bridges, 18 m. *CORNWOOD*, via Greenwell Down, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. *DARTMEET*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *EXETER*, $31\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HEXWORTHY*, $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. *IVYBRIDGE*, via Cornwood, q.v., $11\frac{1}{4}$ m. *WHITE HILL CORNER*, via Greenwell Down, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. *LYDFORD* (Dartmoor Inn), 8 m. short of Okehampton, q.v. *MERIVALE BRIDGE*, via Moor Shop, 7 m.; via Princetown, 9 m. *MORETON*, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. *NIEL GATE*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. *NOSWORTHY BRIDGE*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *OKEHAMPTON*, via Huckworthy Bridge and Moor Shop, $20\frac{1}{4}$ m.; via Tavistock, 21 m. *PLYMOUTH*, 9 m. *PLYMPTON*, via Niel Gate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Roborough and Plym Bridge, 9 m. *POST BRIDGE*, 11 m. *PRINCETOWN*, 6 m. *ROBOROUGH*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. *SAMPFORD SPINEY*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *SHAUGH*, via Cadaford Bridge, 5 m.; via Bickleigh and Shaugh Bridge, 7 m. *SHEEPSTOR VILLAGE*, 4 m. *SOUTH BRENT*, via Cornwood, $16\frac{1}{4}$ m. *TAVISTOCK*, 5 m. *TWO BRIDGES*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

BY RAIL: (G.W.R.) *BICKLEIGH*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *EXETER*, via Plymouth, $63\frac{1}{2}$ m.; via Tavistock (L.S.W. from T.), $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. *HORRABRIDGE*, 1 m. *MARSH MILLS*, 7 m. *PLYMOUTH*, 11 m. *PRINCETOWN*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *TAVISTOCK*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Important Points and Landmarks.

Cadaford Bridge—Marchants Cross—Nosworthy Bridge—Plym Steps—Sheeps Tor. *Places of Interest.* The Abbots' Way—Burrator Lake—Crazy Well Pool—Dean Combe—The Dewer Stone—Down Tor—Lether Tor—Pixies' Cave—Valley of the Walkham—Ward Bridge. *Prehistoric Antiquities.* Brisworthy: stone circle—Down Tor: row, menhir, and circle on Hingston Hill—Kingsett: hut circles—Plym Valley: hut circles and other remains—Peak Hill: stone row—Thrushel Combe (on the Plym): rows, cairns, and menhirs—Wigford Down: hut circles and kists. *Mining Remains.* Dean Combe Head: tinners' excavations—Plym Valley: stream works—Shady Combe: deep cuttings on Greenwell Down.

Excellent examples of moorland churches will be found at Buckland, Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton, Sheepstor, Meavy, and Shaugh. The small border commons, Short's Down, Huckworthy Down, Knowle Down, and Calisham Down, are also of interest. The old Plymouth

and Dartmoor Railway, parts of which may still be seen on Roborough Down, is worth examination as an example of the engineering skill of a century ago.

From the latter part of the fifteenth century till the middle of the eighteenth the ancient family of Elford was seated at Longstone, near Sheepstor village. One of their possessions, on the verge of Roborough Down, was called Elford Town, and is mentioned in the thirteenth century as Elleford. In the speech of the country people this became Yelver Town, or Yelverton, and when some years ago houses sprang up on the verge of the common, and a name was required by which to distinguish the locality, it was decided that no better one could be given to it than Yelverton. When we first knew Roborough Down the only houses in this part of it were the Rock Hotel, the cottage which stands by the roadside some 200 or 300 yards in its rear, and the Buller's Arms, at Leg o' Mutton Corner; the latter stood opposite to the present Yelverton Hotel. One of my earliest recollections is a walk from the cottage referred to past Roborough Rock to that part of the down between the entrances to Bickham and Maristowe, to which I was taken by my father, to see some military manœuvres. This was in 1854, and among the troops was a Highland regiment, which shortly after left England for the Crimea. For several years Roborough Down remained as I first knew it; then a few houses were built on the Horrabridge road, and at length with the opening of the Princetown railway came the development of the present residential neighbourhood. Another possession of the Elfords was Crapstone, near the village of Buckland Monachorum. This they obtained by purchase from the Crymes, the family to which we have referred as probably having been the possessors of Roundy Farm, on Walkhampton Common (Ex. 2). The last of the Elfords of Longstone died in 1748. Bickham, which had been bought by a branch of the family, was later the residence of Sir William Elford, who represented Plymouth in Parliament. He died in 1837. In the early part of the nineteenth century Elford Town was in the occupation of Mr. G. Leach, and subsequently in that of Mrs. Davy.

Roborough Down, on the verge of which the residences forming Yelverton are situated, extends from the sixth milestone from Plymouth to about the tenth, the continuation of the common, which makes a north-westerly sweep to the Tavy forming Buckland Down. Its name is supposed to be derived from an earthwork, or "borough," and appears in the thirteenth century as Roburg and Rugheburgh, and in later times as Rowborough. The hundred is also named from this earthwork. Among the possessions of Buckland Abbey at the time of the Dissolution were certain perquisites of the Hundred Court, and the rent of the down, which amounted to twenty shillings. On the slope between the eighth and ninth milestones is Roborough Rock. It is shown on an eighteenth century map of Devon as Ullestor Rock, but early in the nineteenth had ceased to be called by that name. It consists of two bosses, with a connecting portion of some length and of much less elevation, the whole forming one mass. On the northern side of the eastern boss a rude resemblance to the human face in profile may be traced when seen from the road. In my early days this was always called the Duke of Wellington's Nose. The view from near the eight milestone, a little southward of the rock is particularly fine.

The grouping of the tors above the Walkham valley at once strikes the observer as its chief feature. On the extreme L. is the bold Cocks' Tor Hill, and next to it the fantastically-shaped rocks of Staple Tor. To the R. of these the Walkham comes down from the recesses of the

Cocks Tor. White Pu Staple Merivale Mis
Tor. Tor. Tors. Quarry. Tor.



N. Roborough Rock.

Vixen Tor.

FROM NEAR ROBOROUGH ROCK.

moor, and above the cleft is seen the granite crown of Mis Tor. R. of it is North Hisworthy, from which the dusky Yennadon sweeps towards the giant form of Sheeps Tor, which rises grandly beyond the vale where the little village of Meavy, with its ancient church, nestles among the trees.

Though no part of Roborough Down is without interest, for delightful views are commanded from every point, its northern end is

Hollow
Tor.
Slope of Inga N. Hisworthy Peak Lether
Mis Tor. Tor. Tor. Dousland. Hill. Tor.

King Tor.



FROM NEAR ROBOROUGH ROCK.

the most charming and romantic. Here, near where the Tavy and the Walkham mingle their waters, are precipitous slopes, clothed in places with coppice, and in others with tall bracken, through which wind green paths. The confluence of the two streams is known as Double Waters, and just above it is a clam over the Walkham, whence a path

leads up to a rugged pile of rocks, and over West Down. From the down a road runs to Tavistock, 2 m., passing Walreddon, the ancient mansion of the Courtenays, which is quite close to the verge of the common. It is of mid-sixteenth century date, though some parts

Lether
Tor.

Down
Tor.

Sheeps
Tor.

Eylesbarrow.

Peak
Hill.



Yennadon Down.

E.

FROM NEAR ROBOROUGH ROCK.

are said to be earlier. The road goes on to Rix Hill and Brook Lane, and joins the Tavistock main road opposite to the entrance to the cemetery. Overlooking the Walkham above the confluence are Buck Tor, and the crag known as the Raven Rock. Below the confluence is the Virtuous Lady Mine, which name is supposed to have reference to Queen Elizabeth. It is this part of the down to which we have referred in our introductory remarks (see Part I) as being not far from the Tamar. On the Walkham above West Down is Grenofen. Here a bridge spans the river, the steep track leading down to it on the south, and which forms the approach from the neighbourhood of Buckland Monachorum, being known as Sticklepath.

On the E. side of the southern part of Roborough Down, and not far from Hooe Meavy Bridge, on the Mew, is the hamlet of Clearbrook. The road runs eastward up the hill to Greenwell Down, a branch near the bridge going N. to the village of Meavy. This road reaches the common at Shady Combe, the name given to the lower part of Greenwell Gert where it has been planted with trees. This gert, which is so much overgrown with heather and ferns as almost to conceal its artificial character, extends over the hill to Catstor down. The road runs very near to it across Greenwell Down, and on leaving it is carried along the northern verge of Wigford Down to Cadaford Bridge (*Dewer Stone* Section). On Greenwell Down it is crossed by another coming from Urgles Farm, S., and running north to Gratton Bridge and Yelverton (*post*). Urgles is approached from Roborough Down by a road branching from the one that leads from the Plymouth and Tavistock highway to Clearbrook; this crosses the Mew at Good-a-Meavy Bridge. Opposite to the gate at Urgles is the socket stone of a cross [*Crosses*, Chap. VI.] From this point the summit of the Dewer Stone is about 1 m. to the south.

The visitor has the choice of two roads from Yelverton to Cadaford

Bridge ; he may go either by way of Greenwell Down, or through the village of Meavy. Between the road leading to the station from the down and the Rock Hotel is Meavy Lane. This is followed to the forks, and if the first-named way is decided upon the Rambler will take the R. branch, and pass down to Gratton Bridge, on the Mew. This was rebuilt in 1887. A short distance beyond it a road crosses it, coming L. from Meavy and running R. by Olderwood Plantation to Hooe Meavy, and here is a guide-post : Hooe Meavy, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. ; Roborough, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; Horrabridge, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. Tavistock, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. Meavy, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; Walkhampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ; Lovaton, 1 m. ; Sheepstor, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. The way now lies up the hill, and is the reverse of that sketched at the end of the *Dewer Stone* Section. The Sheepstor road branches L., a little way up, and crosses Callisham Down, where is a pile bearing the name of Callisham Tor. This down is kept L., and soon the gate opening on to Greenwell Down is reached. From this the way lies over the turf with the hedge close L. to Greenwell Gert, the narrow lane leading to Catstor Down being passed on the way. By the roadside near the gert is the base of a cross [*Crosses*, Chap. VI.] From this there is a good view of the Burrator Gorge, beyond which the tower of Princetown Church is seen. [For the Dewer Stone Hill the Rambler should strike S. from this point over Wigford Down, the view from the higher part of which is very fine. The whole of south-west Devon is seen, and much of East Cornwall.] Several old trees will be observed on the down, and a little further on the old farm enclosures noticed in the *Dewer Stone* Section. These are R. of the road ; Durance is L. Shortly the road coming from Lynch Down will be seen, and this must be followed R. down to the bridge.

If the Meavy route to Cadaford be chosen the L. branch at the fork in Meavy Lane must be followed. This will bring the Rambler direct to the village, Church Ford (which bore the same name in the time of Edward I.) being passed on the way. Meavy is a small, but pleasing, border village. On the green, near the church gate, is an ancient oak, which, though showing only too plainly the havoc of years, yet spreads its boughs and puts forth its green gleaves over the cross below. After being lost for over a century the shaft of this cross was discovered by a former rector, the Rev. W. A. G. Gray, and once more set up on its old pedestal. The head is new work. The way lies along the lower side of the green, and turns R. near the little disused pound to the river which it crosses at Marchants Bridge.* Just beyond this is Marchants Cross, which is one of the most important in the Dartmoor district [*Crosses*, Chap. V., VII.] In the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, 1291, it appears as Smalacumbacrosse, and then formed one of the bondmarks to the lands given by her mother to Buckland Abbey, in 1280. But that it was erected long before that time there can hardly be a doubt. It stands on the main track from Tavistock Abbey to the South Hams, from which branched the one going to Plympton Priory. In my early days several traditions used to be related concerning it. It was said that it marked the grave of a suicide, and also that wayfarers about to cross the moor would kneel before it and pray that they might not run into danger during the journey. The road branching L. is on the line of the Abbots' Way;

* Below this Marchants Ford and stepping-stones will be seen.

the one R. runs to Cornwood and Plympton. From this point the way to Cadaford Bridge is shown in R. 13 (Part II). The rambler ascends Lynch Hill R. and follows the road with the enclosures on that hand till he meets the one coming from Greenwell Down, when he will turn L. to the bridge.

Dousland, like Yelverton, was called into existence by the railway. It is not so many years since that it was represented by a single roadside hostelry, named the Manor Inn, but which was generally referred to as Dousland Barn. It forms a capital base for moorland explorations. Quite near to it is Yennadon Down, a fine, elevated common, from which delightful views are commanded. Dousland is rather over 1 m. from Yelverton.

Excursions from Yelverton.

The area over which these excursions extend embraces Ringmoor Down, Sheeps Tor, Dean Combe, and Peak Hill. Many of the objects in the neighbourhood are described in the excursions from Plympton, Princetown, and Tavistock. These may be joined as follows: *Plympton*, Ex. 36 at Brag Lane End, near Shaugh, and Ex. 37 at Cadaford Bridge; *Princetown* (Part I), Ex. 1 at Peak Hill, and Ex. 2 at Lether Tor Bridge; *Tavistock* (Part II), Ex. 7 at Sampford Spiney. The centre of the Princetown District is reached by the high road, and the Hexworthy District by T. 2.

[Tracks 1 to 4, 13, 69, to 74.]

Ex. 38.—*Brisworthy, Legis Tor, Ditsworthy, Whittenknowles Rocks, Thrushel Combe* [EXTENSION TO *Dean Combe*, add $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.], *Gutter Tor, Ringmoor Down*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. From and to Dousland, 10 m.

Our first point will be the southern corner of Lynch Down, which we may reach by either of the two routes just sketched. (Visitors from Dousland will take the route by Marchants Cross and Lynch Hill, reaching the first-named by the road along the side of Yennadon and following it down to the river). At the corner of Lynch Down, where the main road makes an abrupt angle, a narrow farm road will be noticed, and this must be followed to Brisworthy, and thence to Ringmoor Down, which is close by. Brisworthy was one of the ancient villis, and appears in 1505 as Brightesworth, when it paid a venville rent of two shillings. On emerging on the down we shall notice on the R. a stone circle, which is a fairly good example of this class of monument; it has been restored. Keeping near to the enclosures R. we shortly reach a corner formed by the walls where the little Legis Lake comes down from Legis Mire. This seems to be identical with the Yaddabrook mentioned in the charter of Isabella de Fortibus. Here we enter the warren (there is a gate near the higher corner) called after Legis Tor, the pile in its centre, though not infrequently the reverse is found to be the case, for the former being sometimes spoken of as New Warren the tor is occasionally referred to as New Warren Tor. From the tor, which is rather interesting, we look down upon the Plym. Between Legis Tor and the river are some large enclosures containing hut circles. Through these runs the path from Ditsworthy

to Cadaford Bridge. Some ancient walls will be seen mixed up with the rocks on the tor, and here also is a ruined kistvaen. Not very far distant is a single stone row, the existence of which was first recorded by Mr. R. Hansford Worth.

Proceeding north-westward to the gate in the higher corner of the warren we again enter on the down and turn N.E., and in little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shall reach a gate on the track leading from Ringmoor Cot to Ditsworthy (T. 71). Here we have a fine view in the direction of Plymouth. Looking over the distant town we see Penlee Point and Cawsand Bay, Mount Edgcombe, and Maker Heights. From the higher ground a little to the W. Staddon Heights and the Breakwater come in sight, and moorward the tower of Princetown church. From here we descend to Ditsworthy Warren house, noticed in Ex. 37. (If the ramblor prefers it he can make his way to the house direct from Legis Tor by striking north-eastward towards the river). From Ditsworthy we pass on northward over Eastern Tor, which is covered with short turf, and is of no great height, to Whittenknowles Rocks, both of which objects are noticed in Ex. 37, as also are the antiquities at Thrushel Combe, which are seen on the further side of the little stream to the E. (The direct way from Yelverton to Ditsworthy and Thrushel Combe is by Marchants Cross. Thence L. to Ringmoor Cot; pass in front of the Cot and either take the R. branch at the forks, or strike E. over the down. In the latter case the track (T. 71) can be followed to Ditsworthy, or an E. by N. course taken to Gutter Tor, from which Whittenknowles Rocks are not far distant.

[EXTENSION TO Dean Combe, add $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. With route to Eylesbarrow. From the Thrushel Combe stone rows pass up to the blowing-house near the head of the little valley, and then strike N. by W. (For Eylesbarrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, the course is N.E.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the blowing-house the head of Dean Combe is reached. The Dean Combe Brook, or Narrator Brook as it is also called, comes down through a gorge E. of Combeshead Tor (Exs. 2, 39). At the bend of the stream where it changes its course from S. to W. is an excavated chamber. It is a little way from the L. bank, and is approached through a dyke, or trench. The doorway is only about 3 feet in height, and from this a low tunnel leads to the chamber. The latter is about 9 feet by 8 feet, and nearly 10 feet high. It was first described by Mr. Robert Burnard, in the *Transactions of the Plymouth Institution*. On the other side of the stream, and nearer the farmhouse is another, called by the farmer the Potato Cave from the use to which it has been put. The other is generally regarded as having been a place of concealment for a still, as also is a third near by. That they were formed and used by the tinnors there is little doubt. A ramble down Dean Combe (see also Ex. 39) will take the visitor through one of the most charming valleys on the moor. [*Gems*, Chap. XX.] On passing Combeshead Farm the Cuckoo Rock high above the N. side of the valley will be seen. Midway down is Dennicombe Ford, where is a small single stone clapper. The farm of Dean Combe is seen near by. From here the road runs on to Middleworth before reaching which a fine grove of trees is passed. Above this, R., is Snappers Tor. Below Middleworth, just before the Newleycombe Lake is reached, turn L. to Narrator Farm, and on gaining the common turn L. and pass along the side of Yellowmead

10. YELVERTON DISTRICT.



EX. 38, 39; PARTS OF EX. 2, 3, 37, 40.

Down, with Sheeps Tor R. and the enclosures above Rough Tor Plantation L., the course being S.E. by E. (Not far from this are some rocks known as Rough Tor, and nearer the Plym others called Click Tor. See end of Ex. 40). Half-a-mile on the enclosures of Yellowmead Farm will be reached. Keep them R. and change the course to S.E. Three quarters of a mile further on the road formed on the line of the Abbots' Way will be reached. Cross this, and make for Gutter Tor, which rises close by it.]

Leaving Thrushel Combe we shall make our way back to Whittenknowles Rocks, and thence to Gutter Tor, W., keeping Gutter Tor Mire, in which the Sheeps Tor Brook rises, L. This tor is placed at the north-eastern corner of Ringmoor Down, and viewed from some parts presents a bold outline. From here our course will be W. by S. over Ringmoor Down to Ringmoor Cot, a little over 1 m. distant. An early form of the name of this down is Rydemoor. The old tradition of buried treasure which is related of so many places is attached to Ringmoor Down. It used to be said that if this could be discovered "all England might plough with a golden share." We have not the least doubt of it.

From Ringmoor Cot we shall descend Lynch Down to Marchants Cross, and soon after turn L. to Meavy and Yelverton. Dousland visitors will keep straight up the hill.

Ex. 39.—*Burrator Lake, Sheeps Tor, Nosworthy Bridge* [EXTENSION TO Dean Combe, add $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.], *Lether Tor, Peak Hill, Dousland*, 10 m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further by Burrator. From and to Dousland, 8 m.; about the same by Burrator.

In making our way to Sheeps Tor we may either go by Marchants Cross and Ringmoor Cot, as in the preceding excursion, or by Dousland and the Burrator dam. At the cot there is a guide-post: Cadaford Bridge, 2 m.; Shaugh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Meavy, 1 m.; Roborough, 6 m.; Sheepstor, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Burrator, 1 m. The L. branch at the forks will take us by Portland Lane to the village. From Dousland the visitor will make his way to Yennadon and there branch L. into the road running along the side of the hill with Burrator Gorge R. On the hill above, L., are the Yennadon Craggs, formerly known locally as Cleg Tor. The road is carried over the dam to Sheepstor village. On approaching the dam the view of the lake, and the hills grouped round it, is particularly fine. This sheet of water, which the Mew, the Hart Tor Brook, the Newleycombe Lake, and the Narrator, or Dean Combe Brook, contribute to form, is 116 acres in extent, and was opened in September, 1898, by the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. J. T. Bond, as a storage reservoir in connection with the town water supply. The head weir of the old leat, which was cut by Sir Francis Drake (not, it is at present said, for the purpose of conveying water to Plymouth, but to supply power to some mills that he owned), is now below the surface of the lake. The old building on the point of land that juts out from the southern shore is Longstone, the ancient seat of the Elfordes.

Sheepstor is a small moorland village, and takes its name from the granite mass that rises from the hill above it, but this, as an early form of the name proves, has nothing to do with sheep. The dedication of the church is unknown, but there is some reason for supposing it to

have been dedicated to St. Leonard [*Crosses*, Chap. VII.] Over the door of the south porch is a curious carving with the initials J.E., and the date 1640. This is all probability refers to John Elford, who was the lord of Longstone in the first half of the seventeenth century. He was the husband of four wives, to one of whom there is a monument in the church. Another, Mary Gale, who was his third wife, is commemorated by a slab in the church of Widecombe-in-the-Moor. In the churchyard is the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, who formerly resided at Burrator. It is of red Aberdeen granite. Here also may be seen an ancient cross, which was removed from a field overlooking the Burrator Gorge [*Crosses*, Chap. VII.] Near the church is the old bull ring, a feature that few of our moor villages can now show. In August, 1908, the iron ring to which the bulls were tethered was found a foot below the surface in the Vicarage field. We have elsewhere referred to the ancient privileges pertaining to the manor of Sheepstor (see *Beacon in Terms* Section). Professor Newton, F.R.S., has stated that the sparrow is never seen in Sheepstor. I am prepared to state that neither is the pixy seen there, and further that even his former home is disappearing.

This we shall see, or what is left of it, on reaching the common by the lane running eastward from the church. If we look straight up the stony hillside towards the tor we shall perceive a dark cleft close to the ground, and making our way up to it shall find ourselves at the threshold of the Pixies' Cave. A few years ago this little chamber was capable of holding several persons, but latterly the rocks have moved forward, and it is now much smaller than it was. It is not advisable to endeavour to enter it. Tradition says that one of the Elfords found refuge here during the Civil War, but there is nothing to support the story further than that about a century ago some paintings were to be seen on the rocky walls of the cave, which it is said were the work of the concealed man. Several pixy stories also attach to it, but the evidence in favour of these is even slighter than that respecting the fugitive. At the east end of the tor the rocks rise perpendicularly, and here, on the summit, is what is known as the Feather Bed. There is a fine view from all parts of this hill; on the west the beholder looks down upon the Burrator Lake. Sheeps Tor is one of the largest of the Dartmoor tors. On leaving this lofty height we shall descend the northern side of the hill to Narrator Farm, and passing through the yard shall make our way with the lake L. to the Narrator Brook, which we cross and speedily reach the Newleycombe Lake close to Nosworthy Bridge.

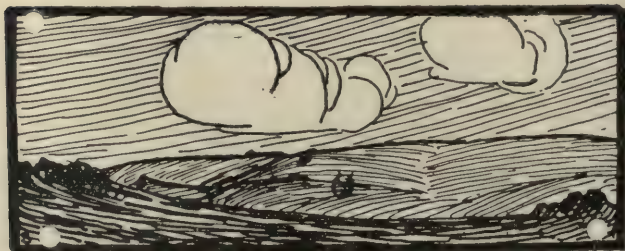
(To reach Thrushel Combe from Sheeps Tor strike eastward from the rocks to the Yellowmead enclosures. Keep these R. From the northern corner of them the combe is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant south-eastward).

[EXTENSION TO *Dean Combe*, add $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. From the clapper over the Newleycombe Lake the road runs up the valley to Middleworth. (It is into this that the rambler comes from Narrator, and, if he intends visiting the combe, he will then turn R. instead of L. to Newleycombe). Before reaching Middleworth Snappers Tor is seen on the side of the hill L. Beyond the farm and the grove of beach trees is a little common. Here the view is good. Looking down the valley a bit of the Burrator Lake is seen, and a part of Yennadon and Peak Hill, while

Lether Tor shows to great advantage [*Gems*, Chap. XX.] Near Dean Combe Farm turn down R. and cross the stream. Just beyond this there is a fine view of the valley. The Cuckoo Rock is seen on the hill L. Combeshead Farm is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up. The return may be made by way of Combeshead Tor (Ex. 38) and Down Tor. Follow up the stream towards the former, which rises L. Thence strike N. to the stone row (Ex. 2, Part I), and from that W. to Down Tor. A little W. of this is a stroll leading down to Middleworth, whence the road is followed to Nosworthy Bridge.]

Nosworthy Bridge is a small structure of one arch spanning the Mew immediately above the confluence of that stream and the Newleycombe Lake (Ex. 2). We take the road running up over the common westward, and on reaching Lower Cross Gate near Vinneylake Farm, L., shall notice the object which gives it its name. This is an old cross built into the wall. Passing up to Cross Gate we find ourselves on the road between Lowery Cross and the common above Kingsett, with the pile of Lether Tor above us. (Here turn L. for Yennadon Cross and Dousland). To climb to the summit of Lether Tor, 1,250 feet, will well reward the Rambler. Not only is the tor itself worth visiting, but the view from it is particularly good. Should he do this he will then turn north-westward to Sharp Tor, where he looks down upon that part of Walkhampton Common between Peak Hill and Princetown. The enclosures of Stanlake are below. The western wall of the northernmost of these, near Black Tor, is built on a stone row. The latter is, however, very distinct in places. (Ex. 1, Part I.) From Sharp Tor we make our way N.W. to the road, which we strike near the stone rows by the pond, described in Ex. 1. Here we turn L. and descend Peak Hill, and passing Yennadon Cross shall soon reach Dousland.

S. Hisworthy
Hart Tor. Cramber
Tor. Tor.



Sharp Tor.

Raddick
Hill.Lether
Tor.

FROM SUMMIT OF PEAK HILL. LOOKING N.E.

(Lether Tor and Sharp Tor are readily reached from Peak Hill. On entering upon the common above Peak Hill Plantation (Ex. 40)

strike up over it R., or due E., to Lowery Tor. The summit of the hill, 1,311 feet, is a little to the N. of this).

Hen Gutter Shell Pen
Tor. Tor. Top, Beacon.

Trowlesworthy
Tors.



Burrator Reservoir.

Sheeps Tor.

Sheeps Tor
Village.

FROM THE SUMMIT OF PEAK HILL.

Ex. 40.—*Peak Hill, Ward Bridge, Sampford Spiney, Plaster Down, Huckworthy Bridge, Walkhampton*, 10½ m. From and to Dousland, 8½ m.

The beautiful valley of the Walkham is described in Exs. 1, 7 (Parts I, II). From Yelverton and Dousland it is reached by way of Walkhampton, whence the road leading to Huckworthy Bridge is followed for a short distance, the first turning R. being taken (see R. 68). This lane will bring us to the cross roads near Whithill Farm, and Ward Bridge, 1¾ m. To this point we shall now sketch the route by way of the moor, which, however, is longer.

The road from Yelverton to Dousland runs past the Rock Hotel, about ½ m. beyond which it branches R. (the L. branch goes to Walkhampton). Dousland is ¾ m. further on. From here the road to the moor runs up the hill N.E. (At Yennadon Cross above Dousland

Brent Barn Cox Staple
Tor. Hill. Tor. Tors.

Roose White
Tor. Tor.

Great Links
Tor.
Hare Tor

Mis
Tor.



Pu Tor.

Quarry.

Vixen Tor.

Inga Tor

King Tor.

FROM POND ON PEAK HILL. LOOKING N.

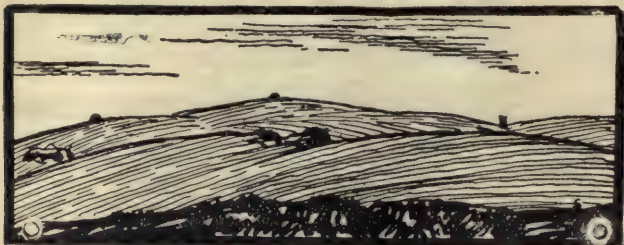
Plantation a road branches R., and a little way on it forks: L. to Lowery, R. to Sheepstor). We keep straight up the hill, with Blindwell Plantation R., and pass under the railway. Just beyond is Peak Hill Plantation, and here we reach the common. (For Peak Hill R. see Ex. 39). Following the road for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., with Horn Hill L., we reach the pond named in the preceding excursion, and to which the rambler was brought from Princetown in our first. The route sketched

Foggin
Tor Hollow
Quarry. Tor.

N. Hisworthy Tor.

Leedon Tor.

Princetown
Church.



N.E.

FROM POND ON PEAK HILL.

in the latter (Ex. 1, Part I) we shall now follow, making our way down L. to the railway and past Routrendle to the cross-roads near Withill.

[The Walkham valley cannot better be seen than by following the road northward to Merivale Bridge, passing Okel, or Hucken Tor, on the way as described in Ex. 1. From Merivale the rambler should strike over the common towards Vixen Tor, and keeping it L. cross the little valley through which the Beckamoore Combe Water runs, and follow the track to Sampford Spiney, T. 13. From Merivale Bridge the road runs up to the Rundle Stone as described in Exs. 1, 6, where it is noticed. But reference to it here appears to be necessary in consequence of some statements made in a paper that appeared in the *Transactions of the Devon Association*, 1908. The writer of that paper found a disused gate-post, and supposed it to be the Rundle Stone. I well remember the stone.]

From the cross roads we shall descend to Ward Bridge, and thence make our way to Sampford Spiney as described in R. 7. From this delightful little place the visitor may return to Huckworthy Bridge by the road direct (turning R. soon after he leaves it and keeping the valley L.); or, he may extend his ramble by proceeding along the road running north-westward from the lower side of the green. This will bring him to the down under Pu Tor (Ex. 7), along the side of which he will keep with the hedge L., and so reach Plaster Down. Here he will turn L. and crossing the first road he comes to (R. 13) will make his way over the side of the common for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Now he is near the road R. where it runs past Fullamoor Corner, and goes S. down the hill to Horrabridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant. Close by is the Grimstone leat, which is taken from the Walkham, under Mis Tor. Turn L.

down into the valley, and passing Brook climb the hill to the cross-road. A short distance to the L. is the old cross on the verge of Huckworthy Common, to which we have already referred, R. 13. [*Crosses*, Chap. VIII.] It stands on a small mound and marks the point where the road to Sampford Spiney, N.E., diverged from the old Tavistock track (T. 69).

Passing down the side of the common with the hedge close R. we soon regain the road, and very speedily reach Huckworthy Bridge, where a charming scene is presented. From here the road to Walkhampton is followed. At the time of the Domesday Survey the duty of providing accommodation for the king and his suite for one night whenever he came this way attached to this manor. The Dousland visitor will pass up by the smithy L., and the Rambler from Yelverton make his way by the road running southward to Roborough Down.

In Ex. 38 mention is made of Click Tor, which in the first edition of this Guide I inadvertently referred to as a pile, and this has been the cause of some misconception. The so-called tor consists of a few scattered stones only; it is situated not far from Yellowmead Farm. But notwithstanding the name the absence of a tor need occasion no surprise. Several similar examples occur on the moor, notably Clay Tor, on the Walkham (Ex. 8); Rook Tor, below Pen Beacon (S. Ex. 121); Pick Tor, on the Tavy; Zeal Tor, on Brent Moor; Knattieborough, and Huntingdon, and several others.

Some stepping-stones that were formerly to be seen on the Mew are now beneath the surface of the Burrator Lake, which is noticed in Ex. 39. In a Saxon document naming some bounds in this locality these are referred to as the Cleaca. It is not unlikely that the term *clapper*, which we find applied to the rude granite bridges on Dartmoor, is derived from this word, although stepping-stones are now never called by any name of similar sound. They are invariably referred to as steps.

The cross in the churchyard at Sheepstor (Ex. 39) was set up in 1911. Whether it formerly belonged there we cannot, of course, be quite sure, though there is some evidence that such was the case. It is at all events hardly probable that the field overlooking the Burrator Gorge was its original site.

A moor-gate somewhere near where Peak Hill Plantation now is (Ex. 40), seems to have borne the name of West Pyke Yeat—*yeat* being equivalent to *gate*, a term constantly met with in documents relating to the forest courts. (See *Deer Leap*, *Gates*, and *Leapyeat* in the *Terms* Section). Another that formerly existed here bore the name of North Dickenton Yeat, and in the immediate locality we have Horseyeat Farm, a name which shows us that near its site a gate once stood, probably on the Packhorse Road running from Walkhampton to the common (T. 4). A moor-gate in Meavy parish receives early mention as Hart Yeat. We have elsewhere spoken of the importance of the names of the moor-gates being preserved, even though the gates themselves in many instances have disappeared. In certain branches of inquiry they often throw a light on what would otherwise be obscure.

Routes from Yelverton and Dousland.

To *PRINCETOWN*, N.E. by E. By road *via* Dousland and Peak Hill. See *Princetown District*, Part I.

To *TAVISTOCK*, N.W. By road *via* Bedford Bridge and Grenofen Hill, or through Horrabridge and Whitchurch. From Dousland Horrabridge may be reached by way of Walkhampton and Knowle Down, or R. 68 may be followed.

To *LYDFORD*, N. By road through Horrabridge and over Plaster Down to Warren's Cross. From Dousland Warren's Cross is reached by R. 68. Thence R. 69.

To *OKEHAMPTON*, N. by E. To Warren's Cross as for Lydford. Thence R. 69 to the Dartmoor Inn; thence R. 9. R. 9 describes the road from Wringworthy Hill onward more fully.

To *CHAGFORD*, N.E. by E. To Princetown as above. Thence R. 4.

To *BOVEY TRACEY*, E.N.E. Yennadon Cross; R. to Lowery Cross; take the L. branch and follow the road by Lowery Stent and Cross Gate to Lether Tor Bridge, and thence to the common. Follow the track to Siward's Cross, with Newleycombe Lake R. (T. 2). From Siward's Cross to White Works, and down the Swincombe to Swincombe Ford. Thence as in R. 5. Or, to Princetown and then as in R. 5, Part I.

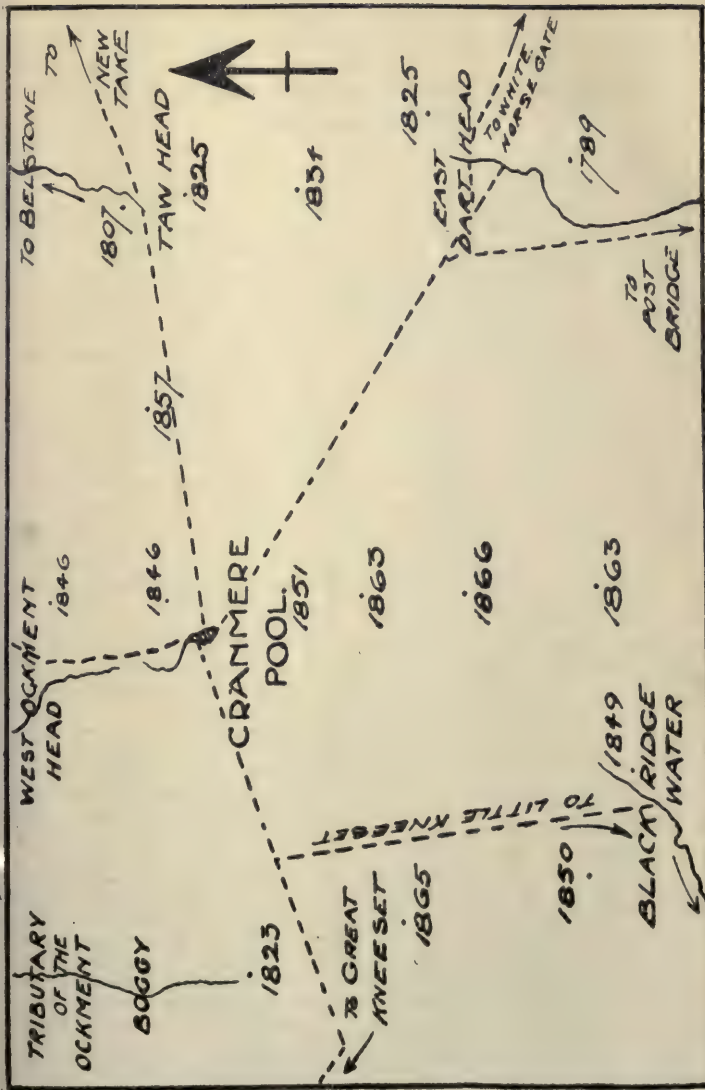
To *ASHBURTON*, E. by N. To White Works as above. From there as in R. 6c to Holne Moor Gate, and thence as in R. 6B, Part I.

To *BRENT*, E.S.E. Road to Cadaford Bridge, *ante*; L. branch to White Hill Corner, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. From there as in R. 75. For *IVYBRIDGE*, S.E., branch off at Cornwood, as in R. 76.

To *PLYMPTON*, S. by E., and *SHAUGH*, S.S.E. By road *via* Cadaford Bridge. On crossing take the R. branch. First turning R. for Shaugh; straight on for Plympton. R. 8, Part I.

CRANMERE. Routes to Cranmere Pool from Princetown and Two Bridges are given in Part I., and from Tavistock in Part II. A notice of the Pool will be found in Part III.

19. SURROUNDINGS OF CRANMERE



SCALE: SIX INCHES TO A MILE.

No Index to Part I

PACKHORSE TRACKS AND OTHER OLD PATHS.

MOST of the roads on the moor are formed on the line, or nearly so, of old packhorse tracks. Several of the latter yet remain in those parts where no roads have been made, though not quite in the state they once were, vegetation having so encroached upon them that in places they are entirely obliterated. [100 Years, Chap. II.] Others have been formed by the peat cutter, but are now little used by him, the quantity of peat brought in from the forest at the present time being comparatively small. But the moormen and the hunter find them of service, and so will the Rambler, for in places where they are well defined they are not only excellent guides, but will often enable him to pass with ease over rough or miry ground. The principal ones are here enumerated, and are numbered for convenience of reference. When the reader becomes acquainted with them he will see that Dartmoor is not quite the trackless waste that it has sometimes been represented. The paths are named in the order in which they would be met with in going round the moor, starting on its west side and proceeding northward. They commence with the Abbots' Way as being a track of considerable interest. This, and others of more than ordinary importance, are marked with an asterisk.

In the north part of the moor there are only three tracks of historical interest—the Lich Path, Cut Lane, and the King Way—or four, if we include the Bideford Path (T. 44). But in the south part the case is different. There, on the borders were four important religious houses, and we consequently find several tracks leading from one to the other of these, all of them being marked by stone crosses, which, it is pleasing to add, have, after lying on the ground neglected for a long period, been re-erected during recent years.

Some of these tracks are referred to in the routes. It must not be imagined that they can always be easily followed. Those who formerly used them did not concern themselves about keeping to any particular line on ground that was easily passed over, and consequently traces of a path are sometimes lost for a considerable distance. But if their general direction is known they can usually be picked up again at a ford, or on boggy ground.

Much more could have been said about these old paths, but sufficient is here given to enable the visitor to utilise them as aids to his rambles over the moor. Only a very few had received mention before the appearance of this Guide, and with the exception of those noticed by me elsewhere (*Crosses*, 100 Years) none had been described. They were discovered and traced by me during a period extending over many years from 1866 onward. There are others that could have been named, but it seemed hardly necessary for the present purpose to do so. There are paths, for instance, on the downs of Heytree, Cripdon, Hangher, Greenwell, Wigford, Roborough, and Fernworthy, and in other parts, but they are of little service to the Rambler, and in only two or three instances have they any historic interest.

1.—* *The Abbots' Way*. This path formed a means of communication between Buckfast Abbey, on the south-eastern side of the moor, and Buckland Abbey, on its western side; a branch of it also led to Tavistock Abbey. It enters the moor at a spot known as Cross Furzes, which is about three miles from Buckfast, and at the head of the valley of Dean Burn. Whether the track running up over Lambs Down is a part of it cannot be determined, but less than half-a-mile beyond the boundary wall of that down it is plainly discoverable. This is at a ford where it crosses the Brock Hill stream, a feeder of the Avon. On the further side of it the path passes through an ancient hut enclosure, the wall of which has been broken down in two places to admit of this. It then runs down the side of Hickaton Hill to the Avon, being here a good track, except for a few boggy places where the drainage of the hill has been caught. It reaches the Avon at its confluence with the Wellabrook, both of which streams it crosses. It is next seen a short distance up the valley, where is a ford over a little affluent of the Avon, and from this point becomes a plainly marked path for a considerable distance. In the name of this crossing-place—Buckland Ford—there is no doubt we see an allusion to the monastic house to which the track leads. From the ford the path climbs the hill by the side of a gully known as Pipers' Beam, soon after being crossed by the old Zeal Tor tramroad at the Crossways. It then passes down between Brown Heath and Red Lake Mires to a ford over the Red Lake, and here it is lost. But it is seen again at Hux Lake, close to the Erme, and a little further on it crosses the Black Lane Brook. It then passes through a part of the mire at Erme Head, and ascends the hill to Broad Rock, where the branch to Tavistock diverges. From Broad Rock the Buckland path descends to the Plym, between which two points it is still well defined. Crossing the stream at Plym Steps it goes on towards the northern end of Ringmoor Down, but this portion of it now partakes of the character of a moor road, having been used in comparatively recent times in connection with Eylesbarrow Mine. From the down it descends to Marchants' Cross, where it leaves the moor. The Tavistock branch of the Abbots' Way was probably little used by travellers proceeding direct from Buckfast to that town, as it would have been more to their advantage to follow the Buckland track from Broad Rock to Ringmoor Down, and cross the Mew either at the ford near Marchants Cross, or at some other point higher up the stream. It is more likely that the branch was used as a link between Broad Rock and the Ashburton track and another near the Rundle Stone (*post*). It cannot be traced with certainty, but apparently crossed the Plym near its source and passed over the hill to Siward's Cross, whence it ran to Merivale, either by way of the Rundle Stone, or by Black Tor Ford and the present Foggintor Quarries. There is evidence tending to show that the former was the route. At Merivale it crossed the Walkham a short distance below the present bridge, at a ford, the approaches to which can still be seen. Passing to the north of Vixen Tor it crossed the little stream flowing through Beccamoore Combe, and over the hill on which the Windy Post now stands, and so to Moortown and the present Quarry Lane. From the Western end of this the way lay over Whitchurch Down, which it left by the steep bridle path leading down towards the Tavy, where it now enters Tavistock at Vigo Bridge. Between Merivale and Tavistock the

track is well defined, but this is owing in great measure to this part of it having been used long after the monks had ceased to pass over it. For several miles it served as the old road from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the guide-stones showing its direction, and bearing the letters T and A, are still to be seen on Long Ash Hill, which rises from the eastern bank of the Walkham at Merivale. Although the Abbots' Way passes through a lonely part of Dartmoor it does not enter far within the forest. It touches the boundary line at the Wellabrook, and runs very close to it as far as Broad Rock, while the Tavistock branch almost follows the line to the Rundle Stone. There are several ancient crosses on this interesting track, and these I have elsewhere described. [*Crosses*, Chap. IX.; this chapter deals entirely with the Abbots' Way.] On the moor this old way is usually called Jobbers' Path, or, as the moormen have it, Joblers' Path. This name is in all probability derived from being used in former days by the yarn jobber. Both Buckfast and Buckland were Cistercian houses, an order that traded extensively, and we may therefore well suppose that considerable quantities of wool were once carried over this ancient pack-horse road of the monks. Buckland Abbey was founded in 1280; Buckfast and Tavistock, q. v., were in existence much earlier.

On the Ordnance map a road leading from Plym Ford to Nuns' Cross is marked as the Abbots' Way, but I am not of opinion that the old track followed that course. The map also shows a track running from Ball Gate to Bala Brook (T. 61) as Jobbers' Path, which is wrong; it merely leads towards that path.

2.—**Track from Buckland to the Eastern side of the Moor.* This track enters the moor at Lowery, about a mile and a half from Dousland, and, like the Abbots' Way, was a monks' path. This is shown both by its direction and by the number of old crosses that mark it. Indeed, it was the discovery of some of the latter that revealed its existence to me. [*Crosses*, Chap. X.] But besides being used by the monks, that part of it extending eastward from Lowery afterwards served the farm settlers in the valleys of the Upper Mew and its tributaries, who had found their way there at least as early as the sixteenth century. Reference is made by the jury who surveyed the bounds of the forest in 1609 to "certayne howses" that the "auncestors" of Gamaliel Slanning had caused to be erected on Walkhampton Common, and that they used the path as a means of communication between their holdings and the in-country is certain. In recent times the tanners at the White Works used not only that part of it, but went further, so that at the present day it is seen as an ordinary moor road running from Lowery to Older Bridge, where the miners left it and followed their own track. From Lowery the road skirts the present Burrator Lake, marked at one point in old-time by a cross (Ex. 39), afterwards crossing the Mew at Lether Tor Bridge. Thence it runs below Roundy Hill, and along the slope of Newleycombe Bottom to Older Bridge, where it crosses the Devonport leat. The old path went to Siward's Cross, where it entered the forest, and ran down the Swincombe valley, here marked by another cross (Ex. 3), to the foot of the hill on which Fox Tor is situated. Crossing the Fox Tor stream, near which is a track known as Sandy Way, noticed further on (T. 56) it passed up the slope, somewhere near the present boundary of Fox Tor Farm, to Ter Hill, where two crosses mark its course. From

the hill it went to the higher bend of the Wo Brook, and over Down Ridge, where it is also marked by two crosses, to Horse Ford. On the further side of this it branched, one path running to Holne, but the main one turning down the valley. The former is marked on the hill above the stream by the remains of a cross, known as Horn's Cross, from which point it went direct to Workman's Ford, on the Wennaford Brook, and thence to the Moor Gate. For some distance all traces of the path down the valley are lost, but it reappears immediately below Saddle Bridge, on the right bank of the Wo Brook, and crosses the West Dart at Week Ford. It can then be seen running between the enclosures towards the modern chapel of St. Raphael at Huccaby, whence it passed over the side of the hill to Dartmeet, where a clapper, the remains of which are still to be seen, spanned the river. From that point the present road has probably been formed upon it. [*Crosses Chap. X.*]

3.—*Track from Kingsett to Princetown.* Close to the path just noticed (T. 2), and half a mile eastward of Lether Tor Bridge, is Kingsett Farm, from which a cart track leads to Princetown. It is probably not older than that place. It passes over the Devonport leat at Crazy Well Bridge, not far from the pool of that name. It then runs near Cramber Tor to the Hart Tor Brook, where there is a ford, and leaving the tor on the left, passes up the slope to Princetown. The traffic over the path being practically nil, it is only defined in a few places.

4.—*Farm Tracks on Walkhampton Common.* There are several paths on that part of Walkhampton Common lying to the west of the Dousland and Princetown road, but none of any importance. One path comes up from Walkhampton to the present highway, its junction with it being marked by a stone known as Goad's Stone; this is not far from the highest point on the road where it climbs the shoulder of Peak Hill. Near Walkhampton Vicarage this is a paved track, and is there known as the Packhorse Road. Other tracks lead from the moor gate near Egghworthy to Crip Tor and Routrendle Farms, and to the same places from the Princetown road. There is also a track from the Foggin Tor Quarries to Yes Tor Green. A road leads to these quarries, passing the Red Cottages and Yellowmead. It branches from the Princetown and Tavistock road half-a-mile W. of Rundle Stone.

5.—*Frenchmen's Road.* This path leads from the Plymouth highway, just where it enters Princetown, to the foot of the hill crowned with North Hisworthy Tor. It is interesting as having been made by the prisoners of war confined there in the early part of the nineteenth century. A green path branching from it leads towards the quarries.

6.—** Ivybridge Lane, and Track to Siward's Cross.* A track, very nearly straight, leads from Princetown to Siward's Cross. It is really a portion of the Tavistock branch of the Abbots' Way, supposing that old path went by way of the Rundle Stone, of which, as already has been mentioned, there is some evidence. [*Crosses, Chap. II.*] It leaves Princetown by the side of the Railway Inn, and runs for a short distance between enclosures. This part of it now bears the name of Ivybridge Lane, in consequence of its having been customary in the early days of the convict prison, when there was only one railway in this part of the country, to take discharged prisoners along this route, on foot, and entrain them at Ivybridge. On entering upon the com-

mon the track runs for a considerable distance by the wall of an enclosure on the left, past South Hisworthy, or, as it is called in the locality, Lookout Tor. The stones seen on the right mark the boundary line of the forest from South to North Hisworthy. On leaving the tor the ancient way runs on this line to Siward's Cross. Some way beyond the tor the wall is carried in another direction, and no longer acts as guide, but the path being well defined, and perfectly straight, cannot be missed. A little further on the forest boundary is marked by a reave, or bank of turf, and at Siward's Cross this will also be seen running up the hill to Eylesbarrow. It was probably thrown up as a tin bound. Half a mile before the cross is reached the path is crossed by the road running from Older Bridge (T. 2) to Peat Cot and the White Works. Two tracks pass over the hill southward of Siward's Cross. One, which runs parallel to the reave—a little to the left of it—goes to Eylesbarrow mine, whence it is continued to the Abbots' Way where it comes up from Plym Steps (T. 1); and the other, a peat track, runs left from the cross, but turns abruptly to the right on the top of the hill and descends to the Plym, whence it also goes to Eylesbarrow mine.

7.—*Castle Road.* This leads from Princetown to Peat Cot and the White Works, and is now a parish road. The approach to Tor Royal leaves the highway not far from the Duchy Hotel. Near Tor Gate it bends L., and descends the hill to the lodge. Here the Peat Cot road turns R., and passing the house, continues southward.

8.—*Princetown to Hexworthy.* The way runs by Castle Road to the entrance to Tor Royal (T. 7); thence to a small farm called Bull Park, where it enters Tor Royal Newtake, the highest part of which now bears the name of Royal Hill. The path runs nearly due east from Bull Park, and at the distance of a little more than half a mile close to a kistvaen called The Crock of Gold. The track is here a well-defined green path, and may be followed without any difficulty. Rather over a quarter of a mile from the kist it passes the springs of the Cholake, a little feeder of the West Dart, and about half a mile further on reaches a gate in a newtake wall. The path does not enter this, but runs on with the enclosures L., and passes in front of Swincombe Farmhouse to the stream of that name. (If the gate is entered a course roughly parallel to the wall on the R. must be followed to another gate near the house (T. 10), whence a narrow lane leads to the river). Here there is a ford and stepping-stones, and also a modern footbridge erected some years ago for the convenience of men working at Hexworthy mine. From the stream the road, which is well defined, runs upwards to Gobbet Plain, below which the little settlement of Hexworthy is situated.

9.—*From Princetown to Moorlands.* This path leaves the Two Bridges road just before it passes New London, and runs first to Bachelor's Hall, and by this way also the track to Hexworthy just described (T. 8), may be reached. From Bachelor's Hall the path runs due east with the Blackabrook to the left. Crossing Lanson Brook, and passing the small pile of rocks which seems to have formerly borne the name of Colden Tor, it reaches the Cholake, from which Moorlands is less than half a mile distant.

10.—*From Prince Hall Lodge to Swincombe and Hexworthy.* About a mile from Two Bridges, on the Ashburton road, is the approach to Prince Hall. This road is continued beyond the house to a bridge over the West Dart, placed amidst most charming surroundings. It then climbs the hill to Moorlands, which lies a little to the right, but the track to Swincombe goes straight on and speedily enters on the common. From this point to the gate at Swincombe, previously mentioned (T. 8), the distance is exactly a mile, and the direction of the track about S.E. It is very rough, but though not at all suitable for wheels, I have driven over it often. The route from Swincombe to Hexworthy has already been noticed (T. 8). There is a footpath to Prince Hall from Roundhill Farm, which is not far from the Ockery, below Princetown. The West Dart is crossed by stepping-stones just above its confluence with the Blackabrook.

Opposite to Prince Hall Lodge is Muddy Lakes Newtake. A short distance W. of the lodge a track runs across this enclosure to the Moreton road N. of Two Bridges.

11.—*From Two Bridges up the West Dart Valley.* An old track runs northward from the road behind the hotel, but during recent years it has been contended that it is merely an approach to Crockern Tor Farm. Wistman's Wood is reached by way of it. [See Ex. 5.]

12.—*Path by the Blackabrook to Cudlipp Town.* This track seems to have been used principally for the conveyance of peat to Princetown on the one hand, and to Cudlipp Town and Wapsworthly on the other. It leaves the Two Bridges road about 300 yards E. of Rundle Stone Corner, and runs northward through the prison ground for one mile. It then enters on the open moor, but crosses the Blackabrook just before doing so. [If the rambler desires to follow this path and cannot pass through the prison enclosures, he may reach it by making his way to Mount View, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Rundle Stone, and ascending the hill towards Mis Tor, with the wall on his R. (Exs. 5, 6). At the corner he will turn eastward and crossing the prison leat and the Blackabrook, will find the path on the left bank of the latter]. The track then runs northward for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the source of the stream, which is L. in ascending. It then turns to the N.W., and passing the leat at a ford, runs down to the Walkham to Shallow Ford, just below. (Ex. 6). Thence it runs to Dead Lake Head, and across the northern part of Langstone Moor towards White Tor. (R. 2A). The branch to Cudlipp Town passes to the S. of the tor, crossing the track from Peter Tavy to Walkham Head, but is not here plainly defined. But due W. of the tor it is to be seen passing between the walls of two newtakes, just beyond which it turns into a stroll to a moor gate, from which a road runs direct to the hamlet. The Wapsworthly branch, which is also ill-defined, crosses the Peter Tavy track like the former, but runs N.W., leaving the tor L., and having the walls of some enclosures R. Keeping near to the latter it descends to a moor gate from which Wapsworthly is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.

13.—*From Sampford Spiney to Merivale.* From the village this path runs to the bottom of the enclosure belonging to Pu Tor Cottage, and is carried along the hill above the beautiful valley of the Walkham, and close to the enclosures. After passing Heckwood Tor, a small pile which it touches, there is a steep descent, and the lower end of Beckamoor Coombe is crossed. It climbs the further side, and

passing the well-known Vixen Tor, joins the highway near the settlement to which it leads, close to the fourth milestone from Tavistock.

14.—*Merivale to Peter Tavy.* That there has always been a path over the moor between these two points is certain, but its present well-defined state is owing to its having been used during recent years by the workmen at the granite quarries at Merivale and Walkhampton Common. The track leaves the highway just above Tor Quarry, and passes over the hill between Great and Mid Staple Tors, but nearer to the former than the latter. On the further side it descends into the hollow formed by the ridge on which the Staple Tors are situated and Cocks Tor Hill, and this part of it is roughly paved. This was done by workmen, who added a stone each time they passed that way, to ensure their being able to follow it through the darkness. In the hollow there is but little scattered granite, so the work could not there be continued. But another plan for marking the path was devised. The men made a practice of carrying with them pieces of broken crockery, and strewing them by the side of the way. These can be readily seen even in the darkest night, as I can testify from experience, and there is consequently no fear of the wayfarer straying from the path. The fragments of ware mark it from the hollow to the enclosures north of Cocks Tor Hill. There it crosses to Great Combe Tor and descends the southern side of Peter Tavy Combe, to the little stream flowing through it, over which there is a wooden footbridge, whence a good path leads to the village. On the common above Great Combe Tor this track crosses another leading to Godsworthy. (T. 15). For an alternate route see T. 15.

15.—*Moortown to the high road by Dennithorne; thence to Higher Godsworthy and Wedlake.* This track branches from the Abbots' Way between Moortown and the Windy Post, and runs northward, with the enclosures on the L. to the Princetown road. This it crosses, and still runs northward, with the farm lands L. and Cocks' Tor Hill R. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the road a branch runs L. to a moor gate, above Harragrove farmhouse, whence a lane leads to Peter Tavy village. Half a mile further on there is another branch L.; this leads to Higher Godsworthy, a farm on the Peter Tavy Brook. At this point the track bears E., afterwards turning N.E., and runs up close by the Wedlake enclosures, which are L., towards Langstone Moor. Between the high road and Godsworthy this track is a well-kept road.

The lane to Harragrove forms an alternative route to R. 14. On leaving Merivale the Tavistock road is followed for one mile, when a little rivulet a short distance W. of Beckamoor Combe will be reached. Here a track runs off R. to the Godsworthy road.

16.—**Peat Track from Peter Tavy to Walkham Head.* Very near to the church at Peter Tavy is a short piece of road leading to a moor gate, which opens on to Smeardon Down. The road goes on past Godsworthy to the common, but about half a mile from the gate a rough track branches from it and ascends the hill on the left. This runs out to the source of the Walkham, a distance of about five miles, and although not used as a peat track nearly so much as formerly, is yet of considerable service. It communicates with the old Lich Path (T. 18), and by means of it those parts of the forest round the head waters of the Cowsic and West Dart are easily reached. Shortly after branching from the Godsworthy road the track passes near

Boulsters Tor, the easternmost of several piles that crest the ridge. Not far from this the track leaves the down, and passes between the walls of some enclosures to the open common. This part of it is called Twyste Lane, after the farm of that name on the left, and which is one of the ancient villis. About half a mile further on, and close to the track on the right, is a low mound, marking the burial place of a suicide, and known as Stephens' Grave. The path then runs about E.N.E. with White Tor, or Whittor, as it is always called, rising on the left, and at the distance of another mile is marked by a tall menhir. This, which was re-erected a few years ago, seems to have given name to the common to the eastward, and which is probably Langstone, and not Lanson, Moor, as it is always called in the neighbourhood. Soon after leaving the stone the track runs by the side of the enclosures extending up the hill from Wapsworth, and near the corner of Longbeter Newtake bends a little to the right towards the forest boundary at White Barrow. Here it is no longer a grassy track, but a rather deep cutting, and this portion of it is certainly one with the Lich Path (T. 18). Passing into the forest it descends towards the Walkham between Stooky Moor on the north and Cocks Hill on the south. The Lich Path goes straight on, and crosses the river at a ford, but the peat track runs a short distance up the valley to the left, and crosses the stream at a bridge. This is one of a kind not often seen on Dartmoor, being of wood, and is always referred to in the locality as Timber Bridge. From this point the track runs along the slope to the east of the Walkham for about a mile, terminating very near to its head in the midst of the peat beds.

Close to Timber Bridge the track forks, the R. branch passing up into Spriddle Combe. It crosses the Spriddle, and runs for a short distance up the side of Maiden Hill, E. This name is probably a corruption of the Gaelic *meaton*, a path; Latin *meatus*.

17.—*Paths from Cudlipp Town.* From the foot of Broad Moor two paths lead upward, the one on the right going to Twyste and the end of Smearden Down; that on the left leading up through the enclosures to a moor gate opening on to Cudlipp Town Down, under White Tor (T. 12). One branch of the latter then turns right between the enclosures and an outlying newtake, and joins the Walkham Head track between Twyste Lane and Stephens' Grave; the other branch runs over the down to the west of White Tor, then bends round to the north of it, and reaches the same track not far from the menhir. Near this menhir the track runs E. to the Walkham, Blackabrook Head, and Rundle Stone. (T. 12, R. 20).

18.—*The Lich Path.* This ancient track, which we have several times mentioned, is of more than ordinary interest. It led from the early farm settlements on the east side of the forest to the village of Lydford, and although portions of it are now obliterated, it can still be traced for a considerable distance, and is of much service as affording a means of passing easily from the upper West Dart valley to the valleys of the Cowsic and Walkham. Over this path the dead were formerly carried from the settled parts of the forest to Lydford for burial. The name of the Lich Path, indeed, indicates its use; it was really a church way. There is another path from the forest farms to Lydford, known in one part of its course as Cut Lane (T. 79), and which would have served more particularly the settlements in the neighbourhood

of the present Post Bridge, on the East Dart, while the holders of the ancient tenements lying in the valley of the West Dart would use the Lich Path. [100 Years, Chap. II.] These paths are referred to, though not by name, in a document of thirteenth century date, included in the Exeter Episcopal Registers. By this instrument Bishop Walter Bronescombe, in 1260, granted permission to the inhabitants of the villages of Balbeny and Pushyll to attend Widecombe Church instead of their parish church of Lydford, for the reason that they were so far distant from the latter. The "villages" in question were the ancient tenements on the Walla Brook, now known as Babeny and Pizwell, and are situated just within the forest boundary. In the document Lydford Church is stated to be eight miles further from the places named than Widecombe Church; that is, if the weather was fair; when it was stormy the journey made a difference of fifteen miles. "*Et quod loca predicta a matrice ecclesia de Lideford sereno tempore per octo, et tempestatibus exortis in circuitu per quindecim, distant miliaria.*" When the moor was in a suitable condition, and the streams not in flood, the forest settlers journeyed to Lydford over the green paths that led them there direct; when the state of the weather rendered these routes difficult to follow a more circuitous one was chosen. The Lich Path cannot be identified with absolute certainty in the neighbourhood of the forest farms, though there is little doubt that the track that now leads from Higher Cherry Brook Bridge, near the powder mills, to the clapper at Bellafoord, is a part of it. Even if the path went to the clapper at Post Bridge, it must have gone to the one at Bellafoord also, for the latter was very much nearer than the former, not only to Babeny, but also to the forest farms of Riddon and Dury, and a little nearer to Pizwell as well. That a branch of the Lich Path did, however, go to Post Bridge we may be sure. We cannot, of course, suppose any other than that a track led there from the crossing-place over the Cherry Brook, but this was not the branch to which I allude. There is a track running from the East Dart to a part of the moor known as Rowtor, and which is very plainly defined near the source of the Cherry Brook. This, which was once extensively used by peat cutters, I have heard called the Lich Path, and though it is rather further north than we should suppose that old way to have gone, there is yet good reason for believing that it really is such. It will be noticed when I have sketched the probable route of the branch from Bellafoord to the point on the Cowsic where it is yet a clearly defined track. From the modern bridge over the East Dart, close to the Bellafoord clapper, the road ascends between enclosures to the farm of the same name, and shortly afterwards enters on the common called Lakehead Hill. Here it becomes a narrow track, and runs down the hill by the side of the wall of Bellafoord Newtake to the Princetown highway, where the latter crosses the Cherry Brook. From this point for a distance of about two miles and a half it cannot be traced, but a crossing-place on the West Dart in the line it would take in running to the ford on the Cowsic, and some evidence afforded by the names of the tors in the locality, enable us to be pretty sure of its course. These tors are the Littaford Tors, on the ridge eastward of the West Dart; Longaford Tor, on the same ridge, but further to the north; and Lydford Tor, on the ridge between the West Dart and the Cowsic. The final syllable of these names is probably the Celtic *fjordd*, a way, a passage,

or highway; it cannot be the English *ford*, a crossing-place over a stream, since the tors are all on elevated land, and at some distance from a river. The line we should suppose the Lich Path to have taken passes between the first two and close to the third, and we shall probably not be far wrong in believing such to be the correct route, particularly as the crossing-place on the West Dart adds a link to the chain. Less than half a mile from Lydford Tor* the Lich Path is seen running down to a ford on the Cowsic, sometimes called Travellers' Ford, and from this point westward for about two miles is a clearly defined track. West of the stream is Conies Down, over which the Lich Path takes a W.N.W. course, and it was somewhere about here that the track I have referred to as passing over Rowtor joined it.

[This latter is a continuation of another, known as Drift Lane, noticed further on (T. 78). It leaves the Dart less than half a mile above Post Bridge, and runs up the hill to Rowtor Gate, its direction being about W.N.W.. Passing over Rowtor, as the piece of moor south of Broad Down is usually called by the moormen, it runs near the head of Cherry Brook, as already named, and for a short distance is really a good hard road. It then descends to the West Dart, which it crosses at a point a mile or more above that at which we may suppose the track just traced to have passed over it. Running over the ridge to the Cowsic it reached Conies Down, and may possibly have passed to the north of the tor of that name. The supposition is not only warranted by its direction as it approaches the Dart, but the situation of Bear Down Man also appears to favour it. The name of this rude obelisk, which is undoubtedly a corruption of the Celte *maen, stone*, points to its being a genuine menhir of antiquity, but while such may be the case there is no reason why it should not have been chosen for a guide to a path. The Longstone, near White Tor, and the menhir at Merivale, were so adapted, as we have seen, and there are other instances of a similar kind on the moor. The route appears to be rather far to the north having regard to the point at which the path crosses the Walkham, but it must not be forgotten that such a line would touch the rivers near their sources where they are so small as not to be rendered impassable by floods, and this was a matter that had to be studied. When the Dart could not be forded under Longford Tor, it could be crossed a short distance below its springs, so that an alternative route became necessary.]

From Conies Down the Lich Path runs to the Walkham; a great sea of fen to the north of it, and a lesser tract to the south. It is carried over the prison leat immediately before reaching the river, which it crosses at Sandy Ford. (T. 16). Passing up the side of the ridge towards White Barrow it is joined, as already mentioned (T. 16) by the track from Walkham Head to Peter Tavy. The latter we have traced,

* It may be that Lydford Tor is called after the parish in which the forest is situated, and if such is the case the evidence referred to could not perhaps be adduced from the second syllable of the name. But other evidence would be afforded that the old track passed very near to it, for if it were named after the parish, one of the best reasons we can imagine for this particular tor being selected is that it was on the road to Lydford church. But I am not of opinion that the name borne by the tor has any reference to the parish or the church.

but the course of the Lich Path from near White Barrow is not clearly defined. That it went towards Bagga Tor is certain, but there is no track between those two points that we can safely identify with the old way, though it is possible that we may see it in the path running by the wall of Longbetor Newtake. The reason is not far to seek. The Peter Tavy track was until comparatively recent years, and, indeed, is to some extent to-day, used for the conveyance of peat (T. 16), while over this part of the Lich Path the traffic would be very trifling. But there can be no doubt, I think, that we see it again in the old piece of road, now nothing more than a gully, running from the moor gate at Bagga Tor to Brouzen Tor Farm, whence it may be followed to the Bagga Tor Brook, which is here crossed by a clapper, probably built as a means of communication between the farms in the locality. The track then went to the Tavy, where there is a ford, with approaches, below Willsworthy Farm. At such times as the river was flooded those who journeyed over this old churchway no doubt went direct from White Barrow to Hill Bridge, where was formerly a clapper. From Willsworthy the Lich Path cannot be traced, though it is met with again at Forstall Cross (T. 21, 25), a mile to the N.W. Midway between Willsworthy and the point just named is Yellowmead Farm, and tradition comes forward with some evidence to show that the ancient path passed by it. It is related in the locality that an avenue of trees once extended from Yellowmead to Watervale, on the Lydford side of Black Down, and as throughout half this distance the Lich Path is still traceable, there is little doubt that the avenue has reference to it. [100 Years, Chap. II.] It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the track went from the ford below Willsworthy to the present Yellowmead Farm, and thence to Forstall Cross. There is a footpath from Willsworthy Pound (Ex. 10) to this point, which very probably runs on the line of the old track. From the cross this interesting path may be followed towards the enclosures extending eastward from Watervale. It leaves the common at a gate opening on Down Lane, which is undoubtedly a part of it, and reaches the high road near Beardon Farm, within a short distance of Lydford village. (See *Lydford District*, Ex. 10, Part II).

19.—**Black Lane, N.* The letter N is placed after the name of this track in order to distinguish it from another of the same name in the south quarter of the forest. Over this old road very large quantities of peat were formerly conveyed on the backs of packhorses, as I have learnt from old men who at one time worked at the turf-ties to which it leads. These are situated at a spot called Brook's Head, the stream to which the name has reference being the Outer, of Easter, Red Lake, a tributary of the Tavy. The ties cover a considerable area, and the peat is of great depth, but very little has been cut there during recent years. The track enters the moor at Bagga Tor Gate, above Wapsworthy, and for a short distance ran on the line of the old Lich Path. Passing through the stroll outside the gate it is carried along by the wall of the enclosures of Bagga Tor Farm, at the end of which it bends to the left, or northward, having on one side, across the narrow valley, the great rounded hill of Standon, and on the other the ridge from which Lynch Tor rises. Soon after passing the latter a branch runs up over the ridge, R., and descends to the deserted Walkham Head peat works, and to some ties further to the N.

It also sweeps round to the S. of Lynch Tor. But this branch was made long before those works were started. It was used in the days of the Wheal Betsy mine, situated on Black Down, at which much peat was consumed, and this was cut at Walkham Head. Up to about this point Black Lane is still a good track, but where it runs up the hill beyond it is now impassable. The rains have worn it into a deep gully and during a wet season it more resembles a water-course than a track. On its edge, however, there is a narrow path, formed by the moormen, so that it is still of much use. When it reaches the level ground at the top of the hill and turns to the right, it becomes a good hard road, and may be ridden over nearly to its termination, which is about three quarters of a mile further on. This part of it was known to the peat-cutters by the name of Belston, in reference to the village of Belstone on the other side of the moor, which they playfully said they must reach if they carried their track much further.

The rambler who wishes to reach Fur Tor or Cranmere from the Mary Tavy side of the moor, will find Black Lane of great service. It will bring him within one mile of the tor, and the intervening ground is such as can always be traversed with ease. This route is noticed in the *Tavistock District* in the section on Cranmere, Part II.

20.—*Track from Lane End.* About three miles and a half from Tavistock, on the Okehampton highway, is the hamlet of Lane Head, consisting of a roadside hotel and a few cottages. Here a road leads down to the village of Mary Tavy, and passing through a part of it, turns off near the schoolhouse and runs by way of Horndon, Zoar Down, and Willworthy, to the moor gate at Lane End. The distance from Lane Head to this point is rather over three miles and a half. As the parish road terminates at the moor gate, the name borne by the spot, and by the farm close by, is not inappropriate, but there is nevertheless a continuation of the way, though it now becomes merely a grassy track. A short track leads east to Nat Tor Farm, but that we are about to notice runs up the hill towards Ger Tor, crossing the Wheal Friendship leat about midway up the ascent. The track leaves Ger Tor to the right, and runs over a plain piece of common towards Hare Tor, having the enclosures of Redford Farm on the west and Tavy Cleave on the east. Near Hare Tor the track is particularly well defined. Passing below that pile it descends the hill and crosses Dead Lake at Dead Lake Ford, shortly afterwards reaching the Rattle Brook where it enters the forest. A large mound marks the spot where it climbs the bank on the E. side of that stream. This track soon grows very faint, but it is possible to trace it half way across Watern Oke.

21.—* *The Dartmoor Path.* Although there are several tracks on Black Down, and all of them still of service, only two or three are of real importance. Chief among these is the Dartmoor Path, so called because it runs out to the forest. It leads from Brent Tor to the Rattle Brook, its length being about six miles, and for the greater part of that distance is well defined. It enters the commons at the moor gate close to Brent Tor railway station, and runs up by the side of the school house. At the corner of the enclosure just beyond, another track runs by the side of the edge in the direction of Lydford, but the Dartmoor Path crosses this, and also another a short distance further

up, and climbs the hill towards Gibbet. About a quarter of a mile from the summit of this eminence the path turns abruptly to the left and thence runs over fairly level ground to the Tavistock and Okehampton high road. Just before it reaches this it is joined by the Burn Lane Path, which comes up from Ironcage Gate, and also by the Henscott Path from the moor gate near Lydford railway station. A track also branches from it in the opposite direction and runs to Horndon Down Bridge, where it joins another which we shall shortly notice. Crossing the high road between the fifth and sixth milestone from Tavistock (nearer the latter than the former) the Dartmoor Path, still pointing about N.E. by E. goes on to Black Hill, over which it passes quite near to the despoiled cairn crowning its highest point. This is known as the Ring o' Bells, but nothing now remains of it beyond a low bank enclosing a circular space about 19 yards in diameter. The path now descends the north-eastern slope of Black Down to Forstall Cross (T. 18, 25) from which point it runs for some distance by the enclosures of Redford Farm, with White Hill rising on on the left. On this part of the down a military camp is formed during the early summer. Leaving the wall where it sweeps round towards the east, the path runs up the hill towards Hare Tor, but is not here very clearly defined, and passing over the ridge to the north of that pile, descends to the Rattle Brook, which stream throughout its course acts as part of the forest boundary. On its bank is the deserted Rattle Brook Mine, and it was by the workmen who were there employed that this track was chiefly used. Now it is of service in other ways, particularly that part of it extending from Brent Tor to Redford. The Rattle Brook is only about two miles from Great Kneeset, and the ground between the two is good. Kneeset is less than a mile from Cranmere, so that this path forms an excellent route to the pool from the neighbourhood of Lydford railway station and Brent Tor. From the N. side of Hare Tor to the Rattle Brook, which it reaches near where the Green Tor Water falls into that stream, and just beyond which it terminates, it is a plainly marked track. [See Tavistock and Lydford Districts, and the Cranmere section.]

From the Redford enclosures there was a branch of this path that ran to the S. of Hare Tor, where parts of it are now to be seen, and joined T. 20, which crosses the Rattle Brook half a mile below T. 21.

22.—*Paths on Black Down.* Among other paths on Black Down may be named the Brent Tor Track, which runs from Iron Gate to the moor gate near Brent Tor station; another from Iron Gate to Ironcage Gate, leading to Burn Lane; the Higher Spring Path, leading into the two former from near the Ashburys (the name of some fields by the road just above the village of Black Down), and passing Higher Spring; another from Moorside to Burn Lane passing over the southern shoulder of Gibbet; a track running from the Ashburys to the summit of Gibbet, and communicating with the Dartmoor Path (T. 21); the Lydford Path, which next to the Dartmoor Path is the most important on this part of Black Down, and is therefore noticed separately; the Burn Lane Path and the Henscott Path, already mentioned as joining the Dartmoor Path (T. 21); Warren's Path, and a track running along the edge of the down from Brent Tor station to Lydford station.

On that part of Black Down eastward of the high road there are other tracks. One has already been referred to as branching from the

Dartmoor Path, where it approaches the road, to another at Horndon Down Bridge (T. 21). This crosses the road to the northward of Barrett's Bridge, and pursuing a course a little south of east, passes at the head of a gully known as Goosey Creep, and joins the other track alluded to a short distance before the latter reaches Horndon Down Bridge. This other track runs from Zoar to Watervale, and is noticed further on. A path runs from near the Ashburys by way of Wheel Betsy Bridge to Kingsett Down, and by Allaclauns Corner to Zoar Down, and another from Kingsett Gate communicates with it. Besides these there is a track from Will to Down Lane, the greater part of which is on the line of the old Lich Path (T. 18); and is described hereafter (T. 25); and one from the gate at Down Lane, eastward by the long plantation above Bear Walls, to the northern end of the Redford enclosures, and from which other short tracks branch.

23.—*The Lydford Path.* This path leads from the settlement of Black Down to Lydford railway station. It leaves the highway soon after the latter enters on the common, the point being marked by four granite posts. These are placed on the right of the way as a protection to a culvert, and about a hundred yards further on, but on the opposite side, the track commences. It runs up the slope, leaving Gibbet on the left, and when the highest part of the down over which it passes is reached, the Lydford stations and the Manor Hotel are in full view in the valley below. From this point the track, hitherto rather rough, assumes the character of a green path. A little further on it is crossed by the Dartmoor Path (18), and lower down by its branch that comes up from Ironcage Gate. At the bottom of the ascent it is joined by the Henscott branch of the Dartmoor Path, and is identical with it to its termination at the moor gate. This opens on the road close to the dwellings of the South Western Railway Company's employees.

24.—*Zoar to Watervale.* From the hamlet of Zoar a rough track runs over the rock-strewn Zoar Down, and passing between enclosures emerges on Horndon Down. It pursues a northerly course for about half a mile to Horndon Down Bridge, which is a clapper thrown over the Wheel Friendship Mine leat. A little beyond this it is joined by the track already referred to as branching from the Dartmoor Path (T. 21), and crossing the highway at Barrett's Bridge. Further on it passes near the Ring o' Bells, and descending the north western slope of Black Hill reaches the high road a short distance from the point where the latter enters the enclosed country at Watervale.

25.—*Will to Down Lane.* We have already referred to the road crossing the Tavy at Hill Bridge as being probably used by those journeying over the Lich Path (T. 18) when the river could not be forded, and it now becomes necessary to notice the track from the bridge to Forstall Cross, as it is still in use. As the country near the bridge is now enclosed we cannot be certain what line it followed, but it could not have been very far from that taken by the existing lane, even if that be not formed upon it. This passes Hill Town Farm, and shortly after turning to the left, runs up by Will Farm to Yard Gate, being crossed between these two latter points by the road from Lane Head to Lane End (T. 20). At Yard Gate the path is seen as a genuine moor track. It first runs through an enclosure, and is then carried along the side of Snap and Yellowmead Hill, south-eastward of Black

Hill. Below is Yellowmead Farm, and soon after passing this it crosses the Wheal Friendship Mine leat, and reaches Forstall Cross. From this point onward to Down Lane it has already been noticed (T. 18).

26.—**The King Way.* The old road from Tavistock to Okehampton, which was in use previous to 1817, did not run from the former place through the vale of Parkwood as at present, but was carried over the high ground to the west of it, and left the town by the steep hill now bearing the name of Exeter Street. It crossed the Walla Brook a short distance below Indiscombe, thence running on by Wilminstone, to which place it may still be followed. Beyond this it crossed the Burn near Wringworthy Farmhouse, and ascending the hill, from this point onward to the Lyd followed practically the same line as that taken by the existing highway. But a track belonging to a time much earlier than that of this old road also ran this way, and that the latter was formed upon it, at least as far as the Lyd, or a little beyond, is more than probable. Further, however, the old road did not follow it, but was carried along the verge of the moor instead of across a part of it as the track was. This is known in the locality, that is to say, from Mary Tavy to Sourton, as the King Way, and though much of it is now obliterated, I have been able by careful examination to trace it from the village of Black Down to Higher Bowden, near Meldon, a distance of between eight and nine miles. There are now no remains of it in the village named, nor, with the exception of a few faint traces at its northern end, can it be seen on Black Down itself, but the line it took can nevertheless be determined. Former inhabitants used to speak of it as running quite near to the site of the present Black Down Wesleyan Chapel, while on the down it has often been come upon by those engaged in repairing the road when they have had occasion to remove surface turf near by. It ran parallel to it, and not many yards from its western side. But the King Way is to be plainly seen in a field near Watervale, running down towards the Sounscombe Brook. It is much overgrown, and several feet below the level of the field. (100 Years, Chap. II.) At the seventh milestone from Tavistock, near Beardon, it is again to be seen, as also is the old bridge where it crossed the Lyd, and which is a little further down stream than the present Skit Bridge. Thence it seems to have passed up the hill and taken the same line as the present highway as far as Downtown, or it may have followed the short lane leading to the moor gate opening on High Down. But however this may have been, it is seen again at Nodden Gate in the north east corner of Vale Down, and from this point forward, although it is obliterated in places, there is no difficulty in tracing it to the enclosed country at Higher Bowden. Just inside Noddon Gate it crosses the Rattle Brook Head peat railway by a bridge, and running parallel to another rough track for about a mile, converges with it soon after passing the smooth, round hill of Noddon. It then runs close to the peat railway, which at one place cuts into and follows its line for a short distance. On leaving the railway it passes through the dip formed by the Sourton Tors on one side and Corn Ridge on the other, and reaching Iron Gates, which is a bond mark between the Sourton and Okehampton Commons, runs down the hill to the lane leading to Higher Bowden and Meldon. This track is crossed by others from Southerly and Sourton, hereafter noticed. (The King Way extended to the Tamar).

27.—*Tracks over High Down.* Two short tracks run over High Down, as well as another that extends to the forest (T. 28), and they are of use to the rambler as they will lead him to places where he can cross the Lyd. One enters the down at the gate at the end of the lane which crosses the high road N. of Skit Bridge, and runs E. to Doe Tor Gate Ford, close to the confluence of the Lyd and the Walla Brook. From the stream it passes up over a part of Doe Tor Common to Doe Tor Farm. The other track crosses the down from the gate near the Dartmoor Inn, running nearly E. to Mary Emma Ford and some stepping-stones. This ford is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the one just mentioned, and between them there is a clam so that the river can be crossed here when it is flooded.

28.—*From High Down to Amicombe.* This is a peat track, and also runs from the gate near the Dartmoor Inn. Immediately on entering upon the down it bears L., or N.E., to High Down Ford on the Lyd, at which point a branch goes southward to Doe Tor Farm. From the ford it runs up the hill between Arms Tor, L., and Bra Tor, R., to Dick's Well at the head of the Doe Tor Brook, where is a boundary stone marking the limits between the common lands of Bridestowe and Sourton on the N., and those of Lydford on the S. Just beyond Dick's Well there is a branch, R., to the disused Rattle Brook mine. The track then runs along the slope under the Dunnagoat Tors to the Rattle Brook, its course here being N., and crossing that stream at a ford, reaches Amicombe Hill within the forest.

29.—*From Vale Down to Arms Tor Down.* This short track leaves Vale Down at Noddon Gate, and running R. down the hill, reaches Noddon Ford on the Lyd, where also are some stepping-stones. It is then carried up the hillside N. of Arms Tor.

30.—** Track from Southerly to Kitty Tor.* From the hamlet of Southerly, on the Okehampton road, a track runs in an easterly direction, and crossing the railway emerges on the common, where it is joined by a short path coming up from Combe Farm. It passes up over Southerly Down, and crosses the King Way near the point where that old road is cut into by the peat railway. The latter is carried over it, and the track then runs to the head of the Lyd valley, again crossing the peat railway, and also the stream, by a rude bridge a short distance from its source. It then runs by Gren Tor and ascending Woodcock Hill passes also by Hunt Tor, and reaches Rattle Brook Head. It then bends a little to the N., afterwards turning southward to Kitty Tor, just beyond which it terminates, having attained an elevation of about 1,920 feet. A track from the hamlet of Lake runs into this one on Southerly Down, and tracks also join it before it reaches Lyd Head from Sourton and Prewley Moor. (T 31, 32). This track, which is really a peat track, will be found of considerable use to the rambler who wishes to reach the Cranmere district from the neighbourhood of Sourton. From its termination to Great Kneeset the distance is about 2 m. S.E. Thence C.R. 5, Part II.

31.—*Track from Lake.* On the Okehampton road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Fox and Hounds, is the hamlet of Lake. Here a green path leads from under the viaduct up the hill with Withycombe Bottom, L. The traces of it are faint near the top, but it leads to the King Way (T. 26), which is one mile from the viaduct.

32.—* *Tracks from Sourton and Prewley Moor to Kitty Tor.* Between Lake and Sourton a road branches R. from the road at Higher Collaven, and passing over the railway (L.S.W.) runs between enclosures to the common. Here it bends N., but a little in advance, due E., another will be found which runs on to the King Way (T. 26) half a mile distant, which it reaches in the dip between the Sourton Tors and Corn Ridge. Another track leaves the road a little nearer to Sourton, and passing under the railway, joins the former on the verge of the down. A third track leaves Sourton near the church, and taking a course to the northward of the Sourton Tors, also reaches the King Way. A fourth leaves the high road on Prewley Moor, and passing under the railway, runs up the hill to Iron Gates, where it, too, meets the King Way. From about the centre of the dip referred to a track leaves this ancient path, and passing up over the southern shoulder of Corn Ridge reaches the head of the Lyd (T. 30) and goes on to the peat beds.

From the track running up from the road at Collaven another is carried along the side of the hill under the Sourton Tors, and between them and the village. This, which runs to a quarry, close to the enclosures at Vellake, crosses the tracks from Sourton Church and from Prewley Moor.

33.—* *Tracks by the West Ockment in Meldon Gorge.* These paths may be useful to the Rambler. Just above the hamlet of Meldon, a lane runs from that leading up to Higher Bowden in a south-easterly direction to the down, where a path descends its steep side to the Ockment. Along the left bank of the stream a track leads down to the old quarry near the Meldon viaduct, and from here returns to the hamlet. At the spot where the river is first reached there are stepping-stones, known as Higher Bowden Steps, so that it may here be crossed. If it is desired to pass up the valley the descent to the stream should not be made. Along the side of the down is an old disused watercourse, and this forms a capital path to Vellake Corner, where the Ockment makes a bend. When the little Vellake is nearly reached a narrow zigzag path will be seen leading down to it.

On the right bank of the Ockment is also a track. This may be followed from Okehampton along the hill forming the northern side of the park, to the Meldon viaduct. Passing under this it crosses the Redaven, and about half-a-mile further up makes an abrupt turn to the left and climbs Longstone Hill. (Higher Bowden Steps are R.) When on high ground it turns to the right, and runs to the head of thecombe in which the Fishcombe Water rises. Another track, part of which is now a camp road, leads upwards from near the Meldon viaduct, but in a different direction. It passes through the enclosures eastward, and then turning S. crosses Black Down to a ford on the Redaven, a little over half-a-mile below Yes Tor. A branch from a track now to be described also reaches this ford.

34.—* *From Okehampton to Dinger Plain.* (Ex. 15). This is a very important track, and in the early days of the forest farm settlers was probably used, in conjunction with two others, Cut Lane (T. 79) and Drift Lane (T. 78), as the chief means of communication between that part of the moor in which their homesteads were situated and the town of Okehampton. It is very plainly marked, having been in constant use as a peat track. The three tracks still form the only

direct route for horses between the locality named and the town, and are used by the moorman and the hunter. The Dinger Path is again noticed in our account of Cut Lane (T. 79). From the corner of the enclosures near Fitz's Well on the brow of the hill above Okehampton Station, the track runs southward across the park to Moor Gate, where it enters on the common.* Here the little Moor Brook comes down from the dip between Row Tor and West Mil Tor, and the track is carried very near to its L. bank to its source. About half a mile from the gate another path branches from it R.; this is the one already alluded to (T. 33) as running to the ford on the Redaven below Yes Tor. A camp road also crosses this part of it. Passing up between Row Tor and West Mil Tor, where on the level is a branch over the moor brook, L., it continues due S. to near Dinger Tor. This part of the track can be plainly seen in certain states of the weather from Cranmere, which is only two miles distant. Beyond Dinger Tor it cannot be traced with certainty, but it probably went to Sandy Ford, on the West Ockment, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off, in a direction W. by S. A more direct way from this point for the pedestrian would be to go by Lints Tor, leaving it a little to the R., to Kneeset Foot, about one mile S.S.W. [See remarks on continuation of Cut Lane, T. 79.]

35.—* *Okehampton to Ockment Hill.* This track branches from the former (T. 34) at Moor Gate. It runs S. by the enclosures of Pudhanger, and for the first half mile is now a well kept road, being used by the artillery. Near Row Tor, which is R., the track proper leaves the road, which bends L. The old path runs S., with Row Tor Combe, through which the Blackaven flows, L., and reaches that stream below East Mil Tor. It here crosses it by the clapper known as New Bridge, on the other side of which a short track turns L. The path still runs southward, with the Blackaven R., and climbs the southern shoulder of East Mil Tor. One mile from the bridge it reaches a ruined wall, running E. and W. (Ex. 16), beyond which it continues for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile further to the highest point of Ockment Hill. On the Mil Tor side of the wall the track is well worn, but outside this it becomes a green path. It terminates about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward of Cranmere, and is noticed in the routes to the pool.

Branches from this track formerly led over the side of Halstock Down to Crovenor Steps, on the East Ockment, and to Stone Ford, on the Blackaven. These are now camp roads.

36.—*Path from Okehampton Park to Halstock and Belstone.* On the verge of the park above the station, just before Fitz's Well is reached, a path turns to the left through a gate. This leads down to the Moor Brook, which it crosses a little above where that stream enters Halstock Cleave, and runs on to Halstock Farm. Beyond this it is continued to the common, but a path branches from it to the left and passes over a field known as Chapel Lands, in which are one or two mounds marking the site of the ancient St. Michael's Chapel. On the further side of the field the path enters Halstock Wood, and descends through it to the East Ockment, which it crosses at a ford where also are stepping-stones. Here it ascends the hill to the left, and at some

* Many of the tracks in this locality have been put in order by the War Office, and are used as roads in connection with the artillery practice on Okehampton Common.

distance up strikes another path running from the moor gate near Cleave Tor to the track leading from Belstone to Crovenor Steps (T. 37). From the moor gate referred to a lane leads by the entrance to the old vicarage to the village of Belstone.

There seems to have been a path running from Okehampton Park to Halstock Down; between Halstock Farm and Pudhanger is a gully, known as Symons' Ditch, which certainly has the appearance of an old road.

37.—*From Belstone to Crovenor Steps.* This track passes over the side of Watchet Hill, which is quite near to the village, and then runs down in a south-westerly direction to the East Ockment, leaving Skir Tor on the right as it approaches the stream. Soon after passing Watchet Hill it is joined by the path coming along the side of the hill from the moor gate near Cleave Tor (T. 36). From Crovenor Steps another road runs up the hill towards the south-east, and joins the Knock Mine track described below. (T. 38).

38.—*From Belstone to Knock Mine.* There is no historical interest attaching to this track, nor does it serve the purpose like some others of conducting the rambler over a part of the moor otherwise not easily traversed, since the ridge along which it runs is of solid ground covered for the most part with short turf, but it is nevertheless of considerable use to the stranger as a guide to the Upper Taw. For about half a mile it is one with the last-named track, but leaves it just before reaching a small circle called the Nine Stones, and keeping higher up, on the side of the ridge crowned with the Belstone Tors, runs to the top of it at Winter Tor. Passing close to Ock Tor a mile further south, it is carried above the narrow defile through which the Taw comes down at the foot of the western flank of Steeperton. At the head of this, where the valley opens, is descends to the stream, *L.*, here crossed by a clapper, now partly ruined. The remains of mining operations are abundant. The head waters of the East Ockment are only half a mile to the west, and one would be inclined to imagine, from the proximity of that stream, and of Ock Tor, that Ock rather than Knock was the true name of this mine on the Taw. But Knock it is with the natives, or sometimes Knack, and Ock appears to have nothing to do with it. Whether this was derived from *Cnoc*, a Celtic term for a hill (for around the more recent workings there are those of an earlier time), or whether the name has reference to a former disused mine on the spot, I am not able to say. When a mine is abandoned the miners describe it as being "knacked," and we can very well suppose that at some period prior to the last time it was worked, it would be referred to as the knacked mine.

39.—*Birchy Lake to Taw Plain.* A rough track runs from Birchy Lake, which is close to Belstone, by the side of the Taw, and at the eastern foot of the Belstone Tor range. It goes out to a ford on the river, and though on the further side of this it is not so plainly defined, it may be followed across the plain to Small Brook, where it meets another (T. 40) coming out from Ford on the high road south-east of Sticklepath.

40.—*Ford to Small Brook.* About midway between the village of Sticklepath and Ramsleigh Mine, and a little removed from the road, is Ford Farm, R., situated on a tributary of the Taw, known as the Ford Brook, and sometimes as the Cosdon Brook. The lane by

which the farm is approached, after passing the house, runs up by the bank of the stream, which here comes down through a steep and narrow gully. A short distance up the path turns L., and a little way on, in the midst of some small enclosures, is joined by another coming up the hill L. from Prospect Place. This one goes southward, and is the track to Steeperton, next described (T. 41). The Small Brook path turns R., and runs up the hill W. to meet the Ford Brook again. Here a path branches S., towards the summit of Cosdon. The track is carried by the side of the brook to the W. shoulder of the hill, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the branch crosses it, and also the Ivy Tor Water. Thence it runs S. along the W. side of White Hill to Small Brook, where there is a ford, but beyond this it cannot be traced far.

A narrow footpath from the ridge S. of Winter Tor crosses Taw Plain and runs up to this track. The two form a direct route from East Ockment Farm to Prospect Place and South Zeal.

41.—*South Zeal to Hangingstone Hill.* This track is useful to the visitor as affording an easy means of reaching the upper Taw and Cranmere from South Zeal and Prospect Place, and also from Throwleigh. (From the latter place the track next mentioned (T. 42) would be followed as far as the southern end of Raybarrow Pool, where it would be left for the one now under notice, as hereafter described). From South Zeal a lane leads to the Okehampton highway at Prospect Place, and immediately opposite to the point where it reaches it is a gate. It is at this gate that the track commences, and it runs up the side of the hill for a considerable distance between the numerous enclosures that have here been formed. Before it enters on the common it is joined by another track on the right, which comes in from Ford, the starting-place of the Codson Hill path to Small Brook (T. 40). Here it turns L., and one mile further on passes the triple stone row known as The Cemetery, and then, still pursuing a course a little westward of south, runs along the slope of Codson, with Cheriton Combe on the left. Here for a short distance it passes between banks, being about four or five feet below the surface of the common, and it also assumes the character of a road, which it maintains until reaching the forest, when it becomes more rugged. Not far beyond Cheriton Combe is the mire known as Raybarrow Pool, and this it skirts throughout its whole length. A little further on it passes the restored circle near White Moor Stone, and then runs across the ridge that forms the watershed between the Teign and the Taw. Its course is then below Little Hound Tor, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond which it approaches the Steeperton Brook, and here a branch crosses that stream to Chimney Bow, where it forks, but is not continued very far. The main track runs up through Bow Combe, with the Wild Tor ridge L., or E., and the brook close by on the R. This it crosses about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the other fording-place and reaches Ockside Hill, thence running southward to the foot of Hangingstone Hill.

42.—*Clannaborough Down to Gallaven.* A part of Throwleigh Common near Payne's Bridge is known as Clannaborough Down, and from here a path runs out to another part of the same common bearing the name of Gallaven. This is quite close to the forest boundary, and in its midst rises a little stream, which joins the Rue Lake, a feeder of the Walla Brook, itself a tributary of the North Teign. Just below where the brook first referred to (and which is sometimes called the

Gallaven Water) has its source is a crossing-place named Gallaven Ford. One branch of the track leading out to that spot leaves the road close to the house by Payne's Bridge, and another a little further up the hill. They unite about three parts of a mile to the west, and the path then follows the Blackaton Brook, which it crosses in two places, to its source at Raybarrow Pool. It skirts the eastern side of the mire, running between it and Kennon Hill, and then descends the slope to Gallaven. To reach the South Zeal track (T. 41), the Gallaven path must be left when the mire is passed, and a direction due west pursued. This will lead to White Moor Stone, which is in view from the path, and the Zeal and Steeperton track (T. 41) is only a short distance beyond it.

43.—*Tracks from Ensworthly.* A track leaves the road that runs along the edge of the moor at Ensworthly, and at a short distance from the latter branches into two. The lower one passes between the enclosures of Higher Ensworthly, and runs for about half mile S. to the slope below the rocks that crown Buttern Hill, and which are sometimes referred to as Buttern Tor. The other branch runs up the hill for a short distance, and then also turns S., its course being almost parallel to the former, but on the other side of Buttern Hill. It runs up the bottom for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile with White Moor Marsh R., and passing Buttern Circle (Ex. 19) runs S.W. to Rue Lake, a little below the weir W. of Rival Tor.

44.—*South Zeal to Widecombe : Part of an Ancient Way from Bideford to Dartmouth, with Notice of the Plymouth and Tavistock Track.* Only in places can this old path now be traced. Though I have heard it spoken of as being merely a way from Zeal to Widecombe Church, there is good reason for believing that it extended right across the county. It is said that it was once used by sailors passing from one of the above-named ports to the other, and that at intervals of about 8 or 10 miles there were rest-houses for their accommodation. It seems to have approached the moor from the north by way of Week and Throwleigh or Clannaborough, thence running through Deave Lane to Forder, where it is seen crossing a field. From there it probably went on by Chapple to Gidleigh village and Gidleigh North Park, below which it crossed the Teign at Glassy Steps. It then climbed the hill to Teigncombe, and crossed Yeo Farm, within half a mile of Kes Tor, and here it still exists as a footpath. Thence it crossed the farms of Frenchbere, Yardworthy, Shapley, Hurston, Venn, Jurston, Littaford, Liapa, or Leeper as it is usually called, and went on to Combe, where it runs through the passage of a dwelling-house. From this curious circumstance it has been supposed that one of the rest-houses formerly stood on the site of the present building. From Combe it went to Hookney, and thence to Widecombe.

The high roads that now cross Dartmoor, the Act for making the first of which was obtained in 1772, are all formed on the line of old tracks (100 Years, Chap. II.) The most important of these ancient ways was one running from Chagford to the West Dart Valley below Bear Down, where Two Bridges now stands, and here it forked, one branch going to Tavistock and the other to Plymouth. We have stated that the path just described ran between Yardworthy and Shapley, and it therefore crossed the Two Bridges track near the first-named farm, for in Owen's *Britannia Depicta*, edition of 1720, the

Mariners
Way

road from Exeter to Tavistock is shown as passing over the moor from that farm, or rather from Yadrey, the plan following the local pronunciation. It ran by the enclosures of Willandhead, as a wall is mentioned as existing on the L. of the way, and a stone that stands not far from Metheral Farm gate probably marked its course towards Hurston Ridge, over which it passed to a point not far from the present Stats Brook Bridge. It is shown on Ebdon's Map of Devonshire, published in 1811, and may still be traced in many places. This part of it is often regarded on the moor as a branch of the old Bideford track, but of course incorrectly so, and it is related that old-fashioned tobacco pipes with small bowls have been found upon it. Midway between Metheral and Stats Brook, a distance of rather over two miles, an object marking this path is figured and named on Owen's plan. This is Heath Stone, and it is mentioned in 1702 by William French, of Widecombe, a deponent in a law case, and is also probably identical with the Heathstone named in the Survey of the forest made in 1609. It stood at a point where another track crossed the main one, and exactly 19 miles from Exeter, and it is curious to note that on Moll's Map of Devon, published in 1713, it is the only object shown on the whole of Dartmoor.* That this stone was originally a menhir, afterwards becoming a forest bondmark, as in the case of the Longstone near Kes Tor, and subsequently an adapted guide-stone, I think there can be little doubt. Its name, and that of the ridge on which it stood, are plainly indicative of its origin, while its situation on the forest boundary line renders clear the purpose it served later. The Saxon *hare-stane*, or *hoar stone*, is a cognate term with the Celtic *men-hir*, *high*, or *long, stone*, and that these ancient monoliths were often fixed upon as boundaries there is ample proof; indeed, there is evidence that the Saxon name in question also denoted that purpose. That Hurston Ridge derived its name in Saxon times from the hare-stane that stood upon it we may regard as certain (the farm of Hurston, which is named after the ridge, actually appears as Hareston in a forester's account of the time of Henry VII.), and it is not difficult to see how the stone itself would in time come to be called Hethstone, and later, Heath Stone. This track across the forest, although marked with guide-stones and carried over the wider streams by clappers, was probably not much used in Owen's time except by the dwellers on the moor. When the present road across Dartmoor was made, although it mainly followed the line of the ancient track, it was not carried from Stats Brook over Hurston Ridge to Chagford, but was formed on another old path that ran across Bush Down to Beetor Cross, and thence to Moretonhampstead.

Another path crosses the Teign above Glassy Steps. It leaves the stroll running from the common to Berry Down, and forms an entrance to Scorhill House. From this it descends to the islands in the Teign, where are two foot bridges, and climbs the hill to Batworthy. It is a church path from the latter place to Gidleigh.

45.—*Metheral to Teign Head Farm.* The road from Chagford to the moor past Waye is probably on the line of the old track leading to

* The map is on a very small scale. On the latest edition of the Ordnance Map the stone not far from Metheral is marked Heath Stone, which is incorrect.

Tavistock and Plymouth already referred to (T. 44). It enters the moor at the gate near Yardworthy, whence a road now runs by Metheral Farm to Fernworthy, another farm lying just within the border of the forest. From this a lane goes through the enclosures to the common, and at the top of it the track to Teign Head Farm commences. It is by no means plainly marked, but may be seen here and there pursuing a course across Froggy-mead Hill in a direction little north of west. About a mile from the head of the lane, close to which is the Froggy-mead circle, a gate in a newtake wall is reached, and here the track is well defined as it runs down to the Teign, which is crossed by means of a clapper of three openings. It then passes up to the lonely farm which is in full view on the hillside. This road is very useful to the Rambler who desires to reach Cranmere from Moorgate on the Moretonhampstead highway, or any place in its immediate neighbourhood. Teign Head Farmhouse is not very much more than two miles from the pool, while the outer wall of its enclosures west by north is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it. (See C.R. 13, Part III.)

46.—*Paths on Bush Down.* A footpath runs over Bush Down which the Rambler may find of service to him. It leaves the Moreton road about half mile N.E. of the Warren House Inn, very near to Bennet's Cross, and strikes down L. to the enclosures of Lakeland Farm. It passes through these, and is continued down Broad Moor Bottom to the moor gate near Jurston, where two rocks take the place of gateposts. Another footpath leaves the Chagford road, which branches from the Moreton one about one mile N.E. of Bennet's Cross. This path leads to the same moor gate.

A path runs eastward from Bennet's Cross over Headland Warren, and below Shapley Tor, to Westcombe. (See T. 47).

47.—*Tracks near Challacombe.* A road, cut in 1874, branches from the Moretonhampstead highway on North Bovey Common, and runs down to Grendon Cot, where it joins another. It was formed to connect the main road with Grendon, Blackaton, and Cator. About a mile from the point where it commences a path branches from this road to the right, and runs down to Headland Warren house in the valley below, and thence to the West Webburn. This it crosses and goes on to Challacombe. Just before this path diverges from the road the latter is crossed by a track leading from Westcombe, on the eastern verge of North Bovey Common to Bennet's Cross on the Moreton road. In this locality are several other paths, mostly formed by miners, but none likely to prove of much service to the Rambler. A path also led from the enclosed lands in Manaton parish to Headland and Vitifer. It ran through Grim's Pound, the wall of which was broken down in two places. Another path runs off S.E. from the Blackaton road S. of Challacombe, along the verge of Blackaton Down (See Ex. 85), and joins the Church Way (T. 76) at the top of Gore Hill.

48.—*Paths at Lustleigh Cleave.* Several foot-paths cross the side of the valley. There is one from near Hammerslake to Foxworthy Bridge, where it is continued up through the wood to Manaton; others branch from this to the Bovey below Water Cleave and Wanford Wood; and there is also another branch leading to Higher and Lower Hitley. These are noticed in the description of the cleave. [*Bovey Tracey District*, Part III.]

49.—*Paths on Ilington Common.* There are a couple of tracks on Ilington Common, which, though short and unimportant, deserve notice as having probably formed an early means of access to the moor from the neighbourhood of Sigford. They both came up from near Bag Tor, one of them reaching the road to Hensworthy Gate just under Hey Tor, and the other, which branches from the former a short distance below Bag Tor, following the little Sig to its source and joining the road much nearer to the gate. On the same common is a green path running over the shoulder of the hill by Saddle Tor, by means of which the pedestrian, or horseman, may shorten the distance between that part of the road under Hey Tor and the gate named. There is also a track running from the road that comes up from Bovey Tracey just where it enters on the common, to the Higher Terrace Drive above Yarnor Wood. This track passes very near to a boundary mark known as Owlcombe Barrow, or locally, Burrow.

50.—*Path on Hound Tor Down.* Where the narrow lane from Great Hound Tor Farm enters upon the down below Swine Down Gate,* a path runs southward to Holwell Farm. It is carried along the side of the hill between Hound Tor and Grea Tor, the former being above it, and the latter between it and the valley.

51.—*The Tunhill Road.* About midway between Newhouse, under Rippon Tor, and Cold East Cross a track leaves the road and runs down in a northwesterly direction to the Ruddycleave Water, which it crosses not far below its source. Here is a gateway, formed by the old walls of the Newhouse enclosures on the right and those of the Blackslade enclosures on the left. Passing through this the track ascends the hill, and runs down on the further side to Tunhill Farm, leaving the gate leading to Blackslade on the left. Just where it commences to descend the hill is a fine kistvaen. (S. Ex. 87, Part III.)

52.—*Track over Dunstone Down, and from Rowden Down to Shallowford.* About a quarter of a mile from Widecombe, on the Ponsworthy road, a lane turns up on the right to ~~Westcombe~~ Farm, just beyond which it enters on Dunstone Down. Over this a track runs to the road coming down the valley from Blackaton. A short distance to the right of the point at which it touches it, another track runs down a narrow piece of common between two enclosures to Rowden Down. Passing over this the path enters the enclosures and descends to the West Webburn, where is a clapper of three openings. West Shallowford Farm is just beyond, and here the track, which now assumes the character of a moor road, enters on Corndon Down, and joins the road coming down from Cator, and the ancient tenements in the Walla Brook valley. By passing over Corn Down from Shallowford, in a S.W. direction, Sherwell would be reached in about one mile. The line of route here sketched forms the direct way between Widecombe and that place.

53.—*Path from Dartmeet.* On the L. bank of the Dart above the bridge at Dartmeet, a road runs N. to Dartmeet Cottage. From this point a footpath, also running N., climbs the hill between Yar Tor and the river. It goes on to the enclosures N. of the tor, and passes across them to Sherwell, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bridge.

* Usually known as Swallaton Gate, which name, however, appears to be a corruption of Swine Down.

South
Rowden
Tor.
Bridge
now

From this place another path runs northward, along the N.W. edge of Corn Down, to Riddon, about one mile from Sherwell.

54.—*Hexworthy to Aune Head.* The Avon, which stream is always called the Aune on the moor, has its source a short distance westward of Ryder's Hill, the summit of which lofty height forms a boundary mark of the forest. A track runs from the hamlet of Hexworthy to the edge of the mire in which this river rises, where it meets another shortly to be noticed (T. 56). This track leaves the Gobbet and Sherburton road above, and at the back of, the Forest Inn. It passes up through a newtake, crossing the Wheal Emma leat, and climbs the side of Down Ridge, and goes on to Skir Ford on the Wo Brook. Near this point it is crossed by the track already described as running from Buckland across the forest (T. 2), which, however, is here undefined. A little further up is Sandy Ford, and thence the track runs parallel to the Wo Brook to its source. Not far beyond this it reaches Sandy Way (T. 56), which is here very plainly marked. There are traces of a continuation of this Hexworthy path, or, at all events, of one running from Aune Head across the side of Ryder's Hill to Wella Brook Gert, but the ground is usually there very boggy, and such a course could not always be followed. (T. 58).

*55.—*Combestone Tor to Dockwell Gate.* This path forms the most direct route between Hexworthy and Brent. It leaves the Holne road exactly opposite to Combestone Tor, and runs up over Holne Moor in a direction due south to the head of Ringleshutts Gert, crossing the track from Horse Ford to Holne (T. 2) not very far from the tor. Beyond the gert it also crosses Sandy Way (T. 56) and descends to the Mardle, which here runs through a hollow having very steep sides. From Hapstead Ford on this stream it pursues a southerly course along the side of Snowdon to Snowdon Hole, a rocky hollow forming the eastern end of a gert known as Gibby's Beam. Here the path is very narrow, there being only sufficient room for a horse to pass, as the rocks encumber the ground above it, and there is a mire below. Beyond this the path is lost for some distance (indeed it is indistinct from Hapstead Ford to the hollow) but the next point is soon reached. This is the group of tors, called Pupers, a corruption of Pipers. Some who use this track pass below and to the east of the principal pile, while others prefer to ascend the hill immediately on leaving Snowdon Hole, and do not turn towards the tor until they are some distance up. By following this course a piece of common encumbered with rocks is avoided. From the eastern tor a reave running S.S.E. for more than a mile is followed, and when a little water-course is reached the track becomes once more a clearly defined grassy path, and was here crossed by the Abbots' Way (T. 1). A branch runs by the wall enclosing Lambs Down from the open common to the gate giving access to Skerraton Down, which it crosses and reaches a point whence a lane leads to Brent. The main track runs between Small Brook Plains and Parnell's Hill, and passing the head of Dockwell Hole, goes onward to Dockwell Gate. Here the path runs up to the left to another gate opening on the same lane that is reached by the track crossing Skerraton Down. From this point Brent is rather more than two miles distant.

*56.—*Sandy Way.* This path runs from Holne and Scorrilton to the lower end of Fox Tor Mire and the White Works. A steep lane leads to the moor from Michelcombe, a hamlet in the valley of the

Holy Brook, and usually called by the natives Mutchecum, and the track is a continuation of this. It enters on the moor at Lane Head, near Whit Hedges, and takes a direction west by north to Holne Ridge, running roughly parallel to the Mardle, which stream is about half a mile south of it. When the source of this, which is just under Ryder's Hill, is passed, the track enters the forest, and goes due west to Aune Head. Here, where it skirts the mire, it is very clearly defined, appearing for a short distance like an ordinary road. Passing between Cater's Beam and Ter Hill it runs down the side of the hollow through which courses the Fox Tor stream, one of the branches of the Swincombe river, though it is not here plainly marked, to a ford not far below the White Works. Sandy Way may be reached from Holne Moor Gate by the Ringlehuts Mine road, which branches from the highway near the gate.

From Scorrison another track runs out to Holne Ridge and joins Sandy Way. It passes up over Scorrison Down, and crosses the Mardle at Chalk Ford, and is continued up by it to Hapstead Ford, a quarter of a mile beyond which it reaches the main track.

In the days of the war prison at Princetown, when there was frequent communication between that place and the villages surrounding the moor, there is little doubt that Sandy Way was much traversed. It would form with a connecting path between Princetown and the upper Swincombe (and more than one now exist) a direct way to Holne, if instead of being followed down the Mardle valley it was left on Holne Ridge, and a straight course pursued towards the village. Thus it would be an alternative route to the Ter Hill and Down Ridge path (T. 2), and in early times may have been used by travellers from Tavistock to Ashburton. (T. 1).

57.—*Chalk Ford and Lid Gate to Huntingdon.* Close to Chalk Ford a track leaves the branch just noticed (T. 56), and passing up the slope bends round the shoulder of Pupers, and runs to Huntingdon Warren, crossing the Wella Brook near the house. It is by no means a clearly defined track, as it is simply an approach to the warren and to Huntingdon Mine, now disused. Here and there it is marked by an upright granite stone. About midway in its course it is joined by a track coming from Lid Gate, which is situated at the end of a lane leading from Cross Furzes to the moor, and which passes near Hayford.

58.—*Track to Wella Brook Gert.* Faint vestiges of a track are seen in places on the side of the hill under Pupers, in a line between Water Oke Corner and Wella Brook Gert. The corner is close to the fording-place on the water-course named in the notice of the Combestone and Dockwell track (T. 55), and the gert is a short distance above Huntingdon Warren house. Here two tracks are to be seen amid the workings with the fords where they crossed the Wella Brook. The higher one points in the direction of Ryder's Hill, across the side of which are the traces of a path as already named (T. 54). The lower one is a branch of this and runs to a side working known as T Gert.

*59.—*Buckfast to Plympton.* As I have pointed out in another place [*Crosses*, Chap. XVI.] it is evident that a path once ran from Buckfast and Ashburton by way of Dockwell, Harford, and Cornwood, to Plympton and Plymouth. Though now unknown as a continuous track, portions of it are still used, and as these are of service to

the rambler on the moor it was thought desirable to notice it here. We first meet with it near the southern gate of Skerraton Down (T. 55), where two roads cross. Here is an old guide stone on each of the four faces of which is an incised letter. These indicate the places to which the roads lead, namely, Ashburton, Plympton, Totnes and Tavistock. Crossing Gigley Bridge, which is just below, the Plympton track probably ran through the Dockwell enclosures. Its course cannot here be traced with any certainty, but the path running from near Dockwell Gate to Yolland Farm seems to be a part of it. From the farm it went to the Avon, and in the present Diamond Lane, a rugged bridle path branching from the road between Shipley Bridge and Didworthy Bridge, it is undoubtedly seen. On the common at the head of the lane are some newtaks, but a space has been left between two of them for the old road. Near Coryndon Ball it is again seen, and there is a ford on the East Glaze, and another on the West Glaze, directly in the line of it. From the latter it ascended the side of Ugborough Moor to Spurrell's Cross, whence it went to Harford, where it was marked by another of those objects (Ex. 33, Part IV.) At the cross it is joined by a path, coming from Owley (T. 62), and is also intersected by the Blackwood Path (T. 63), both of which are noticed further on.

*60.—*Shipley to Red Lake Mire.* This track is really an old tram road, over which peat was once conveyed to some naphtha works at Shipley, on the verge of Brent Moor. It has been disused for a very long time, but I can remember when the rails, which were of wood, bolted to blocks of granite, were to be seen in places. [100 Years, Chap. III.] The buildings at Shipley still remain, having been put in a good state of repair by a china clay company, about the year 1872, but operations in connection with this venture did not long continue. To the rambler this track is valuable, as enabling him to readily reach the forest and the Abbots' Way (T. 1) from the neighbourhood of Brent. By passing up by the wall on the left, immediately on entering the moor at Shipley Gate, the track will soon be reached where it comes up from the rear of the factory buildings. It sweeps round Zeal Hill, and leaving Bala Brook Heath to the left, runs towards Broad Rushes. Here it turns again and shortly after passes the old workings at the head of Bala Brook, and, a little further on, the old clay pits. This part of it has long been filled with bog, and rendered impassable, but the ground on the north side of it is good, so that it can readily be followed. Further on it becomes a hard track again, running between high banks, but it is here so rough that the ground by the side of it is preferable, both for the pedestrian and the rider. When it reaches the cairn known as Western Whitaburrow, close to which it passes, and where was a siding, it begins to descend, and runs down a steep incline to its termination among the old turf pits at Red Lake Mire. Rather over a quarter of a mile from the cairn it crosses the Abbots' Way, which is here a well-defined path. The distance from Shipley to the Crossways, where the monks' path is reached, is about three miles and a half. The railway was formerly known as the Zeal Tor tram-road.

61.—*Ball Gate to Bala Brook Head.* A road runs up the hill from the hamlet of Aish, near Brent, to Aish Ridge and Coryndon Ball, terminating at Ball Gate, which opens on Brent Moor. From this

point there is a track to the head of the Bala Brook, over which clay was at one time brought from the pits there. It is, however, not very well defined in places. It passes up the hill to the E. of Three Barrows, and, crossing the head of Red Brook at Higher Ford, runs on by Knattle Barrow to the pits. There are other fords on Red Brook lower down, but these are merely crossing-places made by the moormen. As this track leads to the Zeal Tor tram-road, which crosses the Abbots' Way, it is sometimes incorrectly regarded as part of Jobbers' Path, referred to in our notice of the old monks' path (T. I, 60).

62.—*Owley to Harford.* From the moor gate at Owley, which is about a mile and a half from Wrangaton, a green path runs over the moor to the gate at Harford. It climbs the hill to the north of Ugborough Beacon, and on reaching the piece of level ground at the top is crossed by the Blackwood Path, presently noticed (T. 63). This point was formerly marked by Spurrell's Cross, of which nothing now remains but the fractured head. It was here that the Buckfast and Plympton track (T. 59) crossed Ugborough Moor as it ran towards Harford. From Spurrell's Cross onward the green path is marked by little heaps of stones, its direction being south of west. It passes very near to the head of Butter Brook, which is at no great distance to the north of Hangershell Rock, and then descends the slope to Harford Gate.

*63.—*Blackwood Path.* As its name indicates, this has been used as a peat track, but it was also an approach to Erme Pound, and may have joined the Abbots' Way, the latter not being far from the pound. It enters the moor near Wrangaton, and, passing up the hill, leaves the Eastern Beacon on the right. A little further on it is joined by another track that comes up from the verge of the common under the Western Beacon. Passing Spurrell's Cross (T. 62), it goes on over the level, and then ascends the hill towards Sharp Tor. It runs through the dip between that pile and Three Barrows, and parallel to some upright stones that mark the boundary between Ugborough and Harford Moors. A little further on it crosses this line close to one of the stones, and runs over Erme Plains to Stony Bottom. This part of it, however, is now very ill-defined. In places it is altogether lost, and where discoverable is little more than a narrow footpath. In Stony Bottom it is seen crossing Hook Lake at a ford. Beyond this is Brown Heath, at the foot of which, and close to the river, is Erme Pound.

On Piles Hill, just before this track reaches Sharp Tor, it is joined by another that comes up from Harford Gate.

64.—*Paths near Addicombe.* From the moor gate above Stowford, near Ivybridge, a track runs by the enclosures of Lukesland to Addicombe. Green paths branch from it to Weatherdon Hill and Butterdon Hill, but do not extend far.

65.—*Track by the Erme under Stalldon Barrow.* A track enters the commons at the gate close to Harford Bridge, and runs up the right bank of the Erme. About a mile and a half from the gate it is carried along the foot of the steep hill crowned with the cairn known as Stalldon Barrow, and which name is often given to the hill itself. On the further side of the Erme at this point is the interesting old oak wood of Piles. Some distance further up the track is lost.

*66.—*Track over Stall Moor.* From Watercombe Waste Gate, in the parish of Cornwood, and about a mile and a half from the village,

a track runs in a northerly direction over Stall Moor. Like the Blackwood Path (T. 63), this track was formerly much used as a peat road, and was also an approach to Hook Lake and Erme Pound. In the days when this served as a drift pound, there must at times have been a good deal of traffic over these tracks. In an Agistment Roll attached to an account of John D'Abernon, Constable of Lydford, in the reign of Edward III., mention is made of the "Preda de Irm," so that we know that one of the recognized pasturage grounds at that time was in the Erme Valley. This was not improbably Green Hill, a little northward of the pound, and within the forest. It still affords the best pasturage in the south quarter. On leaving Watercombe Waste Gate the track ascends the side of the hill crowned with Stalldon Barrow, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E. About one mile N. of the gate a path comes up from the corner between Dendles Wood and Harrowthorn Plantation, and crosses it. It is this path that leads to the pound; the other, from Watercombe Gate, goes on towards Yealm Rocks. At the crossing-place, therefore, the way lies R. The track runs northward to Bledge Brook, a little tributary of the Erme, which it crosses, the direction here being east of north. A short distance further on the stone circle known as The Dancers is passed, and half a mile beyond this the track reaches Green Lake Bottom. It crosses this hollow (there are two fords here), and then bends R. to a ford on the Erme, just below the pound. The track ends here, but from this point onward a moorman's path, only distinguishable in places, connects it with the track running out from Hexworthy to Aune Head (T. 54). Usually the Erme is not crossed at the ford, but half a mile higher up, below Stinger's Hill. From that point the way lies up the side of Green Hill, with Red Lake R., to a spot where the fen stretching northward from Red Lake Mire can be crossed. The path through this boggy ground is narrow and winding, but it is the only means by which horsemen can pass from Green Hill to the Avon without making a considerable detour. It runs into Heng Lake Gully, which extends to the river (R. 64, Part IV.) Above this a narrow strip of solid ground between the fen and the right bank of the stream forms a natural path to Fish Lake, beyond which the way lies over the shoulder of Cater's Beam. It then crosses Nakers Hill, leaving the mire known as Little Aune to the right, a short distance from which it reaches the Hexworthy track at Aune Head. These paths, therefore, form a continuous way from the in-country at Cornwood to Hexworthy, and the settled parts of the forest beyond, and are of great service to those engaged in looking after cattle pastured in the south quarter. I know one moorman who was in the habit of passing over it constantly during nearly fifty years.

67.—*Path to Broadall.* A lane leads from Heathfield Down, close to Cornwood village, to the common under Rook Tor, where it finds a continuation in a track running up the hill to the head of the little stream bounding High-house Waste on the west. It then bends to the right, and crossing the waste reaches Broadall Lake, where it terminates. This stream is a tributary of the Yealm, and falls into it in Dendles Wood.

68.—*Tracks on Heddon Down and Crownhill Down.* On Heddon Down, in the parish of Cornwood, and on the adjoining Crownhill Down, in Plympton St. Mary parish, are a few paths, but they do not

call for any particular notice. From the hamlet of Lutton, on the road between Cornwood and Sparkwell, a track runs northward over Heddon Down, and crossing the little stream that flows under Quick Bridge to join the Piall Brook, reaches the Lee Moor road near the gate opening on the lane leading to Cholwich Town. On Crownhill Down there are paths forming a continuation of the lanes above Goodamoor and Bottle Hill Mine, and one also branches from the road leading down to Coleland Bridge just inside the moor gate. These run by the clay pits to Broomage, from which place another goes down the side of Ridding Down to Cholwich Town Gate. For the most part the paths on these downs have been made, and are used, by the labourers at the clayworks in the vicinity.

69.—*From Plympton to Sampford Spiney and Tavistock.* A good road now connects these places, but as it is certain that it is formed on the line of an ancient one, it seems fitting to mention it here. Like the Abbots' Way (T. 1), and other old tracks that have been noticed (T. 2, 59), this was formerly a monks' path, or at all events, was much used by them. Sampford Spiney belonged to Plympton Priory, and it was along this road that the monks journeyed when they desired to visit their church at the former place. The line is a direct one, and it was marked at certain points by stone crosses. The road passes through Colebrook and runs up past Boringdon to Browney Cross, a short distance beyond which it enters the commons at Niel Gate. Skirting Shaugh Moor it descends to Cadaford Bridge, where it crosses the Plym. It then climbs the hill to Lynch Down, along the edge of which it runs to its north-western corner, leaving it by the steep Lynch Hill, at the foot of which stands Marchants Cross (T. 1), and reaches the Mew. Then leaving the village of Meavy a short distance to the left it runs up to Yennadon Down, and along the verge of it to Dousland. Thence its descends to Walkhampton, and a little further on reaches the Walkham river at Huckworthy Bridge. On Huckworthy Common just above is an old cross, placed where the Sampford Spiney road diverges from the one leading to Tavistock. The former skirts the common to the right, afterward branching left to the village, which is rather more than a mile distant. The latter goes on to the corner of Plaster Down, and thence to Warren's Cross, where it enters upon Whitchurch Down. Near this point it joined the Abbots' Way, as already described (T. 1). Tavistock is about two and a half miles from this, the eastern, end of Whitchurch Down. This path is fully described in my book on the *Crosses of Dartmoor*, Chap.V.

70.—*Paths on Shaugh Moor.* There are a number of paths on Shaugh Moor, many of them having been made by the workmen engaged at the clayworks in the neighbourhood in passing to and from their labour. There are none of any particular importance, the chief perhaps being one that runs from the road near Beatland Corner to Emmet's Post. Another leads from Brag Lane End to the road under Stewart's Hill; and a third from near Shaden Plantation to the clay pits at Wotter.

71.—*Paths to Ditsworthy Warren House.* In the valley of the Plym, above Cadaford Bridge, is Trowlesworthy Warren, which is approached by a narrow road branching from the Lee Moor road about half a mile from the bridge. Still further up the valley is Ditsworthy Warren, and to the house connected with this, which is situated

very near to Eastern Tor, several paths lead. A track runs to it from Brisworthy, a group of farmhouses seen on the right in ascending from Cadaford Bridge towards Lynch Down (T. 69), and there is also an approach to it by a footpath which starts near the bridge and follows the course of the Plym upward. The track enters on Ringmoor Down just above the farms, and crossing Legis Lake at the lower end of Legis Mire runs north of Legis Tor to an enclosure, by the wall of which it descends towards the river, and then goes direct to the house. The footpath leaves the road a short distance from the northern end of the bridge, and runs eastward by the wall of the Brisworthy enclosures to the Plym, on the bank of which it is carried to its termination, just below the house. Another track, and the one by which the house is usually approached, runs straight across Ringmoor Down from Ringmoor Cot, on the road leading from Meavy to Sheeps Tor, and at the upper, and north-eastern corner, of Lynch Down. Close to the Cot a moor road branches to the right from the one running to Sheeps Tor. This road is the old Abbots' Way, the course of which has already been sketched (T. 1). A very short distance from the point where it leaves the Sheeps Tor road the Ditsworthy track springs from it, R. At first this is clearly defined, but further out on the down it would only be possible to trace it by the marks of wheels here and there were it not that its course is indicated by stones placed some distance apart. These are not posts, and being low and few and far between, are not quite such excellent guides as might be wished. They were once coated with whitewash, and then answered their purpose admirably. The distance from Ringmoor Cot to the warren house is under two miles. A branch of this track runs into the Sheeps Tor road southward of the Cot, and from this point paths lead towards Brisworthy Plantation and the farms. About half a mile on the Eylesbarrow road—or Abbots' Way (T. 1)—a footpath runs from it, R., up over the common to Gutter Tor, and descends to Ditsworthy; and at the distance of another half mile, a track, known as Edward's Path, also leaves the road, R., and runs to the warren house. These last two form means of communication between the warren and Sheeps Tor. Around Ditsworthy there are also other footpaths used by the warreners.

72.—*Paths on Lynch Down, Meavy.* The road to Sheeps Tor from Meavy branches L. at the top of Lynch Hill, and runs across Lynch Down to Ringmoor Cot. Above this road a couple of paths lead from the gate near the cot to the Cadaford Bridge road; and a track also runs from the gate down the hill, with the enclosures on the R., to the road at Marchants Cross. This latter track is on the line of the old Abbots' Way (T. 1).

73.—*Path at Sheeps Tor.* A footpath runs over the common at the foot of Sheeps Tor, on the E. side of the Burrator Lake, to Narrator, whence a short track leads to Nosworthy Bridge.

74.—*Paths on Yennadon.* Several green paths run over Yennadon, the principal one being a track that leaves the Meavy road near where the lane comes up from Lake; this path goes northward to Lowery Cross.

75.—**Black Lane, S.* One of the most important paths in the southern part of Dartmoor, from the moorman's point of view, is Black Lane, a natural pass extending from a large stream work on a tributary

of the Erme to Fox Tor, and forming with the hollow down which that tributary flows below the stream work, a track from Erme Head to the tor named. It runs through the tract of fen bounded on one side by the springs of the Plym, and on the other by the upper waters of the Avon. By means of it the moormen are able to drive cattle direct from the pasturage grounds at Green Hill to the slopes in the neighbourhood of the Fox Tor stream. The tributary referred to is usually called Dark Lake, and sometimes the Black Lane Brook, but the true name of it is the Wollake. It falls into the Erme immediately below the source of that river, thus giving the latter a considerable volume ere it has run far on its course. Close to the confluence there is a ford on the Wollake, where it is crossed by the Abbots' Way (T. 1). At the northern end of Black Lane near Fox Tor is the old path from Buckland across the forest (T. 2), so that this pass connects these two tracks of the monks. From the ford the ground on the eastern side of the Wollake is good up to Stony Hole, the tin working already referred to. But above this is the fen, and it is here that Black Lane commences. On the left in ascending, and at the top of this working, is Ducks' Pool, from which one branch of the Wollake issues. The pool is now a boggy hollow, but must once have been a tarn of some considerable size. Black Lane passes the narrow entrance to this hollow, and runs northward. Half a mile further up another gully runs off to the right, and by means of this it is possible for a rider to cross the fen and reach the head of Fish Lake, under Cater's Beam. The Wollake, which is here merely a tiny rivulet, rises not far above where this gully branches off, and beyond its source the pass becomes a shallow trench. At its head the path turns right for a very short distance, then left, and runs into Fox Tor Gert, beyond which the tor may be seen.

76.—*The Church Way.* From Meripit Hill, and three-quarters of a mile from the Dart at Post Bridge, a road turns from the Moreton highway, and, quitting the forest at Runnage Bridge, goes on to Widecombe. This, there is no doubt, is formed on the ancient track by which the occupants of the forest tenements made their way to the church at that place (T. 77). In a forester's account of the year 1491 there is a reference to this track. It is there called the Church Way, and is described as leading from a certain tenement on the Walla Brook to the church at Widecombe. Part of this old track still remains. The road runs from Runnage Bridge to Grendon Bridge on the West Webburn, and then ascending to Hill Head, passes Blackaton, turning at the foot of the steep and going down to Bittleford Down, around which it sweeps, and reaches the Ponsworthy and Widecombe lane. But the old track took a more direct course from Blackaton Bridge to the village of Widecombe, and this part is still in use, though not fitted for wheels. It runs between the walls of the enclosures straight up the ascent known in the vicinity as Gore Hill. At the top it enters on the common forming the southern part of the great ridge of Hameldon, where it is joined by a path coming L. from Challacombe (T. 47). Here it strikes off obliquely to the R., and, crossing the down to Church Lane Head, descends into the Widecombe valley, this part of it being very steep. It emerges on the road a short distance from the green north of the church.

77.—*Paths in the neighbourhood of Meripit Hill.* To the Grey Wethers and Teign Head. To Fernworthy. Between Post Bridge and

the Warren House Inn several paths branch from the Moreton highway. A moor road leads from the Stannon Lodges at Post Bridge to Stannon House, and a green track, marked in places by stones, runs by Stannon Tor and over the western shoulder of White Ridge to the Grey Wethers, and it is possible to drive this way (C.R. 17, Part I). Near these circles there is a gate in the wall of the newtake belonging to Teign Head Farm, and from this a track leads down to the clapper under that solitary dwelling. Inside the gate a branch of the track runs L.; this must be followed by visitors driving towards Cranmere. The newtake is left further on at another gate. From Stannon a footpath runs across Meripit Hill eastward to Stats Bridge. A path leads from Meripit Hill to Fernworthy. It runs N. from the road, close to the enclosures of Higher Meripit, and Stannon Little Newtake, which are L., to Assacombe. Thence down by Assacombe House with the enclosures L., and then on about midway between the Assacombe Brook L., and the Lowton Brook R., to a track which runs down E. of Silkhouse, to a ford on the Teign, near Fernworthy farmhouse. When the river cannot be crossed at the ford the way will be by the bridge just below (Ex. 20). A road, which there is no doubt is part of the ancient Church Way (T. 71) runs from the Wesleyan Chapel at Post Bridge to the way leading to Runnage Bridge. It passes through Lower Meripit, close to which there is a footbridge over the Dury Brook. From the road near Runnage an old path runs through the enclosures to the Warren House Inn. From the inn a path leads to the deserted Wheal Caroline, and another to the Golden Dagger Mine. (See Ex. 44, 45, Part I, and T. 44, 46).

*78.—*Drift Lane*. This path runs up by the right bank of the Dart at Post Bridge, and is important as an approach to others, viz., the northern branch of the Lich Path (T. 18) and Cut Lane (T. 79), which latter forms a part of the path, as already mentioned, from Post Bridge to Okehampton (T. 34). Drift Lane leads from the enclosed parts of the moor lying around Post Bridge to the open forest, and forms, as its name denotes, a way by which cattle are driven to and from it. It runs perfectly straight for nearly half a mile, having the river on one side and the Archerton enclosures on the other side. At the north-eastern corner of these it turns a little to the left, and passes up the hill to Broad Down.

*79.—*Cut Lane*. No path in the northern part of Dartmoor is of greater service to the moorman and the hunter than this. Like Black Lane, near Green Hill, in the south quarter (T. 75), it forms a pass through the fen, and though this is not entirely a natural one, it is so in great measure. The main tract of fen in northern Dartmoor extends from Ockment Hill to the head waters of the West Dart and Cowsic, a distance of five miles, and this can only be crossed on horseback in one place. Two miles below East Dart Head a strip of hard, grassy ground stretches from the river to the summit of the ridge running parallel to it on the west; and on the further side of this ridge is a larger tract of similar ground extending to the foot of the hill. To the north and to the south of this hard ground is deep fen, and it is evident also that the whole of the flat summit of the ridge was once covered with it. Between these two solid tracts the fen was removed at some early time from one part of the ridge, a wide path, long since covered with grass like the hard ground it unites, being thus

formed. This pass is not on the lowest, or flat, part of the ridge, but runs over it where it begins to rise towards the south to form the bold eminence of Cut Hill, the name of which there can be no doubt is derived from this ancient way cut through the fen. Elsewhere [*Gems*, Chap. II.] I have brought forward some evidence to show that Fur Tor, below which the track passes on the western side of the ridge, may also owe its name to it. The part of this path thus artificially formed is marked by two square slabs of granite, one on each side of the way. These are set on little mounds, and are placed a short distance from the edges of the track, which here pursues a north-westerly direction. Fur Tor is seen beyond the combe nearly due west. From the point where the cut terminates in that direction to the foot of the hill near Cut Combe Water, stone posts are placed on tiny cairns at intervals, so that a traveller approaching the pass from the west is able to find his way from the stream named direct to it. This stream runs into the Amicombe, a branch of the Tavy, so that Cut Lane forms a means of communication between the East Dart valley and the valley of the Tavy. It has already been mentioned (T. 34, 78) that this path forms part of a track from Post Bridge to Okehampton; it also formed part of another from the same place to Lydford, thus affording an alternative way to the Lich Path (T. 18). On reaching Broad Down by Drift Lane, a direction N.W. by N. is followed to the East Dart, which is struck just below a place called Sandy Hole. (There is some reason for supposing that Broad Down was also reached by way of the L. bank of the Dart, that stream being crossed under Hartland Tor) Above Sandy Hole there is a path of sufficient width only for the stream, which here runs between walls formed of boulders, and a path on its right bank. [*Dev. Alps.*, Chap. VII., Ex. 45.] At the head of this pass is Broad Marsh, where is a large stream work, extending up to a point where the Dart turns abruptly to the right, and is joined by a tributary. The approach to Cut Lane is indicated by the latter; to the left of it in ascending is the strip of hard ground leading to the artificial cut on the ridge. Westward of this ridge is Cut Combe, down the side of which the path runs, as already stated. The entrance to this combe is between the hill from which Fur Tor rises and Little Kneeset, and just without this the Cut Combe Water falls into the Amicombe. Here, on the western, or right bank, of the last-named stream the path to Lydford diverged. It ran across Watn Oke to the Rattle Brook, the direction being almost due west. The stream is crossed at Dead Lake Foot, and that little tributary is followed to its source. The path then runs by a cairn between Hare Tor and Sharp Tor, and descends to the Lyd, either by way of the Doe Tor Brook to the right or by the Walla Brook to the left. In the first case when the Lyd is crossed the path on High Down leading directly to the Dartmoor Inn is reached, and in the second the path running to the moor gate at the end of the short lane near Skit Bridge (T. 27). From the confluence of the Cut Combe Water and the Amicombe the track to Okehampton takes a line due north, following one of the branches of the last-named stream to its source. This is in a hollow between Great Kneeset and that part of Amicombe Hill usually known as Broad Amicombe, and rather more than a mile from the confluence. This hollow, which goes by the name of Broad Amicombe Hole, forms a pass into the valley of the West Ockment. At its northern end,

and only about a quarter of a mile from the head of the branch of the Amicombe, another little stream rises, but flows in an opposite direction. It is a tributary of the Ockment, and the way lies by its bank to the point where it joins that river at Kneeset Foot. The old track in all probability then ran down the valley for nearly a mile to Sandy Ford, where it crossed the Ockment, and passing up the hollow down which runs the Lints Tor stream, reached Dinger Plain. By crossing the Ockment at Kneeset Foot, and passing to the S. of Lints Tor, a more direct route might have been followed, but a precipitous hill would have to be climbed, and besides this the passage of the river had to be considered (cf. T. 34). In the survey of the forest bounds of 1609 this is referred to as "Langaford, al's Sandyford." On Dinger Plain is the track running out from Okehampton between Row Tor and West Mil Tor, over which peat is conveyed from the ties, and which in all probability is the ancient way we have been tracing (cf. T. 34).

80.—*Post Bridge to Dunnabridge Pound.* A path runs across the newtakes from Post Bridge to the road at Dunnabridge Pound, and is of much service as forming a direct means of communication between the farms around the former place and those in the valley of the West Dart. It enters the newtakes through a gateway opposite to the end of Drift Lane (T. 78), and passes over Lakehead Hill. At the next gate, which is in the wall between Lakehead Hill and Bellaford Tor Newtake, it crosses the path forming part of the old Lich Path (T. 18), between the Cherry Brook on the Moreton road and Bellaford Bridge. From here the way lies by the side of Bellaford Tor to another gate in the corner of the newtake at the foot of the slope beyond it. It then runs by the walls of other enclosures R. to the pound, where is a gate opening on the highway. The direction of this path is N. and S., and its length about two and a half miles.

81.—*Post Bridge to Dartmeet, Huccaby, and Hexworthy.* This old track runs down the R. bank of the Dart from the clapper, passing close to the ruined tinnern's building known as The Barracks. It then runs by Lakehead and below Bellaford Farm, and still keeping near the river goes on to Lough Tor Hole Farm, where it passes through the yard in front of the house. Then it turns upward towards Huccaby Tor, and leaving that small pile R., descends to the Dartmeet road, which it enters upon close to Huccaby Cottage, which stands near the edge of Snider Park Plantation, L. Formerly it appears to have gone straight down the hill to Huccaby, but that place, as well as Hexworthy and Dartmeet, is now approached by the modern road.

Reference has been made to certain crossing-places on the fen in the north quarter of the forest (C. R. 17, Part I.) These were made by the late Mr. Frank Phillpotts, who was devoted to moor hunting, to facilitate getting to hounds, and for the most part are formed by removing the peat down to the solid ground. These may be seen, among other places, near the head of the West Dart, the Broad Marsh tributary, Cut Hill, Stats House, Hangingstone Hill, North of Cranmere, and Walkham Head. They are marked by stones bearing the following inscription on a metal plate:—

"This stone marks a crossing through the peat, which may be of use to hunting and cattle men; the crossing was made by Frank Phillpotts, who died October, 1909. It is kept up in his memory by his brother and son."

TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREST AND COMMONS.

IN order to avoid stopping to explain the meaning of certain Dartmoor terms in those places where they are met with, I have here brought them together, and arranged them alphabetically, for facility of reference. Whilst it was primarily terms connected with the forest, and forest law, that seemed to call for some explanation, it also appeared not undesirable to include others relating to archæology and mining, as well as some of a general character. Although the meanings of many will be well known, it was nevertheless thought that they should be given a place in the list, since they often have besides their general signification a peculiar application to the moor. It must not be supposed that the following list is an exhaustive one. Such, indeed, is very far from being the case; but it is believed that every term necessary to a proper understanding of the usages of Dartmoor will here be found. It was imperative that the remarks on each subject should be as brief as possible.

[Under *Stone Row* we have noticed various suggestions that have been made as to the uses or meaning of those monuments, and among these it will be seen that an astronomical signification has been claimed for them by some. This seems to be the favourite theory at present according to a report issued by the Board of Education in January, 1909, giving the result of the enquiry of the Solar Physics Committee as to the origin of British stone circles. The report states: "An investigation as to the astronomical origin of the ancient stone monuments which are scattered up and down the country, more especially of those situated in Cornwall, Devon, South Wales, and Aberdeen, has led to the general conclusion that these circles, cromlechs, avenues, etc., were erected as observatories for the determination of time and season by the observation of the sun and stars. The results of the investigation indicate that the dates of erection lie between 2000 B.C. and 800 B.C." From this it would appear that stargazing was indulged in nearly forty centuries ago and is still practised. Meanwhile we may content ourselves, if we can, with the solution now offered until such time as another is brought forward.]

[a, Antiquarian; f, Forest; g, General; m, Mining.]

Afforestation, f. The turning of a large tract of land into a forest, which can only be done by the Sovereign. It was marked with certain boundaries. Under the Norman kings immense tracts were afforested in every English county. [See *Forest*.]

Agistment, f. The pasturage of cattle in the forest. The conditions under which this is now exercised on Dartmoor are in some respects similar to those formerly existing, but not entirely so. The commoners had the right of agistment, but this was limited. The feeding of the game was first considered; the surplusage of the pasture alone belonged to the commoner. On a tract so extensive as

Dartmoor there must always have been a very large surplusage, and consequently the commoner has enjoyed his grazing rights without hindrance. *Wrongful Agistment* was putting beasts out to pasture without licence. [See *Commoners, Forest, Moorman.*]

Ammil, The. g. A phenomenon said to be sometimes witnessed in the north of England, but otherwise peculiar to Dartmoor. It consists of a thin coating of ice, which envelopes every projecting object down to the smallest, the effect produced being most remarkable, and when the sun shines upon the ice-cased blades of grass and sprigs of heather, one singularly beautiful. Mr. John Shelly, of Plymouth, points out that the name by which this unusual natural appearance is known is the old English word *ammel*, equivalent to *enamel*.

Ancient Tenements. f. Certain farms of great antiquity, lying within the bounds of the forest. They were probably in existence before the latter were set out, and not encroachments upon the royal demesne. With the exception of some that have been purchased during recent years they are not the property of the Duchy. They are held by copy of Court Roll, and certain privileges are attached to their possession. The holders, or tenants, as they are called, have a right of turbary and pasturage, and until 1796 had also a right of enclosing eight acres of land if the father and grandfather of the tenant had held the farm successively. This enclosure was termed a newtake, q.v. These forest tenants are bound to do suit and service at the Duchy Courts, and to assist at the drifts. The ancient tenements are 35 in number: Babeny, immediately above the confluence of the East Dart and Walla Brook, 3; Bellaforde, higher up the East Dart, and not far below Post Bridge, 2; Brimpts, on the East Dart above Dartmeet, 3; Broom Park, on the West Dart, just above the bend under Dunnabridge Pound, but on the right bank of the river, 1; Brown Berry, on the road between Two Bridges and Dartmeet, and immediately opposite to Dunnabridge Pound, 1; Dunnabridge, adjoining Brown Berry, 4; Dury, near Bellaforde, 1; Hartland, on the left bank of the East Dart, a short distance above Post Bridge, 1; Hexworthy, on the West Dart, below Sherburton, 3; Huccaby, separated from Hexworthy by the Dart, 5; Lower Meripit, near Post Bridge, 1; Pizwell, on the Walla Brook, in the vicinity of Post Bridge 3; Prince Hall, on the West Dart, below Two Bridges, 1; Riddon, on the Walla Brook, not far above Babeny, 1; Runnage, on the Walla Brook, above Pizwell, 2; and Sherburton, on the West Dart near its confluence with the Swincombe River, 3. Of these old tenements the Duchy have purchased Babeny, Brimpts, Dunnabridge, Huccaby, Prince Hall, Riddon, and Sherburton. It will be seen that two or more tenements are now grouped together under one name; it would appear, however, that formerly each had its distinctive appellation.

Avenue. a. [See *Stone Row.*]

Ball. g. Hills of a rounded form are often distinguished as such, as Coryndon Ball, Cuckoo Ball, Pinchaford Ball, Red Brook Ball, etc.

Barrow. a. Granite being so abundant on Dartmoor, cairns, or heaps of stone, much more frequently mark the resting-places of the dead than barrows, or mounds of earth. Many examples of the latter nevertheless occur. It was in a barrow on Hameldon that Mr. Spence Bate found the pommel of the dagger now in the museum of the

Plymouth Institution. It is rather strange that the fine hill in the south part of the moor should be known as Three Barrows, when it is really crowned with three immense cairns. But the Celtic term—*Carn*, a heap—though still seen in some place-names on the moor, is much less often met with than barrow, or borough (burghe). In a document of sixteenth century date the hill referred to appears as "Tryberie Boroughs, alias Tre Boroughs," and the great cairn marking the ancient boundary line between the forest and Brent Moor is called by the Perambulators of Henry III's time Whyteburghe.

Beacon, g. There are several hills on the moor to the names of which this word is attached, but whether they were all eminences on which beacon fires were lighted is doubtful. On the southern verge of the moor we have Ugborough Beacon, but I have heard aged people speak of it as Picken Hill, and it appears to me that there is good reason for supposing its name to have once been Peak Down Hill. At its foot is a moor gate, which was known in the sixteenth century as Picke Gate, and still bears that name in the modernized form of Peek, as also does a farm close by. On a map of Dartmoor of the same century the hill is shown as Pigeon. We have also Cosdon Beacon, Hameldon Beacon, Pen Beacon, and others. Two fires would have been sufficient to signal across the longest part of the moor, for from Western Whitaburrow, where the in-country south of Dartmoor is in full view, the hill of Cosdon can be seen, and the latter overlooks the whole of the north of Devon. The watching of beacons was a duty at one time imposed upon the inhabitants of certain places. Reference is made to this in a document relating to Sheepstor, of the date 1626, from which it appears that the "antient privileges and freedom of the manor of Sheepstor were ever heretofore used and accustomed, and then were, that all such persons as did or should thereafter inhabit and dwell within the said hamlett, were free from payment of all fifteens, which are commonly called fifth dole, and from payment of Sheriff silver, and from any appearance at the Court called the Sheriffs' Turn, and from the office of tything man, and all manner of limbs belonging to the same, and from watching and warding of all beacons, or any other where, save only within the same hamlett." On Brent Hill there are the remains of a small building, sometimes called the Chapel, which may have been used as a place of shelter for the watchers of the beacon, for we may well suppose that a signal fire was lighted on this prominent height. In 1887 I discovered the foundations of another building close to the former.

Beam, m. This word has a mining signification, and where it is found on the moor a deep, open working will usually be seen. Gibby's Beam is a trench running from the Wella Brook across the shoulder of the hill of Snowdon; Piper's Beam is a gully near the Avon at Huntigdon; in the vicinity of Princetown is Omen Beam, or as it appears to have been formerly called, Holming Beam; and near Aune Head is Cater's Beam. In the last two cases the name has attached itself to the hill near the workings. Cater's Beam is wrongly marked on the Ordnance map, being there placed more than a mile too far to the west.

Beck, g. This, the northern term for a small stream, is not found as a common name on Dartmoor. But we probably see it in Becky Fall, near Manaton, and in Beckamoore Combe, under Cock's Tor Hill.

Beehive Hut, a and m. [See *Cache, Hut Circle.*]

Blackwood, g. Peat; used occasionally by the moor people instead of the more usual word *turf*. The former is with them *black'ood*, and the latter *turve*.

Blowing House, m. Small buildings in which tin was smelted on the moor, and worthy of examination as throwing much light on the manner of working adopted by the mediæval tinnerns. They are oblong in form, and the door is invariably near one corner and in one of the longest sides. The remains of a furnace can occasionally be seen, and perhaps a recess in the wall. Some examples have mould-stones and pounding troughs (q. v.) in or near them. Sometimes a wheel-pit adjoins, and leading towards this a partly choked water course may often be traced. These houses are always in a very ruinous condition, and it is possible that they may sometimes have been intentionally destroyed. At all events, Carew, the historian of Cornwall, says that in that county it was customary to burn them down, as by so doing the tinnerns found sufficient tin in the ashes of the thatched roof to pay for the erection of new buildings and to give them "a gainful overplus." The size of these blowing houses varies; some are small, and others as much as 26 or 27 feet long, and about half that in width. The more important examples are noticed in the Excursions.

Bog, g. This does not mean quite the same as a mire on Dartmoor, although the term is often used to signify any miry ground. [See *Fen*, *Mire*.]

Bond-mark, g. The forest perambulation bond-marks are noticed *post*. [See *Bond Stones*, *Perambulation*.] According to forest law objects forming its boundary are regarded as being wholly within it. At Mis Tor, the line is drawn *through* the tor, and this appears at first sight to conflict with this view. But it is not the tor itself that forms the bond-mark, but the rock called Mis Tor Pan, and it is therefore only this that we may expect to find within the forest.

Bond Stones, g. Very few of these mark the limits of the forest, natural objects such as a hill, tor, or stream, having mostly been fixed upon for that purpose. But the boundary line between one common and another is usually defined by means of upright granite posts, and these often bear names. Thus we have Old Jack, and Old William, Aaron's Knock, Petre on the Mount, and the U Stone, and many more. In addition to the boundary stones of commons there are others marking the limits of manors and of ground over which mineral rights extend.

Bottom, g. Most of the valleys on the moor are referred to by this name by the inhabitants, and to some it is attached as a proper name.

Boundary, g. [See *Bond-mark*, *Bond-Stones*, *Bound Beating*, *Perambulation*.]

Bound Beating, g. At certain times the bounds of a common are viewed by the inhabitants of the parish in which it lies, mostly at the instance of the Lord of the Manor, but sometimes at that of the commoners. For the most part the custom is a septennial one. The day is generally observed as a holiday, though it must be confessed it does not always pass off without an element of discord. Commoners of the adjoining pieces of waste make a point of being present, and it would be wonderful indeed if the bondmarks were in every instance in the places where each party considered they should be. There are

consequently frequent discussions, and these have been known to grow so heated that blows have resulted. It is all forgotten by the next day, however; but the bond-viewers would not be Dartmoor men if they did not stand up for their rights. Lads are encouraged to accompany the party making the circuit of the common. This is done in order that there may always be some parishioners having a personal knowledge of the bond-marks.

British Village, a. [See *Hut Settlement*.]

Brook, g. Many tributary streams on the moor are distinguished as brooks. Among others may be named Walla Brook—the brook of the Wealas, *i.e.*, “foreigners,” or “strangers” to the Saxons—; Red Brook, Black Brook (always called Blackabrook); Bala Brook, and Rattle Brook.

Burn, g. Like *Beck*, this northern term for a stream is not found as a common name on the moor, though it occurs as a proper one. The stream under Brent Tor is called the Burn, and we have also the Harbourn, the Dean Burn stream, and others.

Burrow, g. A term applied by the moormen to any heap, whether cairns, barrows, or rubble heaps. At the same time they always refer to the mounds in warrens that have been thrown up for the rabbits to burrow in as *burys*. In old documents relating to the forest the word sometimes appears as a form of barrow.

Cache, m. The name recently given to the tiny erections found near stream works, it being supposed that they were intended as places of concealment by the tinnerns. They are arched with stone in the manner in which it is thought some of the dwellings were roofed, and which from their domed form have been called bee-hive huts. Caches were covered with soil, and when the grass and heather grew on this, and the low entrance was closed (probably with stones and turf) presented, as they do now, the appearance of a natural mound. In this tools, or perhaps ingots of tin, could be left with safety. There is a good example close to a tributary of the Erme on Stall Moor, in the south of Dartmoor, but they are met with in a more or less ruined condition in many parts of the moor (Ex. 33, Part IV.) The country people regard them as being places in which contraband spirits were concealed, and that some were used for such a purpose there are many stories to show. The cache here referred to is sometimes spoken of as the Smugglers' Hole.

Cairn, a. These ancient places of burial are noticed in our remarks on the barrow. In the south part of the moor there are some remarkably fine examples crowning the hills. It is to their situation that many of the Dartmoor cairns owe their present existence; those that happened to be near the enclosed lands were despoiled long ago, but the more remote have escaped the hands of the vandal. Vestiges of these ancient stone heaps are to be seen in many places on the verge of the moor. But I have known stone to be taken even from cairns situated at some distance from the in-country. I was once acquainted with a man who in the year 1851 obtained a quantity of stone for building from Three Barrows. It is, however, near the farms, or roads, where the spoliation has for the most part taken place. During a part of 1878 I was in the habit of riding over Holne Moor almost daily, and I remember seeing a fine cairn by the roadside near Combstone Tor gradually disappear under the hammer of the stone-breaker. Stone

of another kind was abundant near by, but it would probably have cost the contractor for the repair of the roads much more to break up, so the cairn had to go. On Black Down, in the parish of Mary Tavy, the vestiges of a number of cairns may be seen. The stones of which they were composed were in all likelihood carted away by the miners for building cottages, in the days when Wheal Friendship and Wheal Betsy were flourishing. Several good examples have lately been cleared away from White Hill on Black Down. On the summit of Corn Down, not far from Yar Tor, above Dartmeet, are some very fine cairns, and to them the hill probably owes its name. In the locality it is, indeed, usually called Carndon, or Carnon. The Dartmoor man's pronunciation of the name is rather curious, and this led to the hill being marked on the map made from a survey early in the nineteenth century, as Quarnian Tor. Cairns were sometimes surrounded by a circle of slabs, set on their edges in the ground. The body to be interred was sometimes laid on the surface and the cairn built over it; sometimes it was placed in a kistvaen which was then covered by the stones. When the body was first cremated the ashes were either placed in a cinerary urn, or gathered into a little heap on the ground. It is noticeable that on Dartmoor cairns frequently occur in groups of three.

Camp, a. [See *Hill Fort*.]

Cave, g. Any small hollow, whether natural or artificial, is called a cave.

Censarii, f. [See *Liberties of the Forest, Priour*.]

Charter of the Forest, f. This was granted by King John in 1215, and although it contained a promise to disafforest all English forests that had been recently created, little effect was given to it. In 1224 another Charter of the Forest was granted by Henry III., and this provided that all lands which had been turned into forests by Henry II., Richard I., and John should be disafforested. General perambulations of forests throughout England, under royal commissions or writs, followed. The first recorded perambulation of Dartmoor was made in 1240. [See *Perambulation*.]

Chase, f. A tract of unenclosed land set apart for hunting in the same manner as a forest, but unlike the latter it could be owned by a subject, and did not possess the special privileges belonging to the hunting-ground of the king. When Dartmoor was bestowed by Henry III. upon Richard, Earl of Cornwall, it became in law a chase, but as it reverts to the crown in certain circumstances it is still termed a forest. According to Maine the beasts of the Chase were the buck, the doe, fox, marten, and roe. [See *Forest*.]

Circle, a. There are several kinds of stone circles on the moor: small ones surrounding kistvaens; larger ones in which no remains of kists are now to be seen; and hut circles. [See *Hut Circle*, *Kistvaen*, *Stone Circle*.]

Clam, g. A wooden footbridge; seldom seen on Dartmoor.

Clapper, g. A bridge composed of immense slabs of unwrought granite laid upon buttresses and piers of the same. Their rude and massive appearance renders the larger ones very striking, and this is perhaps in some degree responsible for their age having been over-estimated. They are mostly on the line of pack-horse tracks, and

there is little doubt were built by the holders of the forest tenements. The finest example is on the East Dart at Post Bridge.

Clatter, g. There is sometimes a softening of the first vowel, the word being then pronounced clitter. The name given to the collections of boulders frequently seen covering a considerable area on the side of a hill. These rock-fields are really the ruins of tors.

Cleave, g. This word is pronounced *claive* by the native, and often *clay*, the v requiring too much effort to be sounded. It is the name by which certain valleys, mostly on the borders of the moor, are known. But in all that are so called there are crags, and it is questionable whether the term is not derived from these; *i.e.*, it may possibly be a corruption of cliff, and not of cleft. There is strong evidence pointing in this direction. [*Gems*, Chaps. IX., XXIV.]

Coal, f. Peat is referred to by this name in some of the documents relating to the forest—*carbo*. In the 51st of Edward III., Walter Smith, of Sampford, was fined for carrying away coals from a coal place in the forest without licence; and in the 2nd of Henry VI. Walter Bird was accused of digging "turves whereof he made coals."

Colt, g. The name by which all ponies running on the moor are called by the moormen.

Combe, g. A small valley, usually closed at its upper end. From the Celtic *cwm*.

Commoner's Rights, g. These are enjoyed by three classes of persons: the holders of the ancient tenements, with which are now included the tenants in that part of Lydford parish not within the forest; the Venville tenants; the holders or occupiers of land in Devon outside Venville, excepting the inhabitants of Barnstaple and Totnes. The latter class of commoners have only rights upon the commons of Devon, and these are limited to pasturage; the two former possess rights of pasture, turbary, and the taking of stone, rushes, etc. They are entitled to take from the forest "all that maye doo thym good excepte grene ocke and venyson." [100 Years, Chap. VII.] [See *Venville*.]

Commons of Devon, *The*. g. The moors surrounding the forest, and lying between it and the in-country, were formerly so called. The term is, however, not now usually applied to these purlieus.

Corn Ditches, g. By this name the hedges, or walls, of the enclosed lands where they abutted upon the moor, were formerly known.

Cooking Stones, a. Sometimes called pot-boilers. Large round pebbles, showing the action of fire, and discovered occasionally in the hut circles. After being heated they were placed with the flesh that was required to be cooked in holes in the ground, or plunged into water contained in a skin when such was to be made hot.

Court, g. Small enclosures, or sometimes nothing more than a space formed by an intentional inward sweep of a wall, into which ponies are driven by the moormen for the purpose of securing them. There is one where the road over Coryndon Ball enters upon Brent Moor, formed by two gates placed across the track, the wall on each side of it between the gates being carried higher than usual. Some of these courts were probably first used for the purpose of capturing deer. [See *Leapyeat*.]

Creep, g. A shallow gully is often referred to as a creep, and the term sometimes appears in proper names.

Cromlech, a. [See *Dolmen*.]

Crooks, g. A wooden appliance by means of which loads were carried on the backs of horses. Ponies with crooks were at one time always employed for conveying peat from the ties, and a considerable load could be piled on their backs.

Crosses, a. There are a number of stone crosses on Dartmoor, the majority of which were undoubtedly set up for the purpose of marking certain ancient tracks that ran between the abbeys situated on its southern and western borders. [See the section dealing with the Ancient Tracks 1, 2, 69.] Until the publication of my book on the subject, the first edition of which appeared in 1884, many of the crosses now to be seen on the moor were unknown. For some years previous to that date I had been giving much attention to these venerable memorials, and having formed the opinion from the situations of the few then standing that they were originally intended to mark paths over the moor, I followed the matter up, and by dint of much searching discovered others (often broken and partially buried in the soil) on the line which I supposed the paths to have taken. The latter, it will be understood, could in many places not be seen at all, but I found traces of them here and there, especially near the fording-places on the streams. Since the date mentioned I have given further attention to the subject, and in the later editions of my book (1887, 1892 and 1902) I have added to the number of those I originally described. The result of my investigations in this direction I am pleased to say has been the setting up of a number of crosses on the moor, and in the parishes surrounding it, that were before in a neglected state. The Dartmoor cross is usually a simple Latin cross, and altogether unlike the elaborate examples often found in Cornwall. Most of them are briefly noticed in the excursions.

Cry, g. The sound of hurrying waters borne upon the breeze, and usually heard as evening approaches, is termed the cry of the river.

Danmonii, g. The name given to the ancient inhabitants of the western parts of Britain. Danmonia, the name of their kingdom, it has been supposed, is the same with the Cymric *Dyfnaint*, which, it is thought, is seen in the present *Devon*. Its import—deep or dark hollows—is descriptive of the country. Danmonia has also been derived from the Celtic *Moina*, signifying *Mines*, and *dun*, a *hill*—thus it would mean the hilly, mining country, or country of the hill mines. Richard of Cirencester, after referring to the early inhabitants of Cornubia (Cornwall) speaks of the Damnonii. He says, "Near the above-mentioned people on the sea-coast towards the south, and bordering on the Belgæ Allobroges, lived the Damnonii,* the most powerful people of those parts; on which account Ptolemy assigns to them all the country extending into the sea like an arm.† Their cities were Uxella (probably near Bridgwater), Tamara (on the Tamar), Voluba (on the Fowey), Cenia (on the Fal), and Isca (Exeter), the mother of all, situated upon the Isca. Their chief rivers were the Isca (Exe), Durius (Dart), Tamarus (Tamar), and Cenius (Fal). . . .

* The transposition of the letters nm is of little consequence. The form *Damnonii* also occurs in Ptolemy.

† Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and part of Somerset.

This region was much frequented by the Phœnician, Grecian, and Gallic merchants, for the metals with which it abounded, particularly for its tin."*

Deer, g. Deer do not now inhabit Dartmoor, though stragglers from Exmoor are sometimes seen there. In the eighteenth century they were almost exterminated by the hounds of the Duke of Bedford, which were sent down from Woburn for the purpose. This was at the request of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, the deer causing great injury to the crops. In 1627 a deponent in a law suit, Thomas Taverner, of Chagford, stated that there were deer on the moor, but he thought only a few. That they continued fairly plentiful on its borders, however, there is good evidence to show. So far as recorded, it was in 1780 that the last deer was killed by hounds on Dartmoor. This stag was roused in Brook Wood, near Buckfastleigh. [100 Years, Chap. IX.]

Deer Leaps, f. In the charter by which King John purported to disafforest Devon, in 1204, the terms *saltatoria* and *haias* occur, and these are translated deer leaps and hedges. Permission was therein given to the men of Devon to make deer leaps except within the bounds of Dartmoor and Exmoor. It has been thought that *leap* in this case is derived from the high German *lippe*, an enclosure. A deer leap would therefore be, if this is so, the same as what is now often known as a *court*, q. v. [See *Leap Yeat*.]

Disafforestation, f. The reduction of forests to common ground. This was done in the case of the tracts of land afforested by the Norman kings by means of a solemn perambulation of the bounds of the forest, and the return of this into Chancery was the record of disafforestation.

Dolmen, a. From the Celtic *daul*, a table, and *maen*, a stone. Dolmen is therefore literally a stone table, and this term conveys an idea of its usual appearance. The word has taken the place, among antiquaries, of *Cromlech*, as being more suitable to the object it represents. The dolmen marked a place of sepulture. It consists of a huge flattish stone, supported by others at an elevation of several feet above the ground, thus forming a rude canopy. The supporters are generally three in number, but there are instances in which these are more. Trevethy Stone, at St. Cleer, in Cornwall, has seven. Dolmens are found in many parts of the world. They were sometimes buried beneath a tumulus, but this was certainly not always the case. The finest example in the Dartmoor country (and outside that district there are none in Devon) is the Spinsters' Rock, near Drewsteignton. One or two others on the moor are noticed in their places.

Drift, f. At certain times the moor is searched for the purpose of ascertaining that no cattle or ponies are pastured on it except those whose owners are entitled to place them there, and this is called the drift. The time when this is to be done is fixed by the Duchy authorities, and notice is then given to the moormen. All estrays are driven to Dunnabridge Pound, and fees, and a charge for watering, must be paid by their owners before they can be removed. [See *Moorman, Venville Tenant*.]

Druids, g. Antiquaries of a former day, and those who followed

* Richard of Cirencester on the *Ancient State of Britain*.

them, ascribed the erection of the stone monuments of Dartmoor to the Druids. Not only is there no proof that Druids ever were on Dartmoor, but some evidence that they were unknown in Devon.

Duchy of Cornwall, The. g. Henry III. granted the manor of Lydford, with the forest of Dartmoor, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and these then became a part of the Earldom. This was raised into a Duchy by Edward III., his son, the Black Prince, being the first duke. The Commons of Devon (q. v.) are not within the Duchy, but belong to various manors lying round the moor. The Duchy Courts, which took the place of the ancient forest courts, formerly held at Lydford, now assemble at Princetown.

Duke of Cornwall, The. g. The duke is the eldest son of the reigning king. Should there be no heir apparent, the dukedom reverts to the crown until there is one.

Early Inhabitants, g. The evidence afforded by the names of the hills and streams of Dartmoor shows us that this upland tract was inhabited in some far away time by a race of Celts. (See *Danmonii*). Scattered over it are the remains of their dwellings and the shattered monuments of their dead. The discovery in and near the ruins of their huts of arrow heads and other articles of flint, while indicating that iron was probably not employed by them, does not, to my mind, preclude the supposition that they sought the inhospitable hills of the moor for tin. There are instances of tribes being in what is termed the stone age even in very recent times; they have continued to use stone implements while around them were those who employed iron. It is well known that the Greeks, and perhaps the Phœnicians, came to the southern part of Britain for tin, and a native tribe may very well have furnished the strangers with the ore they required, in exchange for certain articles, without understanding the process of smelting it, or working the metal. However this may have been, that the remains of primitive dwellings in this part of Britain are mostly found near ancient stream-works is a fact that cannot be disputed.

Enclosures, g. These are now numerous on Dartmoor. Some land was filched by those who had the right to a newtake. [100 Years, Chap. I.] It was by the Duchy that the tracts of land round Two Bridges and Post Bridge were enclosed. An Act was passed in George IV.'s reign for making enclosures.

Farlieu, g. Under this head certain sums were payable by farms to the lord of the manor in some places.

Farm of Forest, f. From time to time the forest has been let out on lease, the system being introduced in 1425, when it was let to Sir Philip Courtney and Sir Walter Hungerford for seven years. For some time past, however the Duchy have retained it in their own hands, but let out the right to take cattle to pasture to moormen, q. v.

Feather Bed, g. These are sometimes called Quakers, and are noticed in our *Hints to the Dartmoor Rambler*. Part I. When a depression in the granite occurs the water collects in it, and, vegetation forming, the result is a deep hole filled with slush, the surface being always covered with bright green moss.

Fen, g. This is also alluded to in *Hints to the Dartmoor Rambler* (*supra*). Those parts of the forest are so called where the soil consists of

nothing but peat, and on which the only growth is bog-grass. There are two principal tracts of it; one in the north part of the moor, extending from Ockment Hill to the sources of the West Dart, and the Cowsic, and in which the East Dart, the Taw, the West Ockment, and the Tavy take their rise; and the other in the south part, and lying round the head waters of the Avon, Erme, and Plym. This word is always pronounced *vain* by the moor people.

Fines Villarum, f. The rents of the vills, or those lands on the borders of the moor having rights on the forest. They probably grew out of older customary payments. [See *Venville*].

Flint Weapons, etc., a. Flint arrow heads and scrapers have been found in considerable numbers in many parts of the moor. At Walkham Head the late Mr. Francis Brent, of Plymouth, found two polished celts in the peat. In 1887 the late Mr. F. N. Budd, of Batworthy, on the borders of the moor near Chagford, discovered flint flakes in his fields, and subsequent examination revealed the fact that they were exceedingly numerous. Within two or three years several thousand were found there. The presence of these flakes in such large numbers has led to the supposition that somewhere within the area over which they were scattered there must have been a place where it was customary to chip flints and fashion weapons and implements—a kind of manufactory of arrow heads and spears, so to speak. The flint must have been brought from a distance, as there is none obtainable in the neighbourhood. On the slope of White Tor, on Cudlipp Town Down, flakes are also found in considerable numbers. A few bronze weapons and fishing spears have also been discovered on and near the moor. Mr. Robert Burnard, formerly of Huccaby, has a very fine collection of flints, as also had the late Mr. J. D. Prickman, of Okehampton.

Flood, g. The rivers of the moor are subject to sudden risings, particularly in the summer, when the ground being dry the rain runs off the slopes, filling every little channel leading to them. In an incredibly short space of time a clear stream will be turned into a rushing torrent, and yet there may be no indications of rain. That perhaps has fallen a few miles away and only over a limited area. During these floods the water is of a dull reddish brown colour, and though when they begin to subside the rivers grow clearer it is a few days before they resume their ordinary appearance. [100 Years, Introd.]

Fold, f. These are mentioned in the returns of profits of the moor. In 1300 there is an entry of £20 1s. 3d. for cattle "returning to divers folds there"; and another of 13s. 10d., "fines of 83 folds this year at 2d. per fold."

Foldpepy, f. A customary payment due at Michaelmas. In 1502 the sum of 2s. is returned under this head in the reeve's account of Lydford borough.

Folk-lore, a. Notwithstanding its wild character legendary stories are not numerous on Dartmoor. The Wish Huntsman and his hounds are said to be heard when the wind is howling over the moor, and there is a black dog which haunts the waste, while one or two stories are related of Binjie, the dwarf of Cranmere. There is also the traditional story of Childe of Plymstock, and stories of a Lord of the Forest which probably points to Gaveston, and also the wild tales related of Lady Howard, besides several of a similar character. But

we do not find such a number of these stories as we might expect in a region that breathes so much of the romantic ; where rocky ravines and lonely glens seem to form a fitting home for the wonder story. But while this is so folk-tales of another kind are exceedingly numerous. I have collected many of these, chiefly relating to the doings of the pixies (q. v.), and to encounters with the Evil One. Some of them are related in these pages.

Foot, g. The name given to that part of a stream where it falls into another, as Rattle Brook Foot, etc. It is sometimes applied to the foot of a hill, as Kneeset Foot.

Foreigners, g. Ever since the time when the Saxon settlers on Dartmoor gave to the Celts whom they found there the name of foreigners, or in their own tongue *Wealas*, the term has been in use in the district to signify those who do not belong to it. It is found in documents relating to the tin mining as well as in the forest records, and is heard to-day. The inhabitants of Devon, outside Venville, are referred to in documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as foreigners, wraytors, countrymen and strangers, or strange men.

Forest, f. Wistman's Wood, near Two Bridges, is often spoken of as a relic of the ancient forest of Dartmoor, as though the district was at one time clothed with trees. It is altogether a mistake to suppose anything of the sort. That in many of its more sheltered valley groves similar to Wistman's Wood were once to be seen there is no doubt ; in fact, there are still such on the West Ockment and on the Erme, but nothing can be more certain than that Dartmoor was never a wooded district. The word forest is generally understood to mean an extensive wood, but that was not its true signification. A forest was really a tract of land set apart as a hunting-ground for the king, and governed by certain laws having for their object the preservation of deer and other wild animals of the chase.* A forest can only be created and possessed by the sovereign ; should he bestow one upon a subject it is no longer a forest, but a chase, unless there be a special grant. When Dartmoor Forest was given by Henry III. to his brother Richard there was no such special grant. It therefore became a chase, but it is nevertheless always called a forest, the fact of its having been at times in the possession of the crown (when there has been no Duke of Cornwall, q. v.), possibly accounting in some measure for this. But there was a great change in its legal status when it passed from Henry to his brother. It was no longer under forest law, and the Courts thereafter held at Lydford, though sometimes on the Rolls called Courts of the Forest, were not the same as the ancient Forest Courts. The beasts of the forest were the hart (which was called a royal hart when six years old if it had been chased by the king and had escaped), the hind, hare, boar, and wolf, and the laws which governed the preservation of these were very strict. A man possessing land in a forest, as in the case of the holders of the ancient tenements on the moor, had to exercise his rights with particular care, so that he might not injure the *vert* and *venison*, that is the cover and game. Should he do so his offence was termed a Nuisance of the Forest, and he was liable to punishment. The Forest Courts were the Court of Attachment,

* The word has been derived from *foris*, *outside*, *without* ; i.e., a place outside the bounds of cultivated land.

the Court of Swainmote, and the Court of Justice Seat. The officers of the forest were the Lord Chief Justices of Forests (one of whom sat in the Court of Justice Seat, held once in three years), verderers, a chief warden, rangers, an agister, a regarder, foresters, a beadle, and others of a less important character. There was also a Steward of the Court of Swainmote. [For the bounds of the forest see *Perambulation*; and for Forest Law see *Lydford Law*.]

Gates, g. These were formerly placed on every drift road, or other approach to the moor. There are numerous entries on the Court Rolls of Lydford of persons being presented at the Court for permitting the gates to be in a dilapidated condition. At present the greater number of the approaches to the moor have gates, in order that the cattle and ponies may not stray from the commons, but there are none to some of the high roads that run across it, which is justly a subject of complaint with the commoners.

Gert, m. A deep, open working of the miners; larger than a gully.

Goyle, m. Has the same meaning as *gert*, but is heard chiefly on the north-western side of the moor.

Granite, g. A chain of granite masses extends through Devon and Cornwall, Dartmoor being the most easterly and the largest. Its granite is of a brownish grey colour, coarse-grained, and composed of large prisms of orthoclase felspar, quartz, and black or white mica. [100 Years. Introd.]

Green, g. Certain spots are known as such on the moor; they are sometimes smooth and grassy, but not always so.

Gursey, g. On the moor this word is applied to a steep gully through which water is sometimes carried from mine workings, but it is only occasionally heard. There is a deep gursey running from the slope of Gibbet Hill, on Black Down, to the Cholwell Brook. It is usually dry, but when the rain is very heavy, and pours into it from the side of the hill, the water rushes through it in a foaming torrent.

Head, g. The source of every river and brook on the moor is referred to by this name.

Heath, g. Certain spots on the moor bear this name, as Brown Heath, on the Erme, and Bala Brook Heath, near Zeal Hill.

Hills, g. Many of the hills of Dartmoor are crowned with a tor, and then they are often found to possess no name of their own, but are indicated by that of the tor. This, however, is not always the case. The hill on which Cock's Tor is situated is, for example, known as Cock's Tor Hill, and the pile called Lowery Tor is on Peak Hill. When there is no tor the hill invariably bears a name, no matter how small it may be.

Hill Forts, a. There are no hill forts or camps actually on the moor (unless we suppose the enclosure on White Tor to have been one), with the exception of the camp near Ashbury Tor above the Moor Brook and East Ockment. But there are several on its borders, the chief being on the Teign below Chagford. These are Cranbrook, Prestonbury, and Wooston. There are also camps near Ashburton, as well as the remains of one near the road between Plympton and Shaugh. Brent Tor Down and Brent Hill were both fortified.

Hole, g. Equivalent to hollow. The name is sometimes applied to the head of a combe, but oftener to the narrow part of a river valley.

Holt, g. A subterranean hollow, or small cave ; a rocky retreat of foxes.

Houses, g. Clusters of hut circles. The name is seldom heard, and is only used by moormen.

Hut Circle, a. The name given to the remains of the circular dwellings of the primitive inhabitants of the moor. These consist of low walls, usually about 3 or 4 feet in height, and generally formed of granite slabs set on their edges. In some examples, however, the stones are laid in courses, and in others the wall is formed of stone and turf. The mode of construction was evidently dictated by the nature of the materials near at hand. In a few instances on the Yealm the walls are of immense thickness. The roof was formed of poles laid on the wall and converging to a point, and was probably not very high. Rushes, and perhaps heather, served as a covering. A few of the smaller ones seem to have been built entirely of stone, and in a domed form, as already has been mentioned [see *Beehive Hut*], but this was very exceptional. The entrance, which faced the south, can nearly always be distinguished ; in a great number of examples, indeed, the door jambs, often formed of slabs set at right angles to those in the wall, yet remain. Excavations in the interior of the hut circles have shown that in many of them a section of the floor was slightly raised, and this, it is conjectured, was the bed-place. Flat stones have also been found in them, which may have been used for splitting bones upon, as well as cooking holes, and pot boilers. [See *Cooking Stone*.] A curtain of skins was probably hung across the entrance, which in some instances is protected by a dwarf wall. The average diameter of a hut circle is about 17 or 18 feet ; some, however, are much smaller, while others are as much as 28 or 30 feet.

Hut Settlement, a. A group of hut circles, sometimes called a village. These are found both unenclosed, and surrounded by a wall, always in a ruined condition. Enclosures of this kind are known on the moor as *Pounds*, q. v.

In-country, g. The name by which the Dartmoor man refers to the cultivated land off the moor. Formerly the same was known as the *In-ground*.

Inscribed Stones, a. There are not many stones bearing inscriptions in the Dartmoor country. Those which are to be found are noticed in the *Excursions*.

Island, g. On most of the principal rivers it will be found that the stream has in places formed a second channel for itself, thus leaving a small island. Sometimes it is covered with grass, or ferns. These generally bear distinctive names.

Journey, g. Evidently from the French *journée* ; a term that has probably been in use on Dartmoor since Norman times. It there signifies a certain quantity of peat ; i.e., as much as can be cut throughout a length of forty yards and a width of twice that of the cutting-iron. Two journeys are considered a good day's work for an experienced cutter.

Jurats, m. The stannators at the Tinnerns' Parliament from the Stannary districts were always so-called. [See *Stannaries*.]

Kistvaen, a. A stone coffin, from the Celtic *cist*, a chest, and *maen*, stone, v being used as a mutation of m. These are very numerous on Dartmoor, and some are still in a good state of preservation,

notwithstanding that they have all been rifled. They take the form of small oblong pits, about three feet long, and two feet wide. Some examples are larger. Each side and end is usually composed of a single slab, and another was laid on these as a covering. The cover stones are missing in some examples ; where they remain they will be seen lying by the side of the kist. These rude coffins were buried beneath a mound of earth, round which was set a small circle of stones. When a body was placed in the kist it was laid in a contracted position, but it was often cremated, and the ashes sometimes deposited in a cinerary urn. Several stories are related on the moor of treasure seekers despoiling kistvaens.

Lair, g. Certain spots where the pasturage is good, and to which the moormen are in the habit of driving their cattle when they turn them on the forest in the spring. Places of this kind were formerly termed *predas*. [100 Years, Chap. VII.]

Lake, g. Many of the tributary streams on Dartmoor are called lakes, as Dark Lake, Red Lake, and Hook Lake.

Lane, g. Paths and natural passes through bogs, are often so called, as Black Lane, Cut Lane.

Leat, g. There are a number of water-courses on the moor, some formed for the purpose of supplying power to mines, and others for conveying water for drinking, as the Devonport Leat, and the Prison Leat.

Leapyeat, f. Leap gate ; an old term for the moor gates. *Lippe*, an enclosure. [See *Deer Leap*.]

Levancy and Couchancy. [See *Venville*.]

Liberties of the Forest, f. Certain liberties enjoyed by right, or under grant. In 1199 John, Earl of Mortain (afterwards King John), confirmed by charter to the earls, barons, knights, free tenants, clerics and laymen, in Devonshire, their rights of the forest which they had in the time of Henry I. ; a writ of the date 1221 directs that Roger de Toeny shall have the same liberties in Dartmoor which his father had ; the Abbot of Buckfast released by charter to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, his liberty and right of having a stud farm in the forest ; and in 1296, in an account of the ministers of Richard, there is a sum of 2s. 2d. returned from the " censarii," afterwards called moormen, for having a liberty, the same being the right of dwelling in the forest while not holding any tenement there.

Loaf, g. This corruption of the Celtic *llof* is only found in the names of objects on Dartmoor in two or three instances. Its meaning is an excrescence, and it well describes the appearance of those rocks to which it is attached. These are noticed in the Excursions.

Logan, g. Formerly all rocks so nicely poised as to move with very slight pressure were thought to have been in some way connected with Druidical rites. [See *Druids*.] There are a number of such rocks on the moor.

Longstone, g. The name by which the menhir is always known on Dartmoor. [See *Menhir*.]

Lords of the Forest, f. Dartmoor is first mentioned by name in 1204, in the Charter of John, but it is referred to in another Charter granted by John before he became king. He then held it presumably under grant, and that it had been similarly held by others previously there is some evidence to show. He possessed the forest during his

reign, and at his death it came into the hands of his son, Henry III., who held it until 1239, when he bestowed it upon Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was also King of the Romans. Dartmoor then became in law a chase, and at Richard's death passed to his son Edmund. In 1300 Edmund died, and the forest reverted to the crown, and remained in its possession during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and part of that of Edward III. Edward I. put the forest into the custody of John de Tresympel, and Edward II., in 1307, granted it to Piers Gaveston. After the execution of the favourite, Thomas le Ercedekne became the custodian of Dartmoor, and it was subsequently granted to Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, the king's niece, to hold for the life of the said Margaret, licence being given them in 1319 to demise it to the Abbot of Tavistock for five years. In 1337 Edward III. bestowed the forest upon his son Edward, the Black Prince, whom he created Duke of Cornwall. Since that time it has frequently reverted to the crown, and there have been several violations of the charter to the Black Prince. The revenues of the Duchy have not only been diminished by the sale of properties, which is altogether contrary to one of its provisions, but although the charter appoints the dukedom to the eldest son of the reigning king and heir apparent to the crown, and enjoins it to remain in suspense should there be none until such time as there is, this course has not always been followed. The present Lord of the Forest of Dartmoor is Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Cornwall on his father, his present Majesty, ascending the throne.

Lydford Law, f. This, which is described as "hanging first and trying afterwards," is commemorated by Browne in his humorous lines, written about 1644, entitled *The Lydford Journey*. In Lydford Castle those who offended against the harsh forest laws were confined, and it was also the Stannary prison. The treatment meted out to the unhappy captives appears to have been most rigorous, and the place early obtained an evil repute in consequence. But it was the justice dispensed in the forest courts that were held there, and not its connection with the Stannaries, that in all probability gave rise to the saying concerning Lydford law, the severity of which was proverbial nearly 250 years before Browne wrote. He says:—

"I oft have heard of Lydford law,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after"—

and this has been supposed to be merely a playful allusion to the tyranny exercised in the castle in early days. But, strange as it may seem, it is probable that what Browne had so often heard was not far from the truth. The lowest Forest Court was the Court of Attachments, held every forty days by the verderers, and part of their business was to make presentments to the Court of Swainmote, which was held three times a year. A presentment concerning any offender against the forest laws would there be delivered to a jury composed of forest freeholders, and if they found it true the indictment was sealed. Sentence, however, could only be passed by the Court of Justice Seat, held once in three years. But as there was very little doubt about what this would be, it was frequently anticipated, and the offender

straightway hanged. Later on, when the Court of Justice Seat met, his case would come before it, and sentence be passed. The tyrannical Stannary laws fully kept alive the bad repute into which those pertaining to the forest had first brought the castle of Lydford. In a Parliament Roll of the 50th of Edward III., in which the commonalty of the County of Devon petitioned the king to remedy certain evils that they suffered at the hands of the tinnners, it is stated that there was no gaol delivery at Lydford oftener than once in ten years. In an Act of the 8th of Henry VIII. the prison in Lydford Castle is described as "one of the most annoious, contagious and detestable places within this realme." When we further learn that Sir Richard Grenville, who is chiefly notorious for his ruffianly acts, was governor of the castle for the king during the Civil Wars, and that the cruel Jeffreys is also said to have presided in its Courts, we shall hardly wonder that Lydford Law was once regarded as being anything but justice. But this Devonshire parish was not the only one in the country with a reputation for dealing harshly with prisoners. In Yorkshire, there was formerly a custom known as Halifax Law. The inhabitants had a right to try any felon found within a certain district with stolen goods in his possession, and to hang him forthwith. The last execution took place in 1650. Lydford is sometimes spoken of as a Stannary town. This is erroneous. There was no Stannary of Lydford.

Lynch, g. A rough road, or track. The word usually indicates a track that is lower than the ground on each side of it—a cutting. It is possible that Lynch Tor, Walkham, and Lynch Down, Meavy, may both have been named after old tracks. Near the former runs the Lich Path, and through a cutting; carried up the steep side of Lynch Down is the Abbots' Way, and the monk's path from Tavistock and Sampford Spiney to Plympton. The last named is also cut below the level of the common.

Marsh, g. This word is not used so much on Dartmoor as a common name as part of a proper one. Among other places in which it appears are Broad Marsh, Lade Hill Marsh, Deeper Marsh, the Marsh, at Huccaby, and Langa Marsh. The word is pronounced *maish* by the moor people.

Meads and Meadows, g. Certain spots on the moor are so called, as Prayley Mead, Bush Meads, and the Meadows, on the Erme.

Menhir, a. A rude commemorative pillar, usually found on Dartmoor with other remains, often of a sepulchral character. They are always known as Longstones, which name is indeed precisely the same as *menhir*, the latter being merely the two Celtic words *maen*, stone, and *hir*, long.

Meet, g. The confluences of some of the streams are so called, but it is not found attached to all. Dartmeet, Swincombe Meet, Lizwell Meet, and Glaze Meet, may be named as examples.

Mining, m. Many of the stream works on Dartmoor are probably of great antiquity, but it is also quite certain that we do not now see them as they were left by the early searchers for ore, the mediæval tinner having worked in all of them. And he has left us much that is interesting, especially when it is read in the light thrown upon his rubble heaps, and his ruined blowing-houses, by old writers, and certain records of the Tinnners' Parliament. Down to the reign of Elizabeth there were probably a good many stream works on the

moor, but after that period the industry seems to have considerably declined. Towards the close of the eighteenth century it commenced to revive, but before the nineteenth century was many years old most of the mines had ceased working. Vitifer, on the commons belonging to North Bovey, has perhaps been one of the most prosperous of the Dartmoor mines. Others are the Golden Dagger, near it; White Works, near Fox Tor Mire; and the Hexworthy Mine on Skir Hill. [100 Years, Chap. III.]

Among those who have been connected with modern mining enterprise on Dartmoor, Mr. Moses Bawden, of Tavistock, stands pre-eminent. From 1879 onwards Golden Dagger was worked by him. At times he had from 30 to 40 miners employed there, and paid close upon £20,000 for labour. [See *Stannaries, Stream Works.*]

Mire, g. Applied to a swamp, or marsh, and not to the bog, or fen. This is noticed in *Hints to the Rambler*, Part I.

Mists, g. A few remarks on Dartmoor mists are offered in our *Hints to the Rambler*.

Moor, g. This name is attached to many of the parish commons surrounding the forest and forming its purlieus. It is, however, found more particularly in the southern part of the moor. It is also attached to certain parts of a common, and occurs in the forest as well.

Moormen, g. Men whose business it is to take in cattle to pasture are called moormen. They rent the quarters of the forest, either direct from the Duchy, or as sub-renters from others. [100 Years, Chap. VII.] The modern moorman is the successor of the ancient priour or herdsman, and seems to have originated in the first half of the eighteenth century, when Frederick, eldest son of George II., having demised the forest to Abram Elton and Mrs. Mary Heywood for a long term of years, the lessees licenced certain persons as herdsmen in the four quarters to take in cattle to pasture, and receive the usual fees. This practice still continues, so that instead of the charges payable for pasturage being collected by the Duchy, they belong to the moormen, the former receiving a fixed rent in lieu of them. [See *Priour.*]

Mort gabel, f. In the earlier records this appears among the profits of Dartmoor as "mortuo gabulo," and probably represented payments received for dead wood.

Mouldstones and Mortars, m. Granite blocks having moulds cut in them for the smelted tin are found near some of the blowing-houses, as also are others with small circular hollows which probably served as pounding mortars. Troughs are also occasionally found. The moulds are usually about a foot in length and three or four inches in width, and have sloping sides in order that the ingot of tin might be readily removed. Some, however, are larger than this. Their depth is about three inches.

Newtake, f. The right of enclosing newtakes has been referred to under *Ancient Tenements*. These were supposed to be eight acres in extent, exclusive of rock and bog. Much more was often enclosed on the plea that the additional acreage consisted of the latter. Grants of newtakes of one acre are often met with in the Lydford Court Rolls. No newtakes under the old conditions have been allowed for more than a century. The enclosing of large newtakes such as those formed towards the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the

nineteenth centuries, was altogether contrary to the custom of the forest.

Night-rest, f. [See *Venville*.]

Old men, m. The name by which the earlier tanners are always referred to by the people of the moor. They do not usually call those who set up the stone monuments old men, but apply the term almost exclusively to the tin streamers. The sites of their labours are always spoken of as Old Men's Workings.

Oxen, g. As in the in-country, oxen were formerly employed on the moor. I have known many old men who have worked with them there, and have collected several stories in which their employment is spoken of. In some of the border farms oxen were put to work on the roads, and then they were usually shod, the shoe being called a "Q" in consequence of its being shaped something like that letter.

Pack-saddle, g. These were formerly in use for carrying burdens on the backs of ponies. For certain loads, such as ferns and peat, the crooks, already noticed, were attached to them.

Park, g. A name used to describe a small area on the moor, as Sand Parks, under Fox Tor, and Horsey Park, at Walkham Head. It is not found in many parts of the moor.

Peat, g. [See *Turf-tie*.]

Perambulation, f. In the Charter of King John already mentioned [see *Charter of the Forest*], and which is dated the 18th May, 1204, all Devon is purported to be disafforested "up to the metes of the ancient regards of Dartmoor and Exmoor, as those regards were in the time of King Henry I." Thirty-six years later there was a Perambulation of the bounds of the Forest of Dartmoor, made by order of Henry III., shortly after it was bestowed upon his brother Richard. There are several copies of the return to the writ ordering this perambulation, and though they do not exactly agree it is possible to identify most of the objects named as bond marks with those recorded at a later date, and which are regarded as the bounds at present. The perambulation was made by twelve knights, summoned by the Sheriff of Devon in the 23rd of Henry III. (1240). The bounds set forth are as follow:—Hogam de Cossdonne—Parva Hundetorre—Thurlestone—Wotesbrokelakesfote — Heighestone — Langestone — Turbariam de Alberysheved — Wallebroke — Furnum Regis — Wallebrokesheved — Wallebroke usque cadit in Dertam — per Dertam usque ad aliam Dertam — per aliam Dertam ascendendo usque Okebrokysfote — ascendendo Okebroke usque ad la Dryeworke — Dryfeld Ford — Battysnull — Caput de Wester Wellabroke — Wester Wellabroke usque cadit in Avenam — Ester Whyteburgh — Redelake — Grymsgrove — Elysburgh — Cruem Sywardi — Ysfother — aliam Ysfother — Mystor — Mewyburgh — Lullingsfote — Rakernesbrokysfote — la Westsolle — Ernestorre — vadum proximum in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestoke — Hogam de Cossdonne. In the 6th of James I. (1609), a survey of the bounds of the forest of Dartmoor was made by twenty-five jurors, and presented at a Survey Court held at Okehampton, on the 16th August. The bounds were returned at follows:—Cosdon — Little Houndetorr — Thurleston, or Waterdонтorr — Wotesbrooklakefoote (at that time called Whoodelake) — Hingeston, or Highstone — Yeston, or Geston (at that time called Hethstone) — Turfehill — Kinge's Oven — Wallebrookeheade — by Wallebrooke to

Easter Dart—thence to Wester Dart—thence to Wobrookefoote—Drylake—Crefeildford, or Dryfeild ford—Knattleburoughe—Wester Wellebrooke headd—thence by Wester Wellebrooke to Owne, or Aven—Easter Whitaburrow—Redlake foote whir it falleth into Erme—Arme headd—Plimheadd—Elisboroughe—Seaward's Crosse—Little Hisworthie—another Hisworthie—Mistorran—Dedlakeheadd—Luntesorowe—Wester Redlake—Rattlebrooke foote—thence to the headd of the same Rattlebrooke—Steinegtorr—Langaford, or Sandyford—thence to the ford wch lyeth in the east syde of the chapple of Halstocke—Cosdon. [100 Years, Appendix.] The bounds that the Duchy recognize to-day do not always agree with those of the commoners whose wastes they touch, though except in the north and north-east part of the moor, and in the extreme south, where the latter have greatly encroached, the difference is not considerable. From the point of view of the commoner the bounds would be as follow. (It must be explained that, as a rule, the commoner only knows the forest boundary where it abuts on his own common, or on those adjacent). From the foot of Cosdon, where Small Brook falls into the Taw, the line runs over Metheral Hill to White Moor Stone, and thence to Little Hound Tor—Wild Tor Well—Thurlestone, or Watn Tor—Hew Thorn Clitter—Manga Rock—across the North Teign—Stoneter Hill—Longstone—Woodlake Head—across the South Teign—along Hurston Ridge to King's Oven—Walla Brook Head (near the Warren House Inn)—down the Walla Brook to the East Dart—down the Dart to Dartmeet—up the West Dart to Wo Brook Foot—up the Wo Brook to Dry Lakes—up Dry Lakes and across the hill to Corfield Ford—Knattleborough on Ryder's Hill—West Wella Brook Head—down the West Wella Brook to the Avon—a short distance up the Avon, thence up the hill to Western Whitaburrow—thence to Red Lake Mires and down Red Lake to the Erme—up the Erme to Erme Head—Boundary Stone—Broad Rock—Plym Head—a short distance down the Plym, and thence to the cairn on Eylesbarrow—Siward's, or Nun's Cross—South Hisworthy Tor—North Hisworthy Tor—Rundle Stone—Great Mis Tor—across the Walkham under Greena Ball—Dead Lake Head—White Barrow—Higher Pile of Lynch Tor—Homer, or Wester Red Lake, a short distance below its source—down Red Lake to the Tavy—down the Tavy to Rattle Brook Foot—up the Rattle Brook to its source—Stinka Tor—Sandy Ford—across Dinger Plain to Curtory Clitters—across the Blackaven under Row Tor—then down by the right bank of that stream to Crovenor Steps—up the hill to the summit of the Belstone ridge, to a point just north of Winter Tor—down the further side, and across Taw Plain to the starting point at the confluence of the Taw and Small Brook. That the bounds recognized by the Duchy are the true ones, or at all events are much nearer to the true ones, than those that the commoners contend are correct, there cannot be a doubt. The perambulation of 1240, and the surveys of the forest made since that date, show this to be the case. Nothing can be clearer, for instance, than the line drawn from Eastern Whitaburrow to the Erme by the jurors of 1609. They name the boundary as running from the Avon to Eastern Whitaburrow “and from thence liniallie to Redlake foote whir it falleth into Erme.” Now the boundary line, as contended for by the commoners, leaves Eastern Whitaburrow outside, the forest altogether, and running to

Western Whitaburrow goes thence to Red Lake—not, however, to its foot as the jurors say, but nearly to its head. By this very convenient arrangement a considerable portion of the forest has been claimed by the commoners as belonging to Brent, Ugborough and Harford Moors. The fact that they do so does not, however, make this tract less a part of the forest, and the Duchy maintain their rights over it, and over all other disputed tracts, by annually driving them for estrays.

Pillion, g. A saddle on which a woman rode behind a man on horseback. They were formerly much in use in the West of England, and also in other parts of the country. One was exhibited in the Northampton Museum some years ago that was said to have been used in 1830. It was on a pillion that the Devonshire parson suggested that the man should have brought his wife to the supper to which he had been invited, instead of making the frivolous excuse that in consequence of his being married he was unable to be present. For the purpose of assisting women to mount, what were called upping-stocks were provided. These consisted of a small mass of masonry about 3 or 4 feet in height, one of its sides forming steps. They are yet to be seen in nearly all the villages and hamlets round the moor.

Pixies, g. The former belief in these little elves was one of the most interesting of the Devonshire superstitions. But their existence is now regarded by the peasantry with something more than doubt. They were said to be the souls of unbaptized children, and though they sometimes appeared as a small bundle of rags, were usually seen in the form of tiny beings dressed in fantastic garments, mostly of a green colour. The pixy is the brownie of the north. Many stories are related on the moor of their doings. While sometimes found to be mischievous, they more often evince a desire to aid the industrious housewife or husbandman. Their favourite haunts on Dartmoor were the Pixies' Cave on Sheeps Tor, the Piskies' Holt, in Huccaby Cleave, and New Bridge on the Dart, below Holne. [*Pixies, Chaps. I., II.*] [*See Folk Lore.*]

Place-names, g. These are very numerous on Dartmoor, almost every combe and hillock bearing some, appellation. The greater number are of comparatively modern date, having been bestowed upon the various objects by the moormen as a means of indicating localities. But many of the names of the chief streams and hills and tors are of Celtic derivation, and it is to the Gaelic branch of that tongue we must mainly look to read their meanings.

Plain, g. This word is found attached to certain localities on the moor, as Zeal Plains, Erme Plains, and Dinger Plain; but it does not mean a stretch of level ground. It could, indeed, hardly be used in such a sense on the moor, for the reason that it would be difficult to find a piece of level ground there of any extent. Its true signification is a tract of plain moorland; that is, ground comparatively free from rocks and inequalities.

Ponies, g. These have roamed for centuries over Dartmoor, and are referred to in some of the earlier records as horses. They are very hardy, and being foaled on the open moor, and seeing little of man, grow up in a semi-wild state. Except during very severe winter weather, when their owners may drive them to the enclosed country, they remain on the hills throughout the year. Wet and cold they

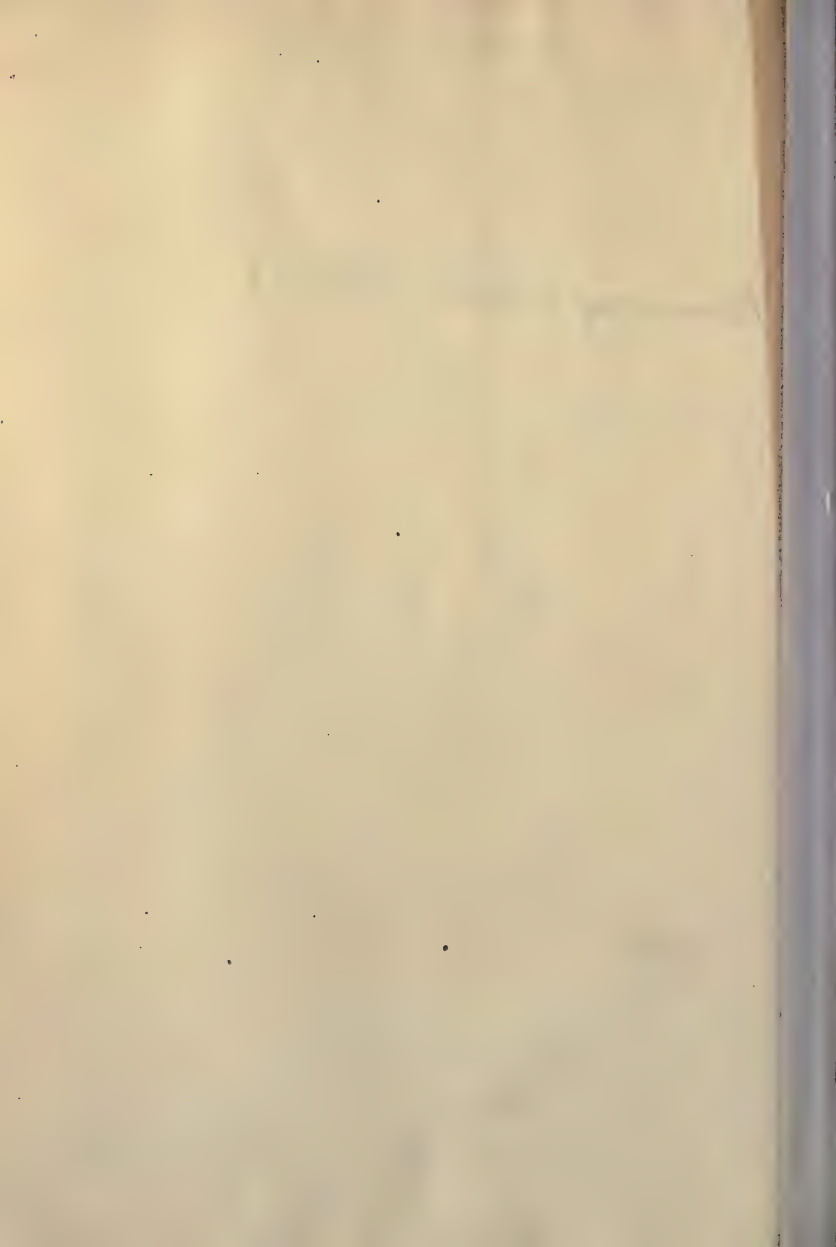
can endure, but snow is their deadly enemy, for it robs them of their food, and should it happen that their owners are unable to gather them in they are sometimes starved to death. After a heavy fall of snow, when the moor has been thickly covered for some time, I have seen numbers of them dead. I remember once seeing one at the foot of Stony Bottom, near the Erme, and the marks on the ground, which it had evidently made by pawing in its efforts to reach the buried herbage, were plainly visible. Unless the fall of snow is of such a character as to quickly render progress over the moor impossible, these animals usually make their way to the borders on its approach, and in such cases those to whom they belong, or in whose charge they may be, are able to watch over them. During late years much attention has been paid to the breeding of the Dartmoor pony, and the animals are now becoming of greater value than formerly.

Pool, g. With the exceptions of the Burrator Lake, in the valley of the Mew, formed as a storage reservoir for the town of Plymouth, and another in the Wennafoord valley on Holne Moor for the supply of Paignton, there is no large sheet of water on Dartmoor. There are, however, a number of pools, and so-called pools, on the moor, but not one of them is of the slightest importance as such. Certain associations lend some interest to one or two of them, but for the most part they possess little to attract the visitor. The much-talked-of Cranmere Pool has contained no water for a century, and is now nothing more than a hollow in the fen. But it deserves to be visited nevertheless; for though disappointing to those who expect to see a lonely tarn and find only a boggy depression in the peat, the journey to it will lead the Rambler, from whichever point he may start, through desolate parts of the moor, and enable him to see it in its wildest aspect. Crazy Well Pool, on Walkhampton Common, though filled with water, is simply an excavation of the miners; and Raybarrow Pool, on South Tawton Common, is a mire. On the tract of fen in the south part of the moor is the little known Ducks' Pool, which, however, has been drained by the tinnerns. When filled with water it was a much finer sheet than ever Cranmere could have been. Between the Western Beacon and Butterdon Hill is Black Pool; but this, even in a rainy season, is very shallow. The pool that is perhaps more deserving of notice as such than any on the moor is one that appears to be little known. This is Knattaburrow Pool, on Brent Moor, which though in great measure artificial has little of it in its appearance. Crazy Well is of regular form; Knattaburrow Pool presents a more natural outline. These are all noticed in the Excursions. The pools formed in the streams of Dartmoor for the most part bear names, as Timber Pool, in the Dart; Shiny Pool, in the Avon; and Long Pool, in the Tavy.

Pound, g. It has been stated in the remarks on the *Hut Settlements* that many of the groups of ruined dwellings on the moor are surrounded by a wall. These enclosures are always spoken of by the moor people as pounds, and that they were places of shelter for cattle by night, as well as for their owners, there is, I think, little doubt. The walls of some are composed of very large stones, and in others they are found to be comparatively small. These enclosures, which usually approach a circular form, may in some cases have been intended to protect the dwellers in the huts against the assaults of an enemy,

Fernworthy (Torquay waterworks)

Avon reservoir 1957 (S.D.W.B.)





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